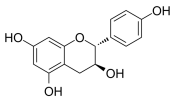
Metabolic Disease

Metabolic diseases is defined by a constellation of interconnected physiological, biochemical, clinical, and metabolic factors that directly increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and all cause mortality. Associated conditions include hyperuricemia, fatty liver (especially in concurrent obesity) progressing to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, polycystic ovarian syndrome (in women), erectile dysfunction (in men), and acanthosis nigricans. Metabolic disease modeling is an essential component of biomedical research and a mandatory prerequisite for the treatment of human disease. Somatic genome editing using CRISPR/Cas9 might be used to establish novel metabolic disease models.

(+)-Afzelechin

Cat. No.: HY-N2821

(+)-Afzelechin, isolated from rhizomes of Bergenia ligulata, is an **alpha-glucosidase** activity inhibitor with an ID_{50} (50% inhibition dose) value of 0.13 mM. (+)-Afzelechin can delay the absorption of carbohydrates in food to suppress postprandial hyperglycemia and hyperinsulinemia.



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

(+)-Balanophonin

Cat. No.: HY-N5089

(+)-Balanophonin is a phenolic compound that could be isolated from Passiflora edulis. (+)-Balanophonin possesses anti-oxidant, anticholinesterase, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and antineurodegenerative activities.
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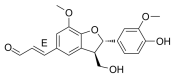
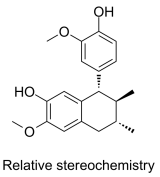


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Guaiacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2247A

(+)-Guaiacin is a compound extracted of the bark of Machilus wangchiana Chun. (Lauraceae). (+)-Guaiacin shows potent in vitro activities against the release of β-glucuronidase in rat polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) induced by platelet-activating factor (PAF) .



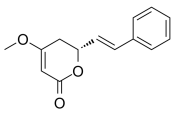
Relative stereochemistry

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

(+)-Kavain

Cat. No.: HY-B1671

(+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na^+ and Ca^{2+} channels.



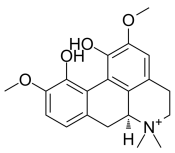
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine

(Magnoflorine; α-Magnoflorine; Thalictrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0334

(+)-Magnoflorine (Magnoflorine), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. (+)-Magnoflorine has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.

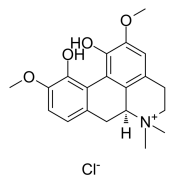


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride; α-Magnoflorine chloride; Thalictrine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0535

Magnoflorine chloride (Magnoflorine chloride), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. Magnoflorine chloride has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.

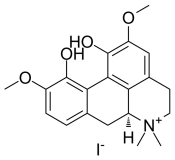


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(+)-Magnoflorine iodide (Magnoflorine iodide; α-Magnoflorine iodide; Thalictrine iodide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0334A

(+)-Magnoflorine iodide (Magnoflorine iodide), an aporphine alkaloid found in Acoruscalamus, reduces the formation of C. albicans biofilm. (+)-Magnoflorine iodide has anti-fungal, anti-antidiabetic and anti-oxidative activity.



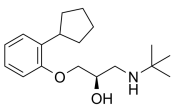
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(+)-Penbutolol

((R)-Penbutolol; (+)-Isopenbutolol)

Cat. No.: HY-116790A

(+)-Penbutolol is a β-adrenoceptor antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.74 μM. (+)-Penbutolol is an optical isomer of l-penbutolol with Na^+ channel-blocking action.



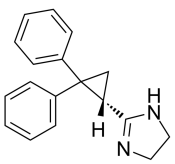
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-(S)-Cibenzoline

(Escibenzoline)

Cat. No.: HY-106577A

(-)-(S)-Cibenzoline (Escibenzoline), a S(+)-enantiomer of Cibenzoline, is an antiarrhythmic agent.

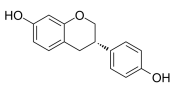


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-(S)-Equol

Cat. No.: HY-100583

(-)-(S)-Equol is a high affinity ligand for **estrogen receptor β** with a K_i of 0.73 nM.

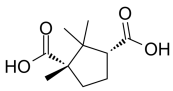


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Camphoric acid

Cat. No.: HY-122808

(-)-Camphoric acid is the less active enantiomer of Camphoric acid. Camphoric acid stimulates osteoblast differentiation and induces **glutamate receptor** expression. Camphoric acid also significantly induced the activation of NF-κB and AP-1.



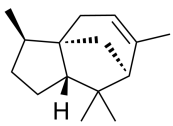
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Cedrene

(α-cedrene)

Cat. No.: HY-135190

(-)-Cedrene (α-cedrene) is a sesquiterpene constituent of cedarwood oils, with anti-leukemic, antimicrobial and anti-obesity activities.



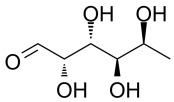
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mL, 5 mL

(-)-Fucose

(6-Desoxygalactose; L-(-)-Fucose; L-Galactomethylose)

Cat. No.: HY-N1480

(-)-Fucose is classified as a member of the hexoses, plays a role in A and B blood group antigen substructure determination, selectin-mediated leukocyte-endothelial adhesion, and host-microbe interactions.

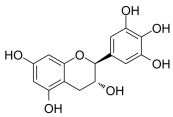


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Gallocatechin

Cat. No.: HY-N0521

(-)-Gallocatechin, an epimer of (-)-Epigallocatechin (EGC), is contained in various tea products. (-)-Gallocatechin has antioxidant activities.



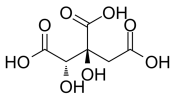
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid

(Garcinia acid)

Cat. No.: HY-16007

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid (Garcinia acid) is the principal acid of fruit rinds of Garcinia cambogia. (-)-Hydroxycitric acid is a potent and competitive inhibitor of **ATP citrate lyase**.



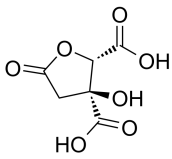
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid lactone

(Garcinia lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7347

(-)-Hydroxycitric acid lactone (Garcinia lactone) is an anti-obesity agent and a popular weight loss food supplement. (-)-Hydroxycitric acid lactone is a potent inhibitor of **ATP-citrate lyase**.



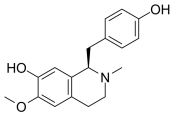
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-N-methylcoclaurine

((–)-(1R)-N-methylcoclaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7717

(-)-N-methylcoclaurine possesses melanogenesis inhibitory activity.



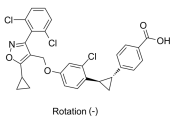
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(-)-PX20606 trans isomer

((-)-PX-102 trans isomer; (-)-PX-104)

Cat. No.: HY-100443B

(-)-PX20606 trans isomer is a **FXR** agonist with EC_{50}s of 18 and 29 nM for FXR in FRET and M1H assay, respectively.

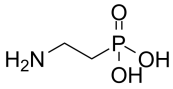


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg

(2-Aminoethyl)phosphonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W006371

(2-Aminoethyl)phosphonic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

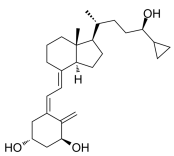


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(24R)-MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267A

(24R)-MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

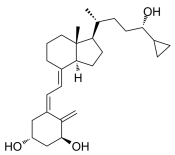


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(24S)-MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267B

(24S)-MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

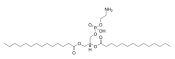


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(2R)-3-(((2-Aminoethoxy)(hydroxy)phosphoryl)oxy)propane-1,2-diyl ditetradecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W013078

(2R)-3-(((2-Aminoethoxy)(hydroxy)phosphoryl)oxy)propane-1,2-diyl ditetradecanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

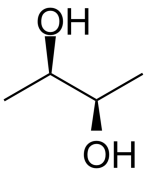


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

(2R,3R)-Butane-2,3-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W015954

(2R,3R)-Butane-2,3-diol is an endogenous metabolite.



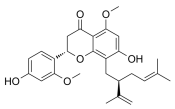
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

(2S)-2'-Methoxykurarinone

(2'-O-Methylkurarinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1746

(2S)-2'-Methoxykurarinone, a compound isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens, has anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, antidiabetic, and antineoplastic effects.



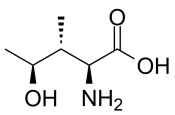
Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(2S,3R,4S)-4-Hydroxyisoleucine

((2S,3R,4S)-4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010271

(2S,3R,4S)-4-Hydroxyisoleucine is an orally active compound isolated from Trigonella foenum-graecum, with anti-diabetes and anti-diabetic nephropathy activity.

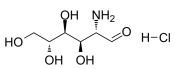


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(2S,3R,4S,5R)-2-Amino-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyhexanal hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W021425

(2S,3R,4S,5R)-2-Amino-3,4,5,6-tetrahydroxyhexanal hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



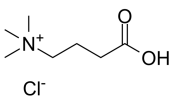
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(3-Carboxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride

(γ-Butyrobetaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-113270A

(3-Carboxypropyl)trimethylammonium chloride is angiopathic substance produced as an intermediary metabolite by gut microbiota that feed on carnitine in dietary red meat.

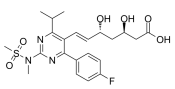


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504C

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

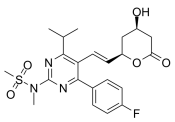


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3R,5R)-Rosuvastatin Lactone

Cat. No.: HY-135406

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

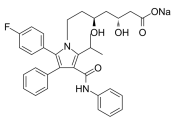


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3R,5S)-Atorvastatin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-135374

(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 IC_{50}s of 0.39 μM and 2.39 μM, respectively.

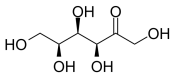


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3S,4R,5S)-1,3,4,5,6-Pentahydroxyhexan-2-one

Cat. No.: HY-W040240

(3S,4R,5S)-1,3,4,5,6-Pentahydroxyhexan-2-one is an endogenous metabolite.

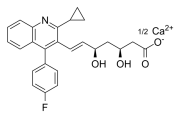


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(3S,5R)-Pitavastatin calcium

Cat. No.: HY-135383A

(3S,5R)-Pitavastatin cacium is the enantiomer of Pitavastatin. Pitavastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

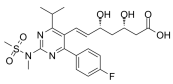


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3S,5R)-Rosuvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-17504D

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

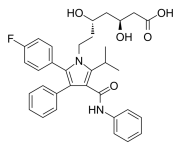


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3S,5S)-Atorvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-B0589C

(3S,5S)-Atorvastatin is a inactive enantiomer of Atorvastatin. (3S,5S)-Atorvastatin can activate **pregnane X receptor (PXR)**. Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.

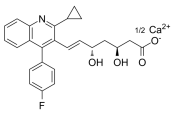


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(3S,5S)-Pitavastatin calcium

Cat. No.: HY-135383

(3S,5S)-Pitavastatin cacium is the 3-epimer of Pitavastatin. Pitavastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.



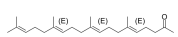
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(5E,9E,13E)-Teprenone

((5E,9E,13E)-Geranylgeranylacetone)

Cat. No.: HY-B0779A

(5E,9E,13E)-Teprenone ((5E,9E,13E)-Geranylgeranylacetone) is an isomer of Teprenone with antiulcer activity. (5E,9E,13E)-Teprenone induces transcriptional activation of HSP genes that may increase gastric mucosal defense at conditions of stress.



Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(D-Trp12,Tyr34)-pTH (7-34) amide (bovine)

Cat. No.: HY-P2426

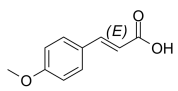
(D-Trp12,Tyr34)-pTH (7-34) amide (bovine) is a potent and competitive antagonist of **parathyroid hormone (PTH)**, with a K_i of 69 nM in bovine renal cortical membrane. (D-Trp12,Tyr34)-pTH (7-34) amide (bovine) can be used for growth and development regulation.

Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(E)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acrylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W068771

(E)-3-(4-Methoxyphenyl)acrylic acid (compound 3) is isolated from Arachis hypogaea, Scrophularia buergeriana Miquel, Aquilegia vulgaris, Anigozanthos preissii and so on.

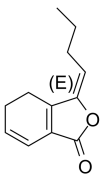


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(E)-Ligustilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0401B

(E)-Ligustilide is isolated from Angelica sinensis and has nephroprotective effects.

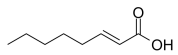


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-Oct-2-enoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W046906

(E)-Oct-2-enoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

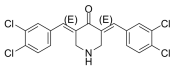


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(E,E)-RAMB4

Cat. No.: HY-128978

(E,E)-RAMB4 is a potent and selective **potent protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP1B)** inhibitor extracted from patent CN103626692A, example 1.

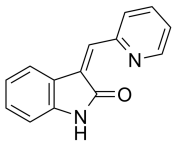


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E/Z)-GSK-3β inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-126144A

(E/Z)-GSK-3β inhibitor 1 is a racemic compound of (E)-GSK-3β inhibitor 1 and (Z)-GSK-3β inhibitor 1 isomers. GSK-3β inhibitor 1 (compound 3a) is a **glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK-3β)** inhibitor and demonstrates high antidiabetic efficacy, with an IC_{50} of 4.9 nM.

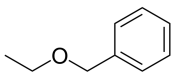


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

(Ethoxymethyl)benzene

Cat. No.: HY-W017613

(Ethoxymethyl)benzene is an endogenous metabolite.



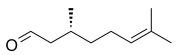
Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-(+)-Citronellal

((+)-Citronellal)

Cat. No.: HY-111664

(R)-(+)-Citronellal, isolated from citrus, lavender and eucalyptus oils, is a monoterpenoid and main component of citronellal oil with a distinct lemon scent. A flavouring agent. Used for insect repellent and antifungal properties.

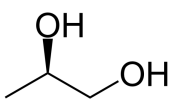


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

(R)-(-)-1,2-Propanediol

Cat. No.: HY-Z0031

(R)-(-)-1,2-Propanediol is a (R)-enantiomer of 1,2-Propanediol that produced from glucose in Escherichia coli expressing NADH-linked glycerol dehydrogenase genes.

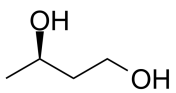


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-(-)-1,3-Butanediol

Cat. No.: HY-77490

(R)-(-)-1,3-Butanediol is used to regulate the metabolism of carbohydrate and lipid.

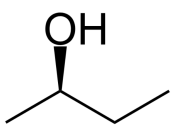


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(R)-(-)-2-Butanol

Cat. No.: HY-W087952

(R)-(-)-2-Butanol is released by the females of the white grub beetle, Dasylepida ishigakiensis, to attract males. (R)-(-)-2-Butanol is an intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis by coupling.

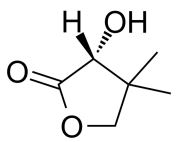


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyldihydrofuran-2(3H)-one

Cat. No.: HY-W010396

(R)-3-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyldihydrofuran-2(3H)-one is an endogenous metabolite.

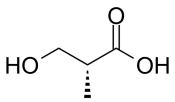


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113108

(R)-3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an intermediate in the pathways of l-valine and thymine and plays an important role in the diagnosis of the very rare inherited metabolic diseases 3-hydroxyisobutyric aciduria and methylmalonic semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency.

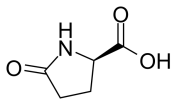


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-5-Oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002304

(R)-5-Oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

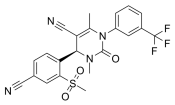


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(R)-BAY-85-8501

Cat. No.: HY-19908B

(R)-BAY-85-8501 is the less active Enantiomer of BAY-85-8501. BAY-85-8501 is a selective and potent inhibitor of **Human Neutrophil Elastase (HNE)**, with an IC_{50} of 65 pM.

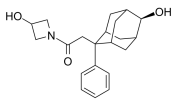


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-BMS-816336

Cat. No.: HY-101930B

(R)-BMS-816336 (Compound 6n-1) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **human**, **mouse** and **cynomolgus monkey 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11β-HSD1) enzyme** with IC_{50}s of 14.5 nM, 50.3 nM and 16 nM, respectively .

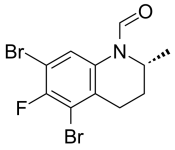


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-CE3F4

Cat. No.: HY-108539A

(R)-CE3F4 is a potent and selective inhibitor of exchange protein directly activated by cAMP isoform 1 (**Epac1**), with an IC_{50} of 4.2 μM, with 10-fold selectivity for Epac1 over Epac2 (IC_{50}, 44 μM). (R)-CE3F4 is more potent than racemic CE3F4 and (S)-CE3F4.



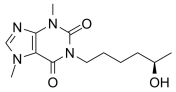
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Lisofylline

((R)-Lisophylline)

Cat. No.: HY-109854A

(R)-Lisofylline ((R)-Lisophylline) is a (R)-enantiomer of the metabolite of Pentoxifylline with anti-inflammatory properties.

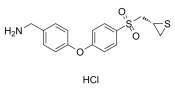


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(R)-ND-336

Cat. No.: HY-124373A

(R)-ND-336 is a potent and selective **MMP-9** inhibitor with a K_i of 19 nM. (R)-ND-336 inhibits MMP-2 (K_i=127 nM) and MMP-14 (K_i=119 nM). (R)-ND-336 has the potential for diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) research.



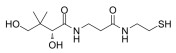
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Pantetheine

(Pantetheine)

Cat. No.: HY-126050

(R)-Pantetheine is the biosynthetic precursor to **CoA**. (R)-Pantetheine and its corresponding disulfide pantethine, play a key role in metabolism as a building block of coenzyme A (CoA).

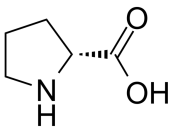


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(R)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid ((+)-(R)-Proline; (R)-(+)-Proline; (R)-2-Carboxypyrrolidine; (R)-Proline)

Cat. No.: HY-75087

(R)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



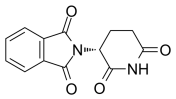
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(R)-Thalidomide

((R)-(+)-Thalidomide)

Cat. No.: HY-14658B

(R)-Thalidomide ((R)-(+)-Thalidomide) is the R-enantiomer of Thalidomide. (R)-Thalidomide has sedative properties.

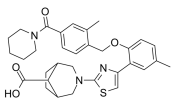


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-BI 703704

Cat. No.: HY-117962

(Rac)-BI 703704 is a potent **soluble guanylyl cyclase (sGC)** activator. (Rac)-BI 703704 reduces progression of renal damage in the ZSF1 rat, and highlight the potential of sGC activation as an effective therapy for diabetic nephropathy.

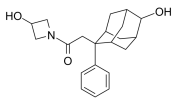


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-BMS-816336

Cat. No.: HY-101930A

(Rac)-BMS-816336 (Compound 6n) is a racemate of BMS-816336. (Rac)-BMS-816336 is a potent inhibitor of **human** and **mouse 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11β-HSD1) enzyme** with IC_{50}s of 10 nM and 68 nM, respectively. (Rac)-BMS-816336 has good metabolic stability.

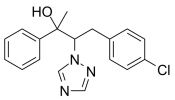


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-Brassinazole

Cat. No.: HY-121161

(Rac)-Brassinazole, triazole-type compound, is a **brassinosteroid (BR) biosynthesis** inhibitor. (Rac)-Brassinazole increases inhibition of **CYP90B** in BR biosynthesis.

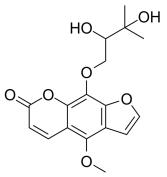


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(Rac)-Byakangelicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0075

(Rac)-Byakangelicin is a racemate of Byakangelicin mainly isolated from the genus Angelica. Byakangelicin is an aldose-reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 6.2 μM.



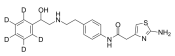
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Mirabegron-d5

((Rac)-YM178-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-14773S

(Rac)-Mirabegron D5 ((Rac)-YM178 D5) is a deuterium labeled (Rac)-Mirabegron. (Rac)-Mirabegron is the racemate of Mirabegron. Mirabegron is a selective **β_3-adrenoceptor** agonist.

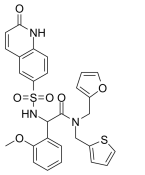


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-OSMI-1

Cat. No.: HY-119738A

(Rac)-OSMI-1 is the racemate of OSMI-1. OSMI-1 is a cell-permeable O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 2.7 μM.

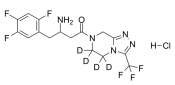


Purity: 96.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(Rac)-Sitagliptin-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13749S

(Rac)-Sitagliptin-d4 hydrochloride is a labelled racemic Sitagliptin. Sitagliptin hydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of **DPP4** with an IC_{50} of 19 nM in Caco-2 cell extracts.

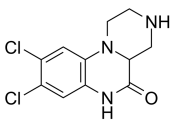


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(Rac)-WAY-161503

Cat. No.: HY-103138A

(Rac)-WAY-161503 is a potent, selective, highly affinity **5-HT_{2C} receptor** agonist with a K_i of 4 nM and an EC_{50} of 12 nM. (Rac)-WAY-161503 displays higher affinity for 5-HT_{2C} than 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2B} receptors. (Rac)-WAY-161503 has anti-obesity and antidepressant effects.

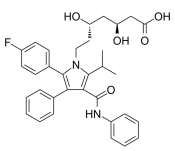


Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(rel)-Atorvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-B0589A

(rel)-Atorvastatin, a relative configuration 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 IC_{50}s of 0.39 μM and 2.39 μM, respectively.



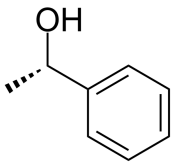
Relative stereochemistry

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

(S)-(-)-Phenylethanol

Cat. No.: HY-78093A

(S)-(-)-Phenylethanol is an endogenous metabolite.

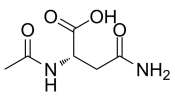


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(S)-2-acetamido-4-amino-4-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016798

(S)-2-acetamido-4-amino-4-oxobutanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

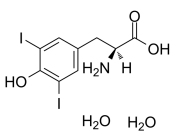


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)propanoic acid dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W008437

(S)-2-Amino-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenyl)propanoic acid dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



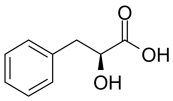
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

(S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30220

(S)-2-Hydroxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid is a product of phenylalanine catabolism. An elevated level of phenyllactic acid is found in body fluids of patients with or phenylketonuria.

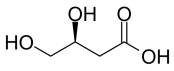


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-3,4-Dihydroxybutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113304

(S)-3,4-Dihydroxybutyric acid is a normal human urinary metabolite that is excreted in increased concentration in patients with succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase (SSADH) deficiency.

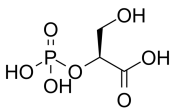


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-3-Hydroxy-2-(Phosphonooxy)Propanoic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-128736

(S)-3-Hydroxy-2-(Phosphonooxy)Propanoic Acid is an endogenous metabolite.

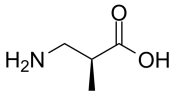


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

(S)-b-aminoisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113380

(S)-b-aminoisobutyric acid is a non-protein amino acid originating from the catabolism of thymine and valine.



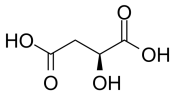
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-Malic acid

((S)-Hydroxybutanedioic acid; (S)-E 296)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1069

(S)-Malic acid ((S)-2-Hydroxysuccinic acid) is a dicarboxylic acid in naturally occurring form, contributes to the pleasantly sour taste of fruits and is used as a food additive.

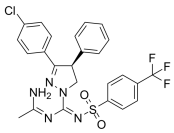


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-MRI-1867

Cat. No.: HY-141411A

(S)-MRI-1867 is a peripherally restricted, orally bioavailable dual cannabinoid **CB1 receptor** and inducible NOS **(iNOS)** antagonist. (S)-MRI-1867 ameliorates obesity-induced chronic kidney disease (CKD).



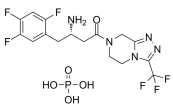
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Sitagliptin phosphate

((S)-MK-0431 phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-13749C

(S)-Sitagliptin phosphate is the less active S-enantiomer of Sitagliptin phosphate. Sitagliptin phosphate (MK-0431 phosphate) is a potent inhibitor of DPP4 with an IC_{50} of 19 nM in Caco-2 cell extracts.



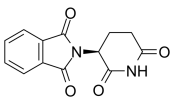
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Thalidomide

((S)-(-)-Thalidomide)

Cat. No.: HY-14658A

(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) .



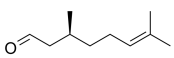
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-(-)-Citronellal

((-)-Citronellal)

Cat. No.: HY-111664A

(S)-(-)-Citronellal ((-)-Citronellal) is a monoterpenoid compound found in Corymbia citriodora and Cymbopogon nardus essential oils.

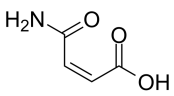


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 mg

(Z)-4-Amino-4-oxobut-2-enoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128750

(Z)-4-Amino-4-oxobut-2-enoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

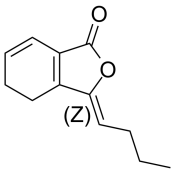


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

(Z)-Ligustilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0401A

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

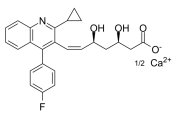


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(Z)-Pitavastatin calcium

Cat. No.: HY-135383B

(Z)-Pitavastatin calcium is the Z-Isomer of Pitavastatin hemicacium. Pitavastatin calcium is a potent hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (**HMG-CoA**) reductase inhibitor. Pitavastatin calcium inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an IC_{50} of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.

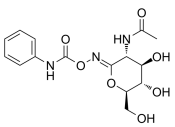


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Z)-PUGNAc

Cat. No.: HY-108241

(Z)-PUGNAc is a potent **O-GlcNAcase** inhibitor. (Z)-PUGNAc is a vastly more potent inhibitor of O-GlcNAcase than the E form.



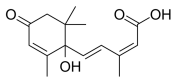
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Abscisic acid

((±)-ABA)

Cat. No.: HY-N2549

(±)-Abscisic acid is an orally active plant hormone that is present also in animals. (±)-Abscisic acid (ABA) contributes to the regulation of glycemia in mammals.



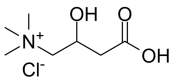
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(±)-Carnitine chloride

(DL-Carnitine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1453

(±)-Carnitine chloride exists in two isomers, known as D and L. L-carnitine plays an essential role in the β-oxidation of fatty acids and also shows antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.

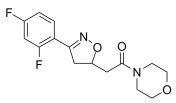


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

(±)-CPSI-1306

Cat. No.: HY-110095

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



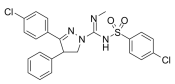
Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-Ibipinabant

((±)-SLV319; (±)-BMS-646256)

Cat. No.: HY-14791A

(±)-Ibipinabant ((±)-SLV319) is the racemate of SLV319. (±)-Ibipinabant ((±)-SLV319) is a potent and selective cannabinoid-1 (**CB-1**) receptor antagonist with an IC_{50} of 22 nM.



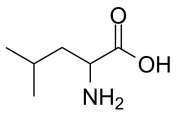
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(±)-Leucine

(DL-Leucine; (RS)-Leucine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1674

(±)-Leucine (DL-Leucine), an isomer of Leucine, chemosterilant and dietary additive. (±)-Leucine inhibits growth of Escherichia coli HfrH by 92.08%.

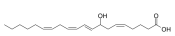


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

(±)8-HETE

Cat. No.: HY-112653A

(±)8-HETE is one of the six monohydroxy fatty acids produced by the non-enzymatic oxidation of Arachidonic acid (HY-109590). The biological activity of (±)8-HETE is likely to resemble that of its constituent enantiomers (8(R)-HETE and 8(S)-HETE).



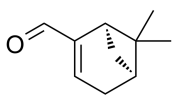
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(−)-Myrtenal

((1R)-(−)-Myrtenal; (−)-(1R,5S)-Myrtenal)

Cat. No.: HY-121401A

(−)-Myrtenal ((1R)-(−)-Myrtenal) is an orally active terpene with antitumour activity. (−)-Myrtenal ameliorates hyperglycemia by enhancing GLUT2 through Akt in the skeletal muscle and liver of diabetic rats.

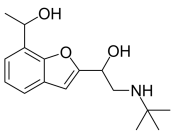


Purity: 96.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

1'-Hydroxy bufuralol

Cat. No.: HY-122277

1'-Hydroxy bufuralol, the main metabolite of bufuralol, can reflect CYP2D activity.



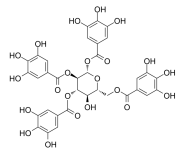
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

1,2,3,6-Tetragalloylglucose

(TeGG)

Cat. No.: HY-111832

1,2,3,6-Tetragalloylglucose is a potent **UDP glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide A1 (UGT1A1)** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.68 μM.

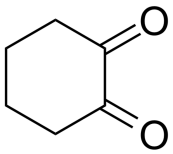


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1,2-Cyclohexanedione

Cat. No.: HY-W007347

1,2-Cyclohexanedione is an endogenous metabolite.



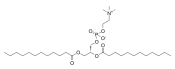
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

1,2-Dilauroyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

(DLPC)

Cat. No.: HY-107737

1,2-Dilauroyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DLPC) is an **LRH-1** agonist ligand.
1,2-Dilauroyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is a phospholipid for biological study.

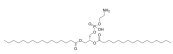


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine

Cat. No.: HY-W040268

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine is an endogenous metabolite.

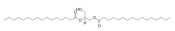


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol

Cat. No.: HY-W010736

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol is an endogenous metabolite.

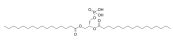


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113437

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate (compound 3-F7) is a phosphatidic acid and a human endogenous metabolite.

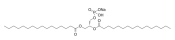


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113437A

1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate sodium (compound 3-F7) is a phosphatidic acid and a human endogenous metabolite.



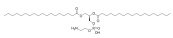
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylethanolamine

(DSPE)

Cat. No.: HY-112530

1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylethanolamine (DSPE) is a phosphoethanolamine (PE) lipid that can be used in the synthesis of liposomes.

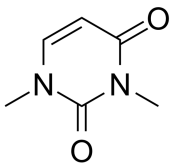


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,3-Dimethyluracil

Cat. No.: HY-W008343

1,3-Dimethyluracil is a pyrimidone derives from a uracil. 1,3-Dimethyluracil found occasionally in human urine. 1,3-Dimethyluracil shows inhibition activity against **hCA I** and **hCA II** (human carbonic anhydrase) with K_i of 316.2 μM and 166.4 μM, respectively.

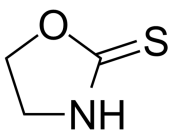


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1,3-Oxazolidine-2-thione

Cat. No.: HY-W038985

1,3-Oxazolidine-2-thione, a free oxazolidinethione, increases thyroid size and severely depresses hepatic trimethylamine oxidase activity in the brown-egg layers.

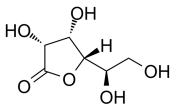


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,4-D-Gulonolactone

Cat. No.: HY-118840

1,4-D-Gulonolactone is an endogenous metabolite.

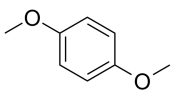


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

1,4-Dimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W015780

1,4-Dimethoxybenzene is an endogenous metabolite.

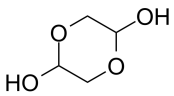


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1,4-Dioxane-2,5-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W004661

1,4-Dioxane-2,5-diol is an endogenous metabolite.

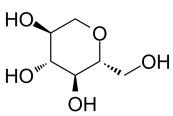


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,5-Anhydrosorbitol

Cat. No.: HY-113075

1,5-Anhydrosorbitol is a short-term marker for glycemic control.

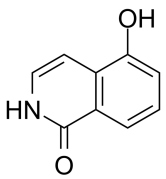


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

1,5-Isoquinolinediol

Cat. No.: HY-W015422

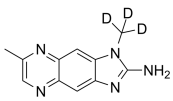
1,5-Isoquinolinediol is a potent **PARP** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.18-0.37 μM. 1,5-Isoquinolinediol attenuates diabetes-induced NADPH oxidase-derived oxidative stress in retina.



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

1,7-Dimethyl-1H-imidazo[4,5-g]quinoxalin-2-amine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-132833S

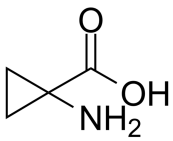


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30004

1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



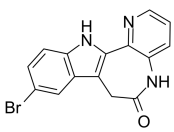
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Azakenpaullone

(1-Akp)

Cat. No.: HY-59090

1-Azakenpaullone (1-Akp) is a highly selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of **glycogen synthase kinase-3 β (GSK-3β)**, with an IC_{50} value of 18 nM.



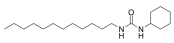
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

1-Cyclohexyl-3-dodecyl urea

(CDU; N-Cyclohexyl-N-dodecyl urea; NCND)

Cat. No.: HY-135795

1-Cyclohexyl-3-dodecyl urea (CDU; N-Cyclohexyl-N-dodecyl urea; NCND) is a highly selective **soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH)** inhibitor.

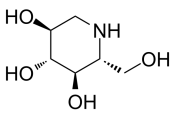


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

1-Deoxynojirimycin

(Duvoglustat) **Cat. No.:** HY-14860

1-Deoxynojirimycin (Duvoglustat) is a potent and orally active **α-glucosidase** inhibitor. 1-Deoxynojirimycin suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus. 1-Deoxynojirimycin possesses antihyperglycemic, anti-obesity, and antiviral features.

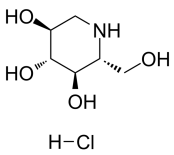


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride

(Duvoglustat hydrochloride) **Cat. No.:** HY-14860A

1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride (Duvoglustat hydrochloride) is a potent and orally active **α-glucosidase** inhibitor. 1-Deoxynojirimycin hydrochloride suppresses postprandial blood glucose and is widely used for diabetes mellitus.



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

1-Dodecanol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0289

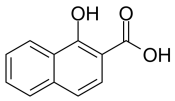
1-Dodecanol is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016103

1-Hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Hydroxyoctadecane

Cat. No.: HY-Y1809

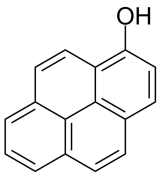
1-Hydroxyoctadecane is an endogenous metabolite.

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

1-Hydroxypyrene

Cat. No.: HY-W014075

1-Hydroxypyrene, a biomarker of exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), is analyzed in urine samples. 1-Hydroxypyrene is the major biomarker of exposure to pyrenes.

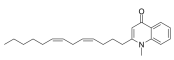


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-N9530

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

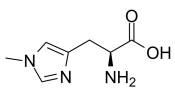


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-L-histidine

Cat. No.: HY-W017006

1-Methyl-L-histidine is an objective indicator of meat ingestion and exogenous 3-methylhistidine (3MH) intake.

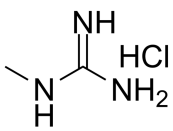


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

1-Methylguanidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W005028

1-Methylguanidine hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

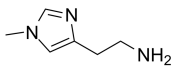


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Methylhistamine

Cat. No.: HY-W062542

1-Methylhistamine is a histamine (Him) metabolite.

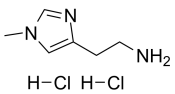


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W053787

1-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride is a histamine metabolite.



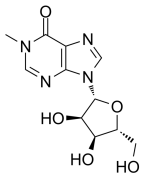
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

1-Methylinosine

(N1-Methylinosine)

Cat. No.: HY-113139

1-Methylinosine is a modified nucleotide found at position 37 in tRNA 3' to the anticodon of eukaryotic tRNA.

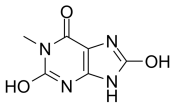


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

1-Methyluric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010031

1-Methyluric acid acts on the urinary bladder mucosa and increases the blood glucose, insulin, triglyceride, and cholesterol levels.

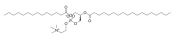


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

1-Myristoyl-2-stearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

Cat. No.: HY-W019833

1-Myristoyl-2-stearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is an endogenous metabolite.



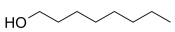
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1-Octanol

(Octanol)

Cat. No.: HY-W032013

1-Octanol (Octanol), a saturated fatty alcohol, is a **T-type calcium channels (T-channels)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 μM for native T-currents. 1-Octanol is a highly attractive biofuel with diesel-like properties.

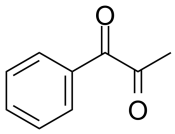


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

1-Phenylpropane-1,2-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W018758

1-Phenylpropane-1,2-dione, isolated from young Ephedra sinica Stapf (Ephedraceae), is biosynthetic precursors of the ephedrine alkaloids.

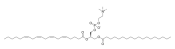


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

Cat. No.: HY-126356

1-Stearoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is an endogenous metabolite.

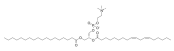


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Stearoyl-2-linoleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

Cat. No.: HY-126359

1-Stearoyl-2-linoleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-135425

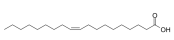
10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid is a highly specific, selective, high affinity and orally active **acyl-CoA oxidase-1 (ACOX1)** inhibitor. 10,12-Tricosadiynoic acid can treat high fat diet- or obesity-induced metabolic diseases by improving mitochondrial lipid and ROS metabolism.

Purity: 96.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

10Z-Nonadecenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113450

10Z-Nonadecenoic acid is a kind of long-chain fatty acid with anti-tumor activity.

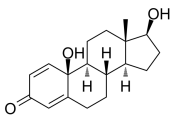


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

10β,17β-dihydroxyestra-1,4-dien-3-one
(DHED)

Cat. No.: HY-128976

10β,17β-dihydroxyestra-1,4-dien-3-one (DHED) is a brain-targeting bioprecursor prodrug of the main human **estrogen**, 17β-estradiol, alleviates hot flushes in rat models of thermoregulatory dysfunction of the brain.

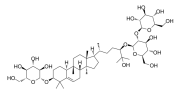


Purity: 96.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

11-Deoxymogroside IIIE

Cat. No.: HY-N6991

11-Deoxymogroside IIIE is a natural product isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

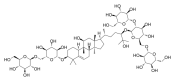


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-epi-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N7605

11-epi-mogroside V is a mogroside in the fruit of Siraitia grosvenori. 11-epi-mogroside V exhibits considerable bioactivity in promoting glucose uptake in human HepG2 cells in vitro.

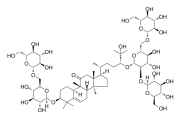


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

11-oxo-mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0501

11-oxo-mogroside V is a natural sweetener that exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It exhibits significant inhibitory effects on reactive oxygen species (O_2^-, H_2O_2 and ***OH**) with EC_{50} of 4.79, 16.52, and 146.17 μg/mL, respectively.

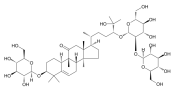


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIIE

Cat. No.: HY-N6920

11-Oxomogroside IIIE is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside isolated from Lo Han Kuo (Siraitia grosvenori).

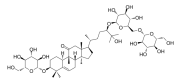


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N6921

11-Oxomogroside III is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside isolated from in Siraitia grosvenorii fruits.



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

11R-VIVIT

Cat. No.: HY-P1430

11R-VIVIT is a cell-permeable nuclear factor of activated T cells (**NFAT**) inhibitor. 11R-VIVIT can be used for the research of podocyte and diabetic nephropathy.

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

11R-VIVIT TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1430A

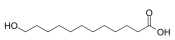
11R-VIVIT TFA is a cell-permeable nuclear factor of activated T cells (**NFAT**) inhibitor. 11R-VIVIT TFA can be used for the research of podocyte and diabetic nephropathy.

Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

12-Hydroxydodecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128743

12-Hydroxydodecanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

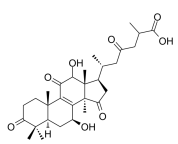


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

12-Hydroxyganoderic Acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N7021

12-Hydroxyganoderic Acid D is a triterpenoid extracted from Ganoderma lucidum.

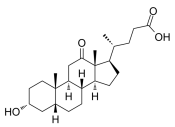


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Ketodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-135772

12-Ketodeoxycholic acid is a bile acid, **metabolite** from kidney. 12-Ketodeoxycholic acid can be a detectable **marker** for evidence of kidney injury.

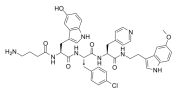


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

123C4

Cat. No.: HY-P0177

123C4 is a potent, selective and competitive agonist of the receptor tyrosine kinase **EPHA4**, with a K_i value of 0.65 μM.



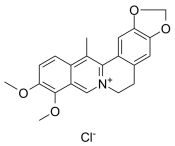
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

13-Methylberberine chloride

(13-Methylberberinium chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-125827

13-Methylberberine chloride (13-Methylberberinium chloride), a berberine analogue, has anti-adipogenic and antitumor activities.



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

13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N5097

13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid, an isomer of 9-oxo-ODA, is a potent **PPARα** activator derived from tomato juice. 13-Oxo-9E,11E-octadecadienoic acid decreases plasma and hepatic triglyceride in obese diabetic mice.

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

13Z,16Z-Docosadienoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-114610

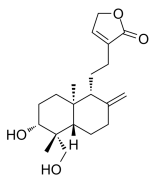
13Z,16Z-Docosadienoic acid, a ω-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid, possesses anti-borreliae effect. 13Z,16Z-Docosadienoic acid, as a long-chain fatty acid (LCFA), is a **free fatty acid receptor 4** (**FFAR4** or **GPR120**, a LCFA receptor) agonist.

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

14-Deoxyandrographolide

Cat. No.: HY-N4323

14-Deoxyandrographolide, a bioactive compound of Andrographis paniculata, has hepatoprotective efficacy. 14-Deoxyandrographolide desensitizes hepatocytes to TNF-α-mediated apoptosis through the release of TNFRSF1A release.



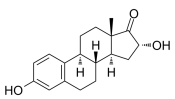
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

16α-Hydroxyestrone

(16αOHE)

Cat. No.: HY-113344

16α-Hydroxyestrone (16αOHE) is a major Estradiol metabolite. 16α-Hydroxyestrone (16αOHE) can be used for the research of metabolic disease.

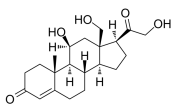


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

18-Hydroxycorticosterone

Cat. No.: HY-W013179

18-Hydroxycorticosterone is a corticosteroid and a derivative of corticosterone, which can lead to serious electrolyte imbalances.

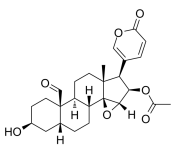


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

19-Oxocinobufagin

Cat. No.: HY-N7017

19-Oxocinobufagin is a bufadienolide in toad venom.

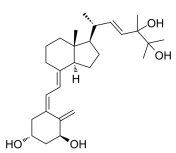


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1alpha, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD2

Cat. No.: HY-15156

1alpha, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD2 is a vitamin D analog.

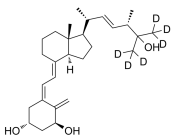


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1alpha, 25-Dihydroxy VD2-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15327

1alpha, 25-Dihydroxy VD2-D6 is a deuterated form of vitamin D.

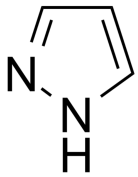


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1H-pyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-76228

1H-pyrazole is an endogenous metabolite.

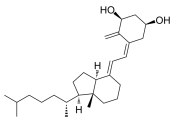


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

1α-Hydroxy-3-epi-vitamin D3

Cat. No.: HY-10003A

1α-Hydroxy-3-epi-vitamin D3, a natural metabolite of 1alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, is a potent suppressor of parathyroid hormone (**PTH**) secretion.

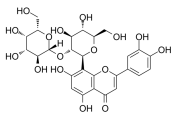


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin

Cat. No.: HY-N0406

2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin is extracted from the flowers of Trollius ledebouri.
2"-O-beta-L-galactopyranosylorientin involves transporter mediated efflux in addition to passive diffusion and is the substrate of multidrug resistance protein 2 (MRP2).



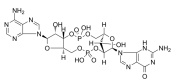
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2',3'-cGAMP

(2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP)

Cat. No.: HY-100564

2',3'-cGAMP (2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP) is a endogenous cGAMP in mammalian cells. 2',3'-cGAMP binds to **STING** with a high affinity and is a potent inducer of **interferon-β (IFNβ)**. 2',3'-cGAMP is produced in mammalian cells in response to DNA in the cytoplasm.



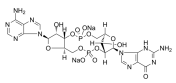
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2',3'-cGAMP sodium

(2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-100564A

2',3'-cGAMP sodium (2'-3'-cyclic GMP-AMP sodium) is a endogenous cGAMP in mammalian cells. 2',3'-cGAMP sodium binds to **STING** with a high affinity and is a potent inducer of **interferon-β (IFNβ)**. 2',3'-cGAMP sodium is produced in mammalian cells in response to DNA in the cytoplasm.

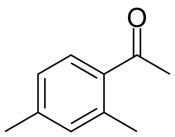


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2',4'-Dimethylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W015618

2',4'-Dimethylacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

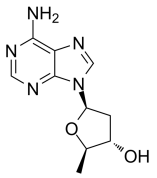


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2',5'-Dideoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-135878

2',5'-Dideoxyadenosine is a potent and non-competitive **adenylyl cyclase** inhibitor via binding the P-site with an IC_{50} of 3 μM . 2',5'-Dideoxyadenosine is a nucleoside analog and exerts a potent **antiadrenergic** action in heart.

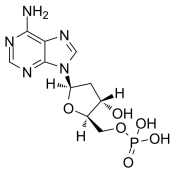


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-monophosphate

Cat. No.: HY-W016009

2'-Deoxyadenosine 5'-monophosphate, a nucleic acid AMP derivative, is a deoxyribonucleotide found in DNA. 2'-Deoxyadenosine 5'-monophosphate can be used to study adenosine-based interactions during DNA synthesis and DNA damage.



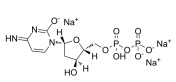
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-diphosphate trisodium

(dCDP trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W010861

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-diphosphate (dCDP) trisodium is an endogenous metabolite.

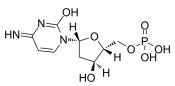


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-monophosphoric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W009216

2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-monophosphoric acid is an endogenous metabolite.



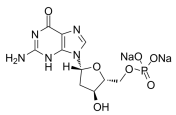
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2'-Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate disodium

(5'-dGMP disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W013159

2'-Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate disodium (5'-dGMP disodium) is a mononucleotide having guanine as the nucleobase. 2'-Deoxyguanosine 5'-monophosphate disodium is a nucleic acid guanosine triphosphate (GTP) derivative.

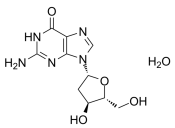


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

2'-Deoxyguanosine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-D0185

2'-Deoxyguanosine monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

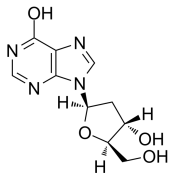


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyinosine

Cat. No.: HY-W008638

2′-deoxyadenosine inhibits the growth of human colon-carcinoma cell lines and is found to be associated with purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) deficiency.

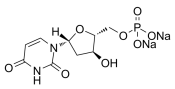


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyuridine 5'-monophosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-W011142

2'-Deoxyuridine 5'-monophosphate disodium is reductively methylated to dTMP (2'-deoxythymidine 5'-monophosphate) by bisubstrate enzyme thymidylate synthase (TS). dTMP is a nucleotide required for DNA synthesis.



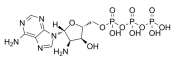
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

2'-NH2-ATP

(2'-Amino-2'-deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-131760

2'-NH2-ATP (2'-Amino-2'-deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate), an adenosine derivative, is a weak competitive inhibitor of ATP, with a K_i of 2.3 mM. 2'-NH2-ATP can be used in nucleic acid labeling.

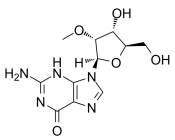


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-O-Methylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-W013260

2'-O-Methylguanosine is a modified nucleoside produced in tRNAs by the action of tRNA guanosine-2′-O-methyltransferase. 2'-O-Methylguanosine results in apoptotic changes of cells.



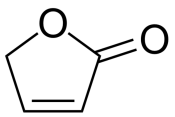
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2(5H)-Furanone

(γ-Crotonolactone)

Cat. No.: HY-W008270

2(5H)-Furanone is an endogenous metabolite.

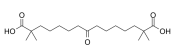


Purity: 97.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-136584

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



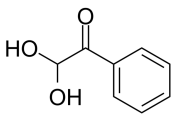
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2,2-Dihydroxy-1-phenylethan-1-one

(Phenylglyoxal hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-128407

2,2-Dihydroxy-1-phenylethan-1-one (compound 2d) is an intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis with antioxidant property.

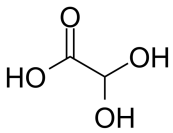


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,2-Dihydroxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W019724

2,2-Dihydroxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

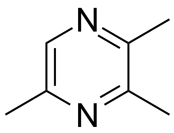


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,3,5-Trimethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W010476

2,3,5-Trimethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.

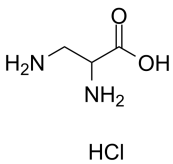


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,3-Diaminopropanoic acid hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W013674

2,3-Diaminopropanoic acid hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



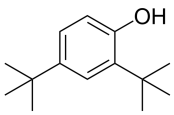
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,4-Di-tert-butylphenol

(2,4-DTBP)

Cat. No.: HY-W014589

2,4-Di-tert-butylphenol is an endogenous metabolite.

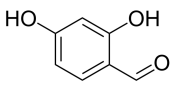


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W007539

2,4-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

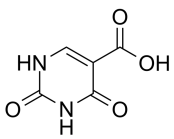


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,4-Dihydroxypyrimidine-5-carboxylic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-66047

2,4-Dihydroxypyrimidine-5-carboxylic Acid is an endogenous metabolite.



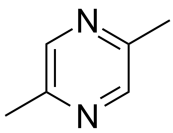
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2,5-Dimethylpyrazine

(NSC 49139)

Cat. No.: HY-34439

2,5-Dimethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.

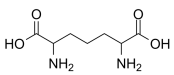


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,6-Diaminoheptanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128746

2,6-Diaminoheptanedioic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

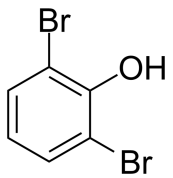


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,6-Dibromophenol

Cat. No.: HY-Y1667

2,6-Dibromophenol is an endogenous metabolite.

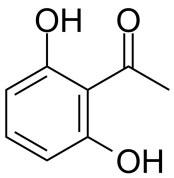


Purity: 97.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0106

2,6-Dihydroxyacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

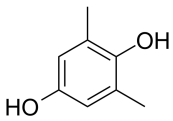


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

2,6-Dimethylhydroquinone

Cat. No.: HY-W004874

2,6-Dimethylhydroquinone is an endogenous metabolite.

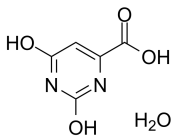


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

2,6-Dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W016812

2,6-Dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

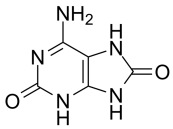


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 g

2,8-Dihydroxyadenine

Cat. No.: HY-N9941

2,8-Dihydroxyadenine, an endogenous metabolite, can cause the formation of urinary crystals and kidney stones. 2,8-Dihydroxyadenine can be used to diagnose adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (APRT) deficiency.

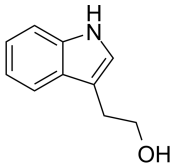


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W010155

2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)ethan-1-ol is an endogenous metabolite.

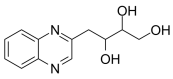


Purity: 96.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-(2',3',4'-Trihydroxybutyl)quinoxaline

Cat. No.: HY-N7427

2-(2',3',4'-Trihydroxybutyl)quinoxaline is a food metabolite.
2-(2',3',4'-Trihydroxybutyl)quinoxaline can be formed from homoglucans.

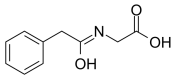


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(2-Phenylacetamido)acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015061

2-(2-Phenylacetamido)acetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

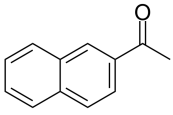


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Acetonaphthone

Cat. No.: HY-Y1819

2-Acetonaphthone is an endogenous metabolite.

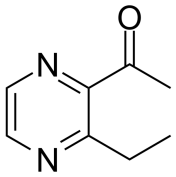


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Acetyl-3-ethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W039157

2-Acetyl-3-ethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.

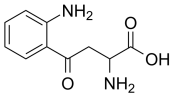


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014504

2-Amino-4-(2-aminophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

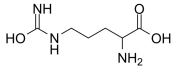


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Amino-5-ureidopentanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016734

2-Amino-5-ureidopentanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

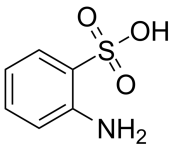


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015302

2-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

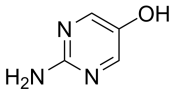


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Aminopyrimidin-5-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W018339

2-Aminopyrimidin-5-ol is an endogenous metabolite.

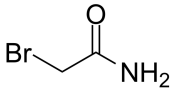


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data:
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Bromoacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-W007330

2-Bromoacetamide can inactivate alcohol dehydrogenase.

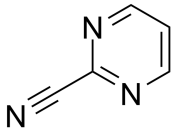


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Cyanopyrimidine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0241

2-Cyanopyrimidine is a potent and non-selective **cysteine protease cathepsin K** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 170 nM. 2-Cyanopyrimidine is used for osteoporos.

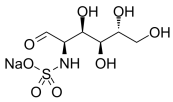


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Deoxy-2-sulfoamino-D-glucose sodium

Cat. No.: HY-107785

2-Deoxy-2-sulfoamino-D-glucose sodium is an endogenous metabolite.

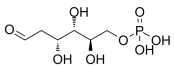


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

2-Deoxy-D-glucose 6-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-139409

2-Deoxy-D-glucose 6-phosphate is an intermediate of 2-deoxy-D-glucose (2-DG) . 2-Deoxy-D-glucose is incorporated into glycogen.

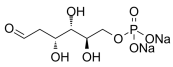


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Deoxy-D-glucose 6-phosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-139409A

2-Deoxy-D-glucose 6-phosphate disodium, a derivative of 2-Deoxy-D-glucose, is produced in mammalian cells by the action of hexokinase on 2-DG.

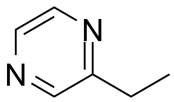


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

2-Ethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W040948

2-Ethylpyrazine is an endogenous metabolite.



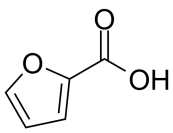
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Furoic acid

(Furan-2-carboxylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W012946

2-Furoic acid (Furan-2-carboxylic acid) is an organic compound produced through furfural oxidation. 2-Furoic acid exhibits hypolipidemic effet, lowers both serum cholesterol and serum triglyceride levels in rats.

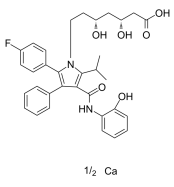


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy atorvastatin calcium salt

Cat. No.: HY-128828

2-Hydroxy atorvastatin calcium salt is a hydroxy metabolite of Atorvastatin calcium salt. Atorvastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 8 nM.

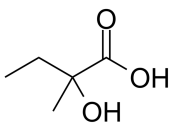


Purity: 97.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015874

2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutanoic acid, an unusual metabolite, is associated with 2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria and maple syrup urine disease.

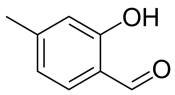


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W007888

2-Hydroxy-4-methylbenzaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.



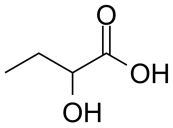
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Hydroxybutyric acid

(α-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113381

2-Hydroxybutyric acid (α-Hydroxybutyric acid) is converted from 2-Aminobutyric acid, with 2-oxobutyric acid as an intermediate metabolite.

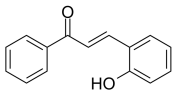


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-119931

2-hydroxychalcone, a natural flavonoid, is a potent antioxidant, inhibiting lipid peroxidation. 2-Hydroxychalcone induces apoptosis by Bcl-2 downregulation. 2-Hydroxychalcone inhibits the activation of NF-kB.

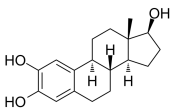


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Hydroxyestradiol

Cat. No.: HY-124489

2-Hydroxyestradiol, a metabolite of 17β-estradiol with minimal estrogenic activity, possesses antioxidant effects and reacts with DNA to form stable adducts and exerts genotoxicity.

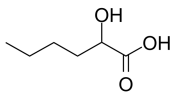


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2-Hydroxyhexanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-75954

2-Hydroxyhexanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

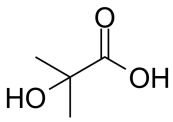


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015924

2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an endogenous metabolite.

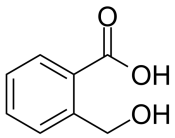


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-hydroxymethyl benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W019358

2-hydroxymethyl benzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



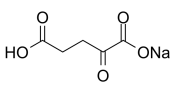
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium

(Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W013636A

2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium (Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium) is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. 2-Ketoglutaric acid Sodium also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions.

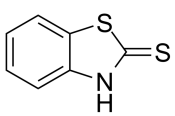


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

Cat. No.: HY-W017113

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole is an endogenous metabolite.

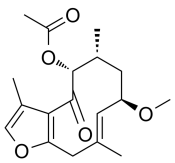


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methoxy-5-acetoxy-fruranogermacr-1(10)-en-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N8134

2-Methoxy-5-acetoxy-fruranogermacr-1(10)-en-6-one is a natural product found in the leaves and stem bark of M. glabra.

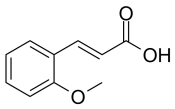


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxycinnamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1386

2-Methoxycinnamic acid is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **tyrosinase**.

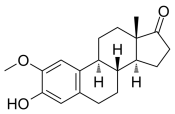


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Methoxyestrone

Cat. No.: HY-113252

2-Methoxyestrone is a methoxylated catechol estrogen and metabolite of estrone, with a pKa of 10.81.

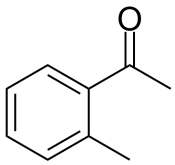


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W012658

2-Methylacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

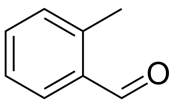


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0442

2-Methylbenzaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

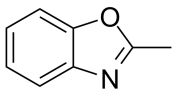


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methylbenzoxazole

Cat. No.: HY-W038287

2-Methylbenzoxazole is an endogenous metabolite.



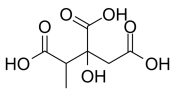
Purity: 97.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methylcitric acid

(Methylcitric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113371

2-Methylcitric acid (Methylcitric acid) is an endogenous metabolite in the 2-methylcitric acid cycle. 2-Methylcitric acid accumulates in methylmalonic and propionic acidemias and acts as a marker metabolite.



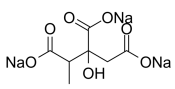
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2-Methylcitric acid trisodium

(Methylcitric acid trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-113371A

2-Methylcitric acid trisodium (Methylcitric acid trisodium) is an endogenous metabolite in the 2-methylcitric acid cycle. 2-Methylcitric acid trisodium accumulates in methylmalonic and propionic acidemias and acts as a marker metabolite.

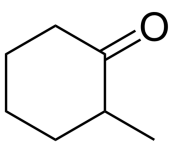


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

2-Methylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W010549

2-Methylcyclohexanone is an endogenous metabolite.

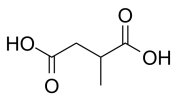


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2-Methylsuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010381

2-Methylsuccinic acid is a normal metabolite in human fluids and the main biochemical measurable features in ethylmalonic encephalopathy.

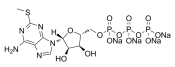


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylthio-ATP tetrasodium

Cat. No.: HY-101370

2-Methylthio-ATP tetrasodium is a non-specific **P2-receptor** agonist. 2-Methylthio-ATP tetrasodium causes noncompetitive inhibition of ADP-induced human platelet aggregation.



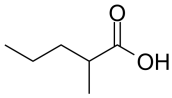
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methylvaleric acid

(2-Methylpentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010516

2-Methylvaleric acid (2-Methylpentanoic acid) is a short-chain fatty acid isolated from Campomanesia adamantium and dairy products. 2-Methylvaleric acid is also found in animal feces. 2-Methylvaleric acid is a flavor compound used for food-flavor ingredient, fragrances.

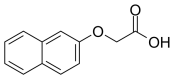


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Naphthoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014796

2-Naphthoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



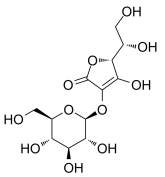
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

2-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-L-ascorbic acid

(AA-2βG)

Cat. No.: HY-N6958

2-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-L-ascorbic acid (AA-2βG), isolated from Lycium Fruit, is a stable vitamin C analog with anti-tumor activity.

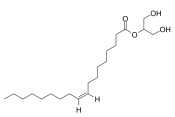


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Oleoylglycerol

Cat. No.: HY-W011121

2-Oleoylglycerol is a dietary naturally occurring lipid. 2-Oleoylglycerol is a **GPR119** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 2.5 μM for human GPR119 in transiently transfected COS-7 cells. 2-Oleoylglycerol stimulates glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) secretion in vivo.

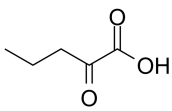


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (28 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol)

2-Oxovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113098

2-Oxovaleric acid is a keto acid that is found in human blood.

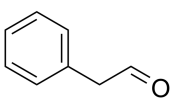


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Phenylacetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W010489

2-Phenylacetaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

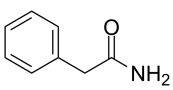


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Phenylacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-W018197

2-Phenylacetamide is an endogenous metabolite.

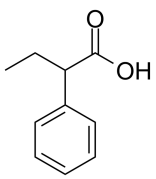


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Phenylbutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017194

2-Phenylbutanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

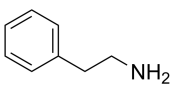


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

2-Phenylethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-W010483

2-Phenylethanamine is believed to function as a neuromodulator or neurotransmitter.



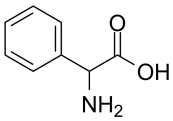
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Phenylglycine

(DL-α-Phenylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010248

2-Phenylglycine (DL-α-Phenylglycine) is a metabolite in breast milk during the W2 to W4 lactation period.

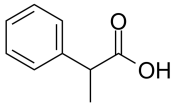


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Phenylpropionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015608

2-Phenylpropionic acid is an intermediate in alpha-Methylstyrene metabolism.

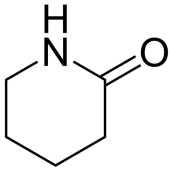


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Piperidone

Cat. No.: HY-W042193

2-Piperidone is an endogenous metabolite.

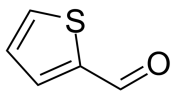


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012941

2-Thiophenecarboxaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

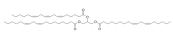


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-γ-Linolenoyl-1,3-dilinoleoyl-sn-glycerol

Cat. No.: HY-U00264

2-γ-Linolenoyl-1,3-dilinoleoyl-sn-glycerol is a triglyceride.

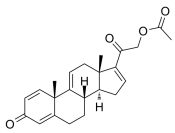


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione

Cat. No.: HY-136340

21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione is an **intermediate** of delta 9,11 steroids synthesis, for example, Vamorolone (HY-109017). The delta 9,11 steroids are modifications of glucocorticoids and has **anti-inflammatory** properties.

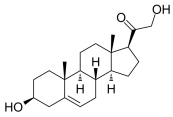


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

21-Hydroxypregnenolone

Cat. No.: HY-113020

21-Hydroxypregnenolone is an essential intermediate in corticosterone synthesis.



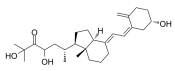
Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

23,25-Dihydroxy-24-oxovitamin D3

(24-Oxo-23,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-18646

23,25-Dihydroxy-24-oxovitamin D3 is a major metabolite of 24(R),25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3. 23,25-Dihydroxy-24-oxovitamin D3 can be used for the research of metabolic diseases.



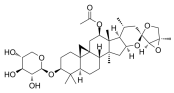
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

23-epi-26-Deoxyactein

(27-Deoxyactein)

Cat. No.: HY-139058

23-epi-26-Deoxyactein is a natural and orally active anti-obesity and anti-cancer compound.



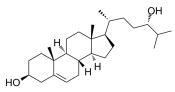
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

24(S)-Hydroxycholesterol

(24S-OHC; 24S-HC; Cerebrosterol)

Cat. No.: HY-16940

24(S)-Hydroxycholesterol (24S-OHC), the major brain cholesterol metabolite, plays an important role to maintain homeostasis of cholesterol in the brain.



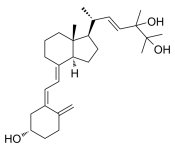
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD2

(24,25-Dihydroxy vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-76801

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD2 is a hydroxylated metabolite of Vitamin D2; a synthetic analog of Vitamin D.

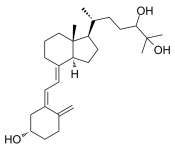


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3

Cat. No.: HY-76915

24, 25-Dihydroxy VD3 is a compound which is closely related to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3, the active form of vitamin D3, but like vitamin D3 itself and 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is inactive as a hormone both in vitro and in vivo.

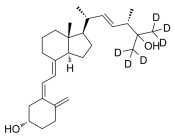


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

25-Hydroxy VD2-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15328

25-Hydroxy VD2-D6 is a labelled metabolite of Vitamin D2.

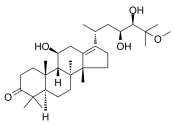


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

25-O-Methylalisol A

Cat. No.: HY-N6993

25-O-Methylalisol A is a protostane triterpenoids isolated from Alisma orientale.

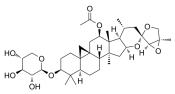


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

26-Deoxyactein

Cat. No.: HY-N6264

26-Deoxyactein is a constituent isolated from Cimicifuga racemosa, prevents TCDD-induced osteoblasts damage. 26-Deoxyactein inhibits increased AhR, CYP1A1 and ERK levels.

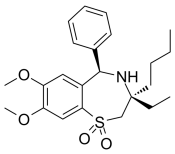


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

264W94

Cat. No.: HY-19264

264W94 is a potent **ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT)** inhibitor and a new cholesterol lowering agent. 264W94 has CYP7A1 induction, and antilipemic action.



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

26Rfa, Hypothalamic Peptide, human

Cat. No.: HY-P1915

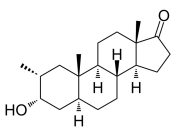
26Rfa, Hypothalamic Peptide, human is a hypothalamic neuropeptide of the RFamide peptide family with orexigenic activity. 26RFa is an orexigenic neuropeptide identified as the endogenous ligand of the orphan G protein-coupled receptor GPR103.

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

2α-Methyl androsterone

Cat. No.: HY-118608

2α-Methyl androsterone is an anabolic androgenic steroid metabolite of mesterolone and drostanolone.

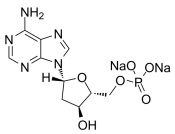


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2′-Deoxyadenosine 5′-monophosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-W105272

2′-Deoxyadenosine 5′-monophosphate disodium, a nucleic acid AMP derivative, is a deoxyribonucleotide found in DNA. 2′-Deoxyadenosine 5′-monophosphate disodium can be used to study adenosine-based interactions during DNA synthesis and DNA damage.



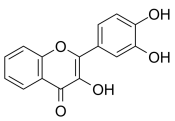
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3',4'-Dihydroxyflavonol

(DiOHF)

Cat. No.: HY-111804

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

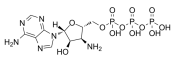


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Deoxy-3'-amino-ATP

Cat. No.: HY-131800

3'-Deoxy-3'-amino-ATP, an ATP analogue, is a potent and competitive inhibitor of ATP, with a K_i of 2.3 μM. 3'-Deoxy-3'-amino-ATP can be used to synthesis of 3'-Amino-3'-deoxy transfer RNA by incorporation into the 3' terminus of tRNA-C-C.



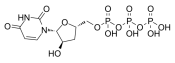
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate

(3'-dUTP)

Cat. No.: HY-135780

3'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate (3'-dUTP) is a nucleotide analogue that inhibits DNA-dependent **RNA polymerases I** and **II**. 3'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate strongly and competitively inhibits the incorporations of UTP into **RNA** with a K_i value of 2.0 μM.



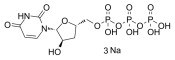
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate trisodium

(3'-dUTP trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-135780A

3'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate trisodium (3'-dUTP trisodium) is a nucleotide analogue that inhibits DNA-dependent **RNA polymerases I** and **II**. 3'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate trisodium strongly and competitively inhibits the incorporations of UTP into **RNA** with a K_i value of 2.0 μM.

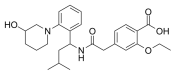


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3'-Hydroxy Repaglinide

Cat. No.: HY-135335

3'-Hydroxy Repaglinide is a main CYP2C8 metabolite of Repaglinide. Repaglinide is a carbamoylmethyl benzoic acid (CMBA) derivative, which recently has become available for the treatment of type II diabetes.

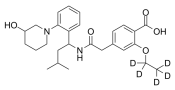


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3'-Hydroxy Repaglinide-d5

Cat. No.: HY-135335S

3'-Hydroxy Repaglinide D5 is the deuterium labeled 3'-Hydroxy Repaglinide. 3'-Hydroxy Repaglinide is a main CYP2C8 metabolite of Repaglinide.

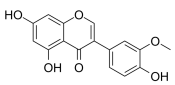


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-O-Methylorobol

Cat. No.: HY-N1859

3'-O-Methylorobol, an antioxidant flavonoid, exhibits moderate antioxidant activity in the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl free radical scavenging assay.



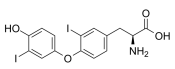
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine

(3,3'-T2)

Cat. No.: HY-129974

3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine (3,3'-T2) is an **endogenous metabolite** of thyroid hormone. 3,3'-Diiodo-L-thyronine significantly enhances **COX** activity.

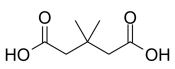


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

3,3-Dimethylglutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W008097

3,3-Dimethylglutaric acid, a member of methyl-branched fatty acids, is a endogenous metabolite occasionally found in human urine.

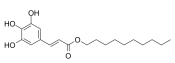


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,4,5-Trihydroxycinnamic acid decyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-131999

3,4,5-Trihydroxycinnamic acid decyl ester is an excellent inhibitor of lipid absorption and accumulation, with anti-obesity properties. 3,4,5-Trihydroxycinnamic acid decyl ester is a **pancreatic lipase** inhibitor, with an EC_{50} of approximately 0.9 μM.

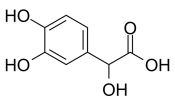


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113474

3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid is a metabolite of norepinephrine.

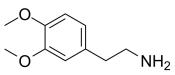


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0935

3,4-Dimethoxyphenethylamine is an endogenous metabolite.

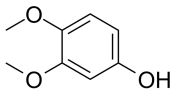


Purity: 96.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1780

3,4-Dimethoxyphenol is a plant-derived phenylpropanoid compound and can use as a whitening agent in cosmetics. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has **tyrosinase**-inhibiting activity. 3,4-Dimethoxyphenol has potent antioxidant effect isolated from the bacterial fermentation broth.

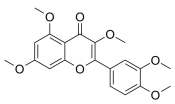


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5,7,3′,4′-Pentamethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N7690

3,5,7,3′,4′-Pentamethoxyflavone is a polymethoxyflavonoid that can be extracted from Kaempferia parviflora.

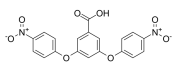


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3,5-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-103539

3,5-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)benzoic acid is an inhibitor of **γ-secretase**. 3,5-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)benzoic acid causes a decrease in the released levels of Aβ42 and notch-1 Aβ-like peptide 25 (Nβ25).

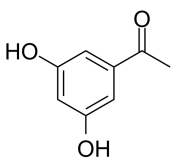


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W034065

3,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

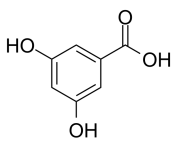


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015560

3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid a potential biomarker for the consumption of many food products, including beer, nuts, peanut, and pulses.

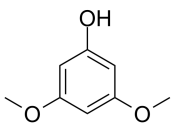


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,5-Dimethoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W001117

3,5-Dimethoxyphenol is a toxin metabolite, found in human consuming yew leaves.

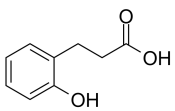


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017158

3-(2-Hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

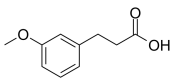


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016482

3-(3-Methoxyphenyl)propionic acid is an organic acid, naturally occurring human metabolite and excreted in human urine.

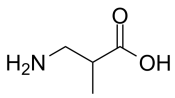


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012974

3-Amino-2-methylpropanoic acid could induce browning of white fat and hepatic β-oxidation and is inversely correlated with cardiometabolic risk factors.



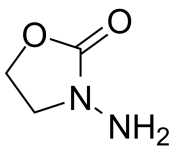
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Amino-2-oxazolidinone

(AOZ)

Cat. No.: HY-W012982

3-Amino-2-oxazolidinone (AOZ) is the **metabolite** of Furazolidone (HY-B1336).
3-Amino-2-oxazolidinone is always be detected as a indicator of furazolidone residues in vivo.



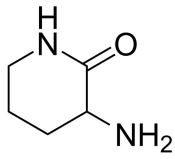
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Amino-2-piperidinone

(Cyclo-ornithine)

Cat. No.: HY-21088

3-aminopiperidine-2-one is a **metabolite** from all living organisms. 3-aminopiperidine-2-one is a delta-lactam that is 2-piperidone substituted at position 3 by an amino group.

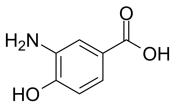


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Amino-4-hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010224

3-Amino-4-hydroxybenzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

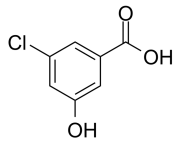


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Chloro-5-hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016868

3-Chloro-5-hydroxybenzoic acid is a potent, orally active and selective lactate receptor **GPR81** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 16 μM for human GPR81. 3-Chloro-5-hydroxybenzoic acid exhibits favorable in vivo effects on lipolysis in a mouse model of obesity.

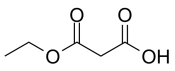


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Ethoxy-3-oxopropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1031

3-Ethoxy-3-oxopropanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

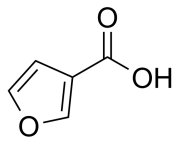


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Furanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-21075

3-Furanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

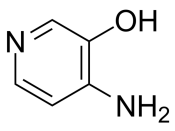


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

3-Hydroxy-4-aminopyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W008188

3-Hydroxy-4-aminopyridine is an endogenous metabolite.

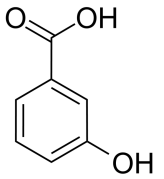


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-Hydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004049

3-Hydroxybenzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



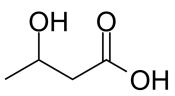
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxybutyric acid

(β-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113378

3-Hydroxybutyric acid (β-Hydroxybutyric acid) is a metabolite that is elevated in type I diabetes.
3-Hydroxybutyric acid can modulate the properties of membrane lipids.



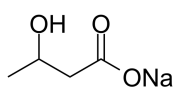
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxybutyric acid sodium

(β-Hydroxybutyric acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W010452

3-Hydroxybutyric acid sodium (β-Hydroxybutyric acid sodium) is a metabolite that is elevated in type I diabetes. 3-Hydroxybutyric acid sodium can modulate the properties of membrane lipids.

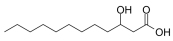


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113107

3-Hydroxydodecanoic acid is a medium-chain fatty acid associated with fatty acid metabolic disorders.

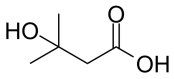


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113409

3-Hydroxyisovaleric acid is a normal **endogenous metabolite** excreted in the urine. The urinary excretion of 3-hydroxyisovaleric acid is early and sensitive indicator of biotin deficiency.

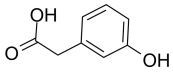


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001083

3-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

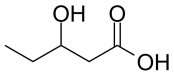


Purity: 97.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxyvaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113004

3-Hydroxyvaleric acid is a 5-carbon ketone body. 3-Hydroxyvaleric acid is anaplerotic, meaning it can refill the pool of TCA cycle intermediates.



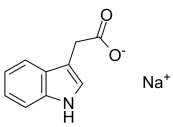
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

3-Indoleacetic acid sodium

(Indole-3-acetic acid sodium; 3-IAA sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-18569A

3-Indoleacetic acid sodium (Indole-3-acetic acid sodium) is an endogenous metabolite.

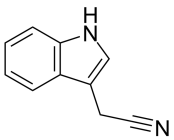


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Indoleacetonitrile

Cat. No.: HY-Y0136

3-Indoleacetonitrile is an endogenous metabolite.



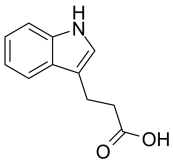
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Indolepropionic acid

(Indole-3-propionic acid; 3-IPA)

Cat. No.: HY-W015229

3-Indolepropionic acid is shown to be a powerful antioxidant and has potential in the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

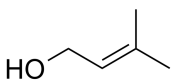


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methyl-2-buten-1-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W013035

3-Methyl-2-buten-1-ol is an endogenous metabolite.

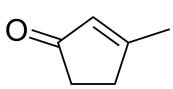


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-Methyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one

Cat. No.: HY-W013014

3-Methyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one is an endogenous metabolite.

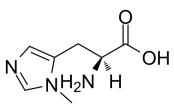


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-Methyl-L-histidine

Cat. No.: HY-W017007

3-Methyl-L-histidine is a biomarker for meat consumption, especially chicken. It is also a biomarker for the consumption of soy products.

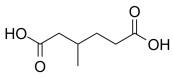


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methyladipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113277

3-Methyladipic acid is the final metabolite in the ω-oxidation pathway.

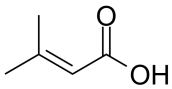


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methylbut-2-enoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010611

3-Methylbut-2-enoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

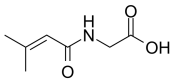


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

3-Methylcrotonylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113232

3-Methylcrotonylglycine is an acyl glycine, a normal amino acid metabolite found in urine.

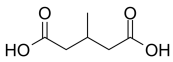


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

3-Methylglutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113410

3-Methylglutaric acid, a leucine metabolite, is a conspicuous C6 dicarboxylic organic acid classically associated with two distinct leucine pathway enzyme deficiencies, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA lyase (HMGCL) and 3-methylglutaconyl CoA hydratase (AUH).

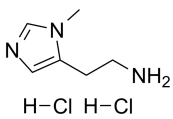


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113412A

3-Methylhistamine dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

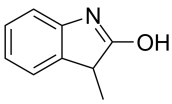


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

3-Methylindolin-2-one

Cat. No.: HY-W017490

3-Methylindolin-2-one is an endogenous metabolite.

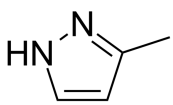


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-66054

3-Methylpyrazole is used as a nitrification inhibitor of nitrification in soil.

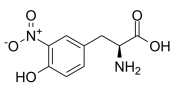


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Nitro-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-113248

3-Nitro-L-tyrosine is a biomarker of nitrogen free radical species modified proteins in systemic autoimmunogenic conditions.



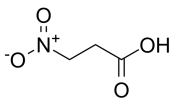
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Nitropropanoic acid

(β-Nitropropionic acid; Bovinocidin)

Cat. No.: HY-W012875

3-Nitropropanoic acid (β-Nitropropionic acid) is an irreversible inhibitor of **succinate dehydrogenase**. 3-Nitropropanoic acid exhibits potent antimycobacterial activity with a MIC value of 3.3 μM.



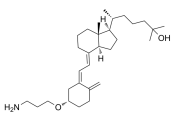
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

3-O-(2-Aminoethyl)-25-hydroxyvitamin D3

(25-Hydroxy Vitamin D3 3,3'-Aminopropyl Ether)

Cat. No.: HY-15254

3-O-(2-Aminoethyl)-25-hydroxyvitamin D3 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

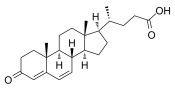


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Oxo-4,6-choladien-24-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9944

3-Oxo-4,6-choladien-24-oic acid is an endogenous metabolite. 3-Oxo-4,6-choladien-24-oic acid exsists in the urine of patients with hepatobiliary disease.



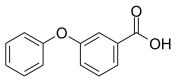
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Phenoxybenzoic acid

(3-PBA)

Cat. No.: HY-W014225

3-Phenoxybenzoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

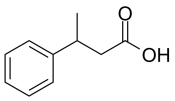


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Phenylbutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017189

3-Phenylbutyric acid is metabolized by initial oxidation of the benzene ring and by initial oxidation of the side chain. 3-Phenylbutyric acid can be used to isolate Rhodococcus rhodochrous PB1 from compost soil.

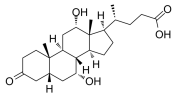


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-Oxocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7387

3-Oxocholic acid is an oxo-bile acid metabolite and also a major degradation product from cholic by C. perfringens in the intestine. 3-Oxocholic acid is steroid acid found predominantly in bile of mammals.

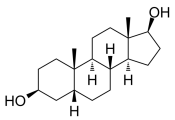


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

3b,17b-Dihydroxyetiocholane

Cat. No.: HY-113368

3b,17b-Dihydroxyetiocholane is known as androgens and derivatives.

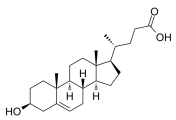


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3b-Hydroxy-5-cholenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113315

3b-Hydroxy-5-cholenoic acid is a monohydroxy bile acid of endogenous origin and could be found in children with the syndrome of hepatic ductular hypoplasia.

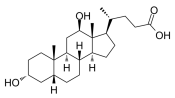


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

3α,12β-Dihydroxycholanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-43470

3α,12β-Dihydroxycholanoic acid is a bile acid that can be isolated from urine specimens of healthy humans.

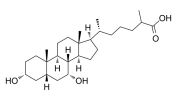


Purity: 96.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3α,7α-Dihydroxycoprostanic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113097

3α,7α-Dihydroxycoprostanic acid is an endogenous metabolite. 3α,7α-Dihydroxycoprostanic acid, a bile acid, is the precursor to chenodeoxycholic acid.

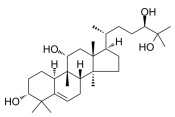


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3α-Hydroxymogrol

Cat. No.: HY-N6913

3α-Hydroxymogrol is a triterpenoid isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii Swingle, acts as a potent **AMPK** activator, and enhances AMPK phosphorylation.

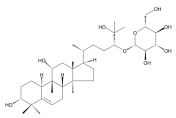


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3α-Hydroxymogroside IA1

Cat. No.: HY-N6854A

3α-Hydroxymogroside IA1 is a mogroside derivative.

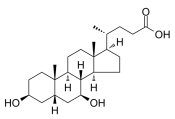


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3β-Ursodeoxycholic acid

(Isoursodeoxycholic acid) Cat. No.: HY-113478

3β-Ursodeoxycholic acid (Isoursodeoxycholic acid) is a bile acid. 3β-Ursodeoxycholic acid (Isoursodeoxycholic acid) shows good tolerance and well intestinal absorption by oral adminstation.

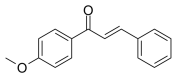


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4'-Methoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-128400

4'-Methoxychalcone regulates adipocyte differentiation through **PPARγ** activation. 4'-Methoxychalcone modulates the expression and secretion of various adipokines in adipose tissue that are involved in insulin sensitivity.

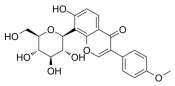


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4'-Methoxypuerarin

(4'-O-Methylpuerarin) Cat. No.: HY-N1979

4'-Methoxypuerarin (4'-O-Methylpuerarin), an isoflavone diglycoside, is isolated from Pueraria lobata.

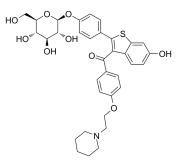


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4'-Raloxifene-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-135594

4'-Raloxifene-β-D-glucopyranoside, a metabolite of Raloxifene, is a benzothiophene glucuronidated at the 4' postion. 4'-Raloxifene-β-D-glucopyranoside is a selective and orally active **estrogen receptor** antagonist.

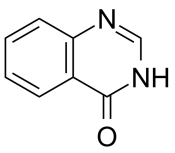


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4(3H)-Quinazolinone

Cat. No.: HY-W018800

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.

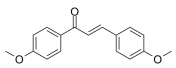


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4,4'-Dimethoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-136064

4,4'-Dimethoxychalcone acts as a natural **autophagy** inducer with anti-ageing properties.

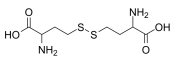


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4,4'-Disulfanediylbis(2-aminobutanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W009390A

4,4'-Disulfanediylbis(2-aminobutanoic acid) is an endogenous metabolite.

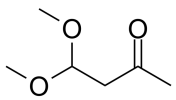


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

4,4-Dimethoxy-2-butanone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0035

4,4-Dimethoxy-2-butanone is an endogenous metabolite.

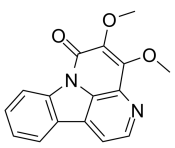


Purity: 93.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4,5-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N1882

4,5-Dimethoxycanthin-6-one is a potent and uncompetitive inhibitor of **CYP1A2**-mediated phenacetin O-deethylation with an IC_{50} value of 1.7μM and a K_i value of 2.6 μM.

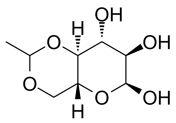


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4,6-O-Ethylidene-α-D-glucose

(Ethylidene-glucose) Cat. No.: HY-N7433

4,6-O-ethylidene-α-D-glucose (Ethylidene-glucose), a glucose derivative, is a competitive exofacial binding-site inhibitor on **glucose transporter 1 (GLUT1)** with a K_i of 12 mM for wild-type 2-deoxy-D-glucose transport.



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

4,7,10,13,16-Docosapentaenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-126355

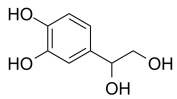
4,7,10,13,16-Docosapentaenoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

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

4-(1,2-Dihydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W010066

4-(1,2-Dihydroxyethyl)benzene-1,2-diol, a normal norepinephrine metabolite, is found to be associated with Menkes syndrome.

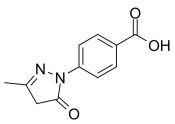


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-(3-Methyl-5-oxo-2-pyrazolin-1-yl)benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014078

4-(3-Methyl-5-oxo-2-pyrazolin-1-yl)benzoic acid has hypoglycaemic activity. 4-(3-Methyl-5-oxo-2-pyrazolin-1-yl)benzoic acid follows a mechanism based on the response to the oral glucose overcharge.

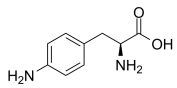


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Amino-L-phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-W016480

4-Amino-L-phenylalanine is an endogenous metabolite.

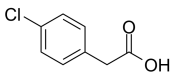


Purity: 95.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Chlorophenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010062

4-Chlorophenylacetic acid is a compound belongs to a family of small aromatic fatty acids with anticancer properties. 4-Chlorophenylacetic acid can provide carbon and energy for Pseudomonas sp.

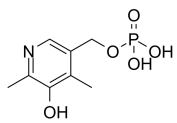


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-N2553

4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate is a Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate analogue and a **sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P)** inhibitor. 4-Deoxypyridoxine 5'-phosphate inhibits **ornithine decarboxylase** activity with a K_i of 60 μM.

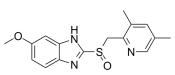


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Desmethoxy Omeprazole

Cat. No.: HY-135111

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

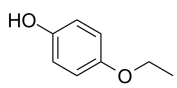


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Ethoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W015786

4-Ethoxyphenol is an endogenous metabolite.

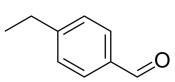


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Ethylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012657

4-Ethylbenzaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

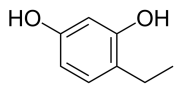


Purity: 97.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Ethylresorcinol

Cat. No.: HY-W015782

4-Ethylresorcinol, a derivative of resorcinol, can act as substrates of tyrosinase. 4-Ethylresorcinol possess hypopigmentary effects.

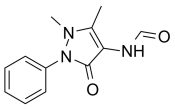


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Formylaminoantipyrine

Cat. No.: HY-133588

4-Formylaminoantipyrine is an excreted **metabolite** of aminophenazone. Aminophenazone is a pyrazolone with analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic effects in vivo.</br>.

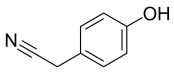


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroxybenzyl cyanide

Cat. No.: HY-W015823

4-Hydroxybenzyl cyanide is an endogenous metabolite.

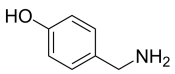


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Hydroxybenzylamine

Cat. No.: HY-W004078

4-Hydroxybenzylamine is an endogenous metabolite.

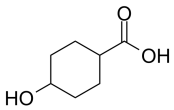


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015675

4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as cyclohexanols.



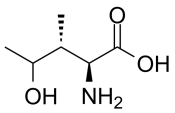
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

4-Hydroxyisoleucine

(4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-N6858

4-Hydroxyisoleucine (4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine) is an amino acid which can be extracted and purified from fenugreek seeds. 4-Hydroxyisoleucine (4-Hydroxy-L-isoleucine) displays an insulinotropic activity of great interest.

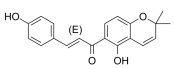


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

4-Hydroxylonchocarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N2208

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

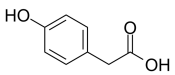


Purity: 92.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1902

4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, a major microbiota-derived metabolite of polyphenols, is involved in the antioxidative action. 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid induces expression of **Nrf2**.



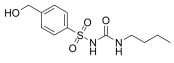
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxytolbutamide

(Hydroxytolbutamide)

Cat. No.: HY-100641

4-Hydroxytolbutamide (Hydroxytolbutamide) is a metabolite of Tolbutamide. 4-Hydroxytolbutamide is metabolized by CYP2C8 and CYP2C9. Tolbutamide is a first generation **potassium channel** blocker and a sulfonylurea oral antidiabetic.



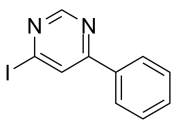
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

4-IPP

(4-Iodo-6-phenylpyrimidine)

Cat. No.: HY-110063

4-IPP (4-Iodo-6-phenylpyrimidine) is a specific suicide substrate and irreversible inhibitor of **macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF)**.

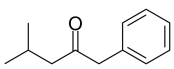


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-pentanone

Cat. No.: HY-W041470

4-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-pentanone is an endogenous metabolite.

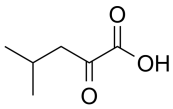


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid

(α-Ketoisocaproic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W012722

4-Methyl-2-oxopentanoic acid (α-Ketoisocaproic acid), an abnormal metabolite, is both a neurotoxin and a metabotoxin.

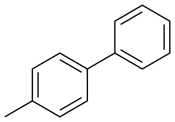


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methylbiphenyl

(4-Phenyltoluene) Cat. No.: HY-W017077

4-Methylbiphenyl is an endogenous metabolite.

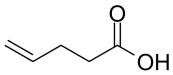


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Pentenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0624

4-Pentenoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

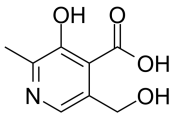


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Pyridoxic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113493

4-Pyridoxic acid is a catabolic product of vitamin B6 which is excreted in the urine.

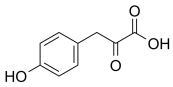


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010040

4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of the amino acid phenylalanine.

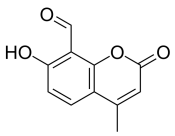


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

4μ8C

(IRE1 Inhibitor III) Cat. No.: HY-19707

4μ8C (IRE1 Inhibitor III) is a small-molecule inhibitor of **IRE1α**.

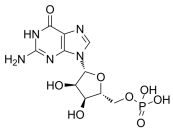


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5'-Guanylic acid

(5'-GMP; 5'-guanosine monophosphate) Cat. No.: HY-N5134

5'-Guanylic acid (5'-GMP) is involved in several metabolic disorders, including the AICA-ribosiduria pathway, adenosine deaminase deficiency, adenine phosphoribosyltransferase deficiency (aprt), and the 2-hydroxyglutric aciduria pathway.

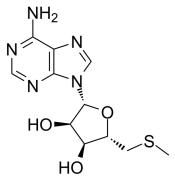


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine; 5'-Deoxy-5'-(methylthio)adenosine; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-16938

5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside generated from S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) during polyamine synthesis.

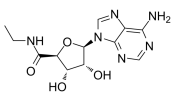


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

5'-N-Ethylcarboxamidoadenosine

(NECA) Cat. No.: HY-103173

5'-N-Ethylcarboxamidoadenosine (NECA) is a nonselective **adenosine receptor** agonist.

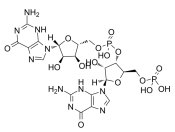


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

5'-Phosphoguanylyl-(3',5')-guanosine

(pGpG) Cat. No.: HY-137662

5'-Phosphoguanylyl-(3',5')-guanosine (pGpG) is an intermediate molecule produced by the pathway for enzymatic cyclic diguanylate (c-di-GMP) degradation. 5'-Phosphoguanylyl-(3',5')-guanosine can be used to detect the metabolism of nucleic acids.

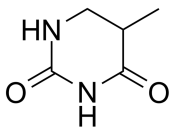


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,6-Dihydro-5-methyluracil

(Dihydrothymine) Cat. No.: HY-N6787

5,6-Dihydro-5-methyluracil (Dihydrothymine), an intermediate breakdown product of thymine, comes from animal or plants. 5,6-Dihydro-5-methyluracil (Dihydrothymine) can be toxic when present at abnormally high levels.

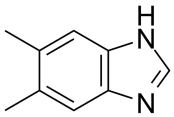


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

5,6-Dimethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole

Cat. No.: HY-W017511

5,6-Dimethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole is an endogenous metabolite.

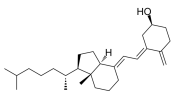


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5,6-trans-Vitamin D3

(5,6-trans-Cholecalciferol; 5,6-trans-Colecalciferol) Cat. No.: HY-15398A

5,6-trans-Vitamin D3 (5,6-trans-Cholecalciferol;5,6-trans-Colecalciferol) is a photoproduct of vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

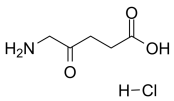


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride;

δ-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride; ...) Cat. No.: HY-N0305

5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride) is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles.

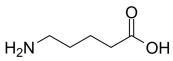


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

5-Aminovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015878

5-Aminovaleric acid is believed to act as a methylene homologue of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and functions as a weak **GABA** agonist.

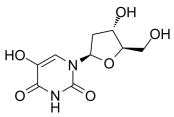


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyuridine

(5-OHdU) Cat. No.: HY-130801

5-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyuridine (5-OHdU) is a major stable oxidation product of 2'-Deoxycytidine. 5-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyuridine can be incorporated into DNA in vitro by DNA polymerase.

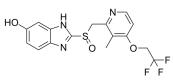


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

5-Hydroxylansoprazole

(AG1908) Cat. No.: HY-118283

5-Hydroxylansoprazole (AG1908) is an active metabolite of Lansoprazole in plasma. Lansoprazole is metabolized by CYP2C19 forming 5-Hydroxylansoprazole. Lansoprazole is a gastric **proton-pump** inhibitor and is effective in the treatment of various peptic diseases.

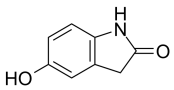


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5-Hydroxyoxindole

Cat. No.: HY-W001542

5-Hydroxyoxindole is a structural analog of uric acid. 5-Hydroxyoxindole has **DPPH** radical scavenging activities and lipid peroxidation-inhibitory activities. 5-Hydroxyoxindole can be used for the research of oxidative stress-mediated disorders.

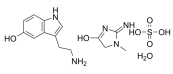


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W010973

5-Hydroxytryptamine creatinine sulfate monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

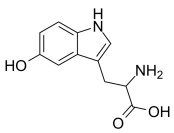


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

5-Hydroxytryptophan

(5-HTP; DL-5-Hydroxytryptophan) Cat. No.: HY-N0122

5-Hydroxytryptophan, a tryptophan metabolite, is a direct 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) precursor and an L-aromatic amino acid decarboxylase substrate.

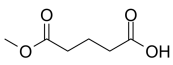


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-Methoxy-5-oxopentanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017523

5-Methoxy-5-oxopentanoic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

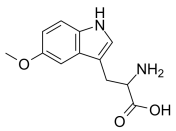


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g, 10 g

5-Methoxy-DL-tryptophan

Cat. No.: HY-128731

5-Methoxy-DL-tryptophan is an endogenous metabolite.

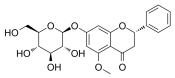


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-MethoxyPinocembroside

Cat. No.: HY-N6956

5-MethoxyPinocembroside is a flavonoid isolated from Penthorumchinense Pursh.

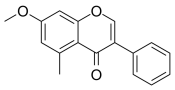


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Methyl-7-methoxyisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N1993

5-Methyl-7-methoxyisoflavone is a sensational, non-steroidal anabolic isoflavone. 5-Methyl-7-methoxyisoflavone shows potency increasing muscle mass and endurance.



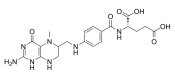
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid

(5-Methyl THF)

Cat. No.: HY-113046

5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid (5-Methyl THF) is a biologically active form of folic acid. 5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid is a methylated derivate of tetrahydrofolate.

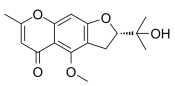


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-O-Methylvisamminol

Cat. No.: HY-N7206

5-O-Methylvisamminol, a (furo) chromone identified in the extract of T. glauca, has a limited occurrence in the plant kingdom.



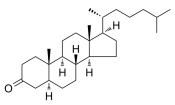
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5α-Cholestan-3-one

(5α-Cholestanone)

Cat. No.: HY-107826

5α-Cholestan-3-one is an endogenous metabolite.

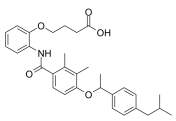


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

5α-reductase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00376

5α-reductase-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **5α-reductase**, used for the research of patterned alopecia in combination with minoxidil.

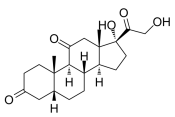


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5β-Dihydrocortisone

Cat. No.: HY-N8549

5β-Dihydrocortisone is a sterol **metabolite** of cortisone by 5β-reductase (AKR1D1) in liver.

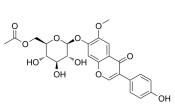


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

6''-O-Acetylglycitin

Cat. No.: HY-N4072

6''-O-Acetylglycitin, a acetyl glucoside, is one of the isoflavone isomer in soybeans, shows various extents of content reduction dependent on storage temperature, packaging condition, and its isoflavone isomer kind.

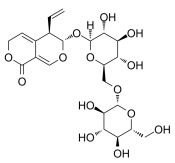


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2100

6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside is a secoiridoid isolated from the roots of G. straminea. 6'-O-beta-D-Glucosylgentiopicroside strongly suppresses N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-induced superoxide generation.

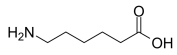


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6-Aminocaproic acid

(EACA; Epsilon-Amino-n-caproic Acid; 6-Aminohexanoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0236

6-Aminocaproic acid (EACA), a monoamino carboxylic acid, is a potent and orally active inhibitor of plasmin and plasminogen. 6-Aminocaproic acid is a potent antifibrinolytic agent.

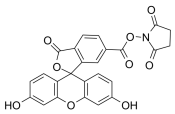


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-FAM SE

Cat. No.: HY-15939

6-FAM SE is another isomer of carboxyfluorescein. 6-FAM, SE is mainly used in sequencing of nucleic acids and labeling nucleotides.

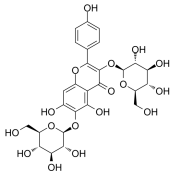


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3,6-diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-125323

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3,6-diglucoside possesses antiplatelet aggregatory effect.

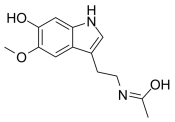


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxymelatonin

Cat. No.: HY-W011956

6-Hydroxymelatonin is a primary metabolic of **Melatonin**, which is metabolized by cytochrome P450 (CYP) 1A2.

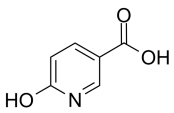


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

6-Hydroxynicotinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001996

6-Hydroxynicotinic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

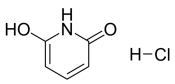


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Hydroxypyridin-2(1H)-one hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W036553

6-Hydroxypyridin-2(1H)-one hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

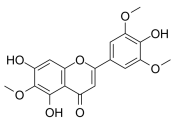


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

6-Methoxytricin

Cat. No.: HY-N6883

6-Methoxytricin (Compound 6) is an flavonoid isolated from Artemisia iwayomogi.

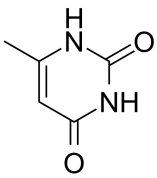


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

6-Methyluracil

(Pseudothymine) Cat. No.: HY-Y1125

6-Methyluracil (Pseudothymine), a metabolite of Uracil, can be used as an indicator of acetoacetyl-CoA (AACoA) accumulation. 6-Methyluracil exhibits antiradiation effect in vivo.

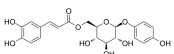


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

6-O-Caffeoylarbutin

(Robustaside B) Cat. No.: HY-N2720

6-O-Caffeoylarbutin (Robustaside B) possesses antioxidant activity.

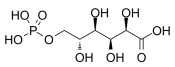


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Phosphogluconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113514

6-Phosphogluconic acid is a potent and competitive **phosphoglucose isomerase (PGI)** inhibitor with K_is of 48 μM for glucose 6-phosphate and 42 μM for fructose 6-phosphate. 6-Phosphogluconic acid is an **endogenous metabolite**.

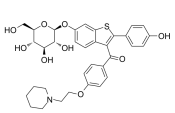


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Raloxifene-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-135595

6-Raloxifene-β-D-glucopyranoside, a derivative of Raloxifene, is a benzothiophene glucuronidated at the 6' postion. 6-Raloxifene-β-D-glucopyranoside is a selective and orally active **estrogen receptor** antagonist.



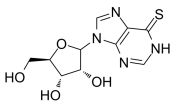
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Thioinosine

(6TI; 6-Mercaptopurine riboside)

Cat. No.: HY-128671

6-Thioinosine (6TI) is a purine **antimetabolite**, acts as an anti-adipogenesis agent, downregulates mRNA levels of **PPAR γ** and **C/EBPα**, as well as PPAR γ target protein such as LPL, CD36, aP2, and LXRα.



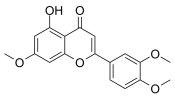
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin

(5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7012

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone) is a flavonoid from the herb Lippia nodiflora L.

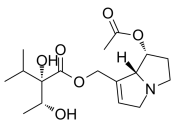


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

7-Acetylintermedine

Cat. No.: HY-127011

7-Acetylintermedine is a hepatotoxic botanical pyrrolizidine alkaloid.

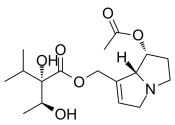


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Acetyllycopsamine

Cat. No.: HY-122916

7-Acetyllycopsamine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a mild hepatotoxin. 7-Acetyllycopsamine can induce liver inflammation in mice.



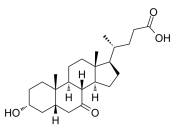
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Ketolithocholic acid

(3α-Hydroxy-7-oxo-5β-cholanic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W018512

7-Ketolithocholic acid (3α-Hydroxy-7-oxo-5β-cholanic acid), a bile acid, can be absorbed and suppresses endogenous bile acid production and biliary cholesterol secretion.

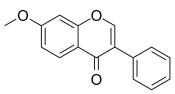


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

7-Methoxyisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6631

7-Methoxyisoflavone is an isoflavone derivative and also an activator of adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**).

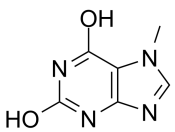


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

7-Methylxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-W017163

7-Methylxanthine, a methyl derivative of xanthine, is one of the purine components in urinary calculi.

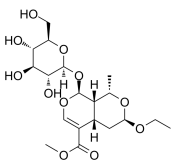


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

7-O-Ethylmorroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N2608

7-O-Ethylmorroniside is a iridoid glucoside from the fruit of Cornus officinalis which is a traditional medicine in China and used for the reserch of kidney diseases, including diabetic nephropathy.



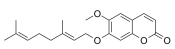
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Geranylscopoletin

(7-Geranyloxy-6-methoxycoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2746

7-O-Geranylscopoletin is a coumarin from the root of Atalantia monophylla. Various parts of this plant have been used for folk medicine for several purposes such as chronic rheumatism, paralysis, antispasmodic, stimulant and hemiplegia.

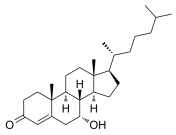


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

7α-Hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one

Cat. No.: HY-113259

7α-Hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one is an intermediate in synthesis of bile acids from cholesterol. 7α-Hydroxy-4-cholesten-3-one is a **pregnane X receptor (PXR)** agonist.

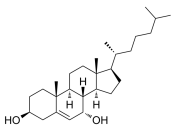


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

7α-Hydroxycholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N7264

7α-Hydroxycholesterol is a cholesterol oxide and is formed by both enzymatic and non-enzymatic oxidation. 7α-Hydroxycholesterol can be used as a biomarker for lipid peroxidation.

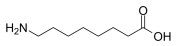


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Aminooctanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W018678

8-Aminooctanoic acid is an omega-amino fatty acid that is octanoic acid which carries an amino group at position 8. 8-aminooctanoic acid has a role as a human metabolite.



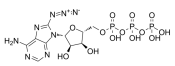
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

8-Azido-ATP

(8-Azidoadenosine 5'-triphosphate; 8-N3-ATP)

Cat. No.: HY-134320

8-Azido-ATP, a photoreactable nucleotide analog, is useful for the identification of proteins, such as DNA-dependent RNA polymerase.

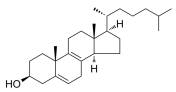


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Dehydrocholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-113435

8-Dehydrocholesterol elevated concentration is one of the diagnostic biochemical hallmarks of classical Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome (SLOS).

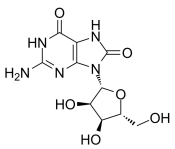


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

8-Hydroxyguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-113262

8-Hydroxyguanosine is a systematic marker of oxidative stress and a marker of hydroxyl radical damage to RNA.

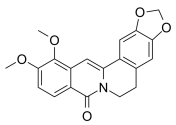


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

8-Keto-berberine

Cat. No.: HY-N6957

8-Keto-berberine (compound 29) is a non-naturally occurring 11, 12-oxygenated protoberberine derived from naturally occurring 9, 10-oxygenated protoberberine.



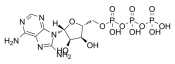
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-NH2-ATP

(8-Aminoadenosine-5'-O-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-134313

8-NH2-ATP, an inactive form of ATP, is produced by 8-NH2-Ado. 8-NH2-Ado is reported to be potent as shown by induction of apoptosis-related cleavage of poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.

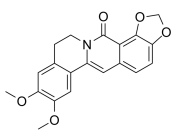


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Oxoepiberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N4173

8-Oxoepiberberine is an alkaloid metabolite in the plasma after oral administration of Zuojin formula, a traditional chinese medicine used to treat gastrointestinal disease.

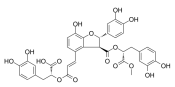


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

9''-Methyl salvianolate B

Cat. No.: HY-N2397

9''-Methyl salvianolate B is a phenolic compound isolated from Radix Salvia miltiorrhizae.

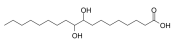


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9,10-Dihydroxystearic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8522

9,10-Dihydroxystearic acid is an oxidation product of oleic acid. 9,10-Dihydroxystearic acid can improve glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity in KKAy mice.

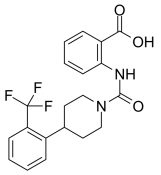


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A 1120

Cat. No.: HY-107633

A 1120 is a high-affinity nonretinoid **retinol-binding protein 4 (RBP4)** antagonist with a K_i value of 8.3 nM. A 1120 disrupts the interaction between RBP4 and its binding partner transthyretin.



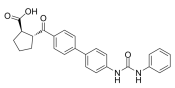
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

A 922500

(DGAT-1 Inhibitor 4a)

Cat. No.: HY-10038

A 922500 (DGAT-1 Inhibitor 4a) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT-1)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 9 and 22 nM against human and mouse DGAT-1, respectively.

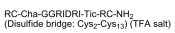


Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-71915 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1980

A-71915 (TFA) is a selective inhibitor of **ANP receptor** (atrial natriuretic peptide-receptor), induces apoptosis and decreases insulin secretion in RINm5F pancreatic β-cells.

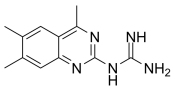


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A2B receptor antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-139314

A2B receptor antagonist 2 (compound 18) is an **adenosine receptor A_{2B}** antagonist, with K_i values of 2.30 μM, 6.8 μM and 3.44 μM for rA_1, rA_{2A} and hA_{2B}, respectively.
.

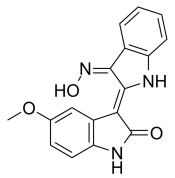


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A3334

Cat. No.: HY-131448

A3051 is a potent and orally active inhibtor of **CXXC5-DVL** extracted from patent WO2020079569, has an IC_{50} of 63.06 nM. A3334 can be used for the research of high fat diet (HFD)-induced and methionine-choline deficient diet (MCD)-induced phenotypes such as obesity, diabetes, and NASH.

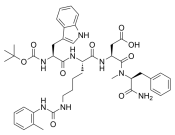


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A71623

Cat. No.: HY-P1096

A71623, a CCK-4-based peptide, is a potent and highly selective **CCK-A** full agonist. The IC_{50}s for A-71623 are 3.7 nM in guinea pig pancreas (CCK-A) and 4500 nM in cerebral cortex (CCK-B) in radioligand binding assays, respectively.

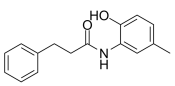


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AA147

Cat. No.: HY-124293

AA147, a small molecule **endoplasmic reticulum (ER) proteostasis** regulator, selectively activates **ATF6** arm of the unfolded protein response (UPR) extracted from patent WO2017117430A1, compound 147*.

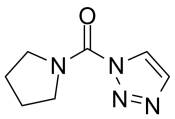


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AA26-9

Cat. No.: HY-18522

AA26-9 is a potent and broad spectrum **serine hydrolase** inhibitor. AA26-9 targets included serine peptidases, lipases, amidases, esterases, and thioesterases. AA26-9 shows inhibitory activity against approximately 1/3 of the 40+ serine hydrolases detected in immortalized T cell lines .

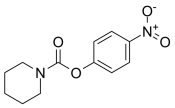


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AA38-3

Cat. No.: HY-18544

AA38-3 is a **serine hydrolase (SH)** inhibitor. AA38-3 can inhibit three SHs, ABHD6, ABHD11, and FAAH.

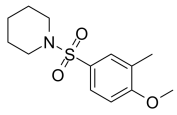


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AA92593

Cat. No.: HY-125145

AA92593 is a selective and competitive **OPN4 (melanopsin)** antagonist.



Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Abaloparatide TFA

(BA 058 TFA; BIM 44058 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-108742A

Abaloparatide TFA (BA 058 TFA) is a **parathyroid hormone receptor 1 (PTHR1)** analogue selected to be a potent and selective activator of the **PTHR1** signaling pathway.

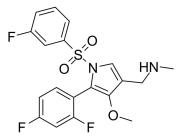
Purity: 96.11%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Abeprazan

(DWP14012)

Cat. No.: HY-109079

Abeprazan (DWP14012) is a **potassium-competitive acid** blocker. Abeprazan inhibits H^+, K^+- ATPase by reversible potassium-competitive ionic binding with no acid activation required.



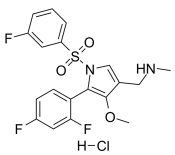
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Abeprazan hydrochloride

(DWP14012 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-109079A

Abeprazan hydrochloride (DWP14012 hydrochloride) is a **potassium-competitive acid** blocker. Abeprazan hydrochloride inhibits H^+, K^+- ATPase by reversible potassium-competitive ionic binding with no acid activation required.

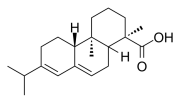


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Abietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6871

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



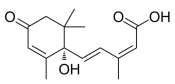
Purity: 81.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Abscisic acid

((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid; ABA)

Cat. No.: HY-100560

Abscisic acid ((S)-(+)-Abscisic acid), an orally active phytohormone in fruits and vegetables, is an endogenously produced mammalian hormone. Abscisic acid is a growth inhibitor and can regulate many aspects of plant growth and development.

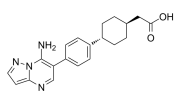


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ABT-046

Cat. No.: HY-15197

ABT-046 is a potent, selective, and orally efficacious acyl CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (**DGAT-1**) inhibitor (IC_{50}= 8 nM).

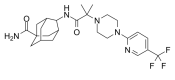


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT-384

Cat. No.: HY-111262

ABT-384 is a potent, selective 11-β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (**11β-HSD1**) inhibitor. ABT-384 exhibits high affinity (K_i 0.1-2.7 nM) against rodent, monkey, and human 11β-HSD1. ABT-384 blocks regeneration of active cortisol.



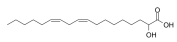
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABTL-0812

(α-Hydroxylinoleic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-U00141

ABTL-0812 (α-Hydroxylinoleic acid) induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated **autophagy**. ABTL-0812 is a first-in-class small molecule with anti-cancer activity.

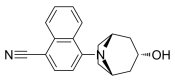


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AC-262536

Cat. No.: HY-122025

AC-262536 is a selective and non-steroidal **androgen receptor** modulators (**SARMs**) with beneficial anabolic effects. AC-262536 exhibits potent agonist activity at the androgen receptor, with an affinity in the low nanomolar range (1-10 nM).

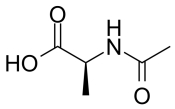


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ac-Ala-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W004066

Ac-Ala-OH is an endogenous metabolite.

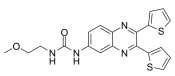


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1

Cat. No.: HY-104032

Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1 is a potent, reversible **acetate-dependent acetyl-CoA synthetase 2 (ACSS2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM. Ac-CoA Synthase Inhibitor1 inhibits the **respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)**.

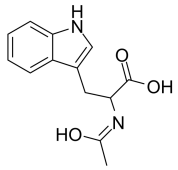


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ac-DL-Trp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W011982

Ac-DL-Trp-OH is an endogenous metabolite.

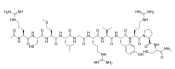


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

Ac-hMCH(6-16)-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-P3155

Ac-hMCH(6-16)-NH2 binds to and activates equally well both human **MCH receptors** present in the brain (non-selective agonist), with IC_{50} values of 0.16 nM and 2.7 nM for MCH-1R and MCH-2R.

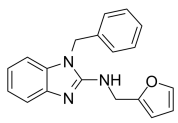


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AC1903

Cat. No.: HY-122051

AC1903 is a specific and selective inhibitor of **TRPC5** and has podocyte-protective properties. AC1903 does no effects on TRPC4 or TRPC6 currents and shows no off-target effects in kinase profiling assays.

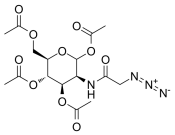


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ac4ManNAz

Cat. No.: HY-118297

Ac4ManNAz is an azido-containing metabolic glycoprotein labeling reagent. Ac4ManNAz can be used to selectively modify proteins. Ac4ManNAz can be used in cell labeling, tracking and proteomic analysis.

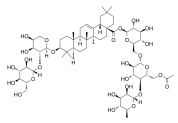


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Acanthopanaxoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4135

Acanthopanaxoside B is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from the leaves of Acanthopanax senticosus.



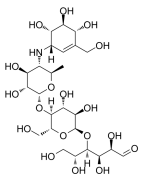
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Acarbose

(BAY g 5421)

Cat. No.: HY-B0089

Acarbose (BAY g 5421), antihyperglycemic agent, is an orally active **alpha-glucosidase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=11 nM). Acarbose can potentiate the hypoglycemic effects of sulfonylureas or insulin.



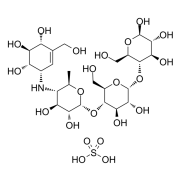
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Acarbose sulfate

(Bay-g 5421 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0089A

Acarbose (BAY g 5421) sulfate, antihyperglycemic agent, is an orally active **alpha-glucosidase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=11 nM). Acarbose sulfate can potentiate the hypoglycemic effects of sulfonylureas or insulin.

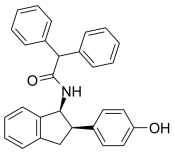


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ACAT-IN-1 cis isomer

Cat. No.: HY-101648

ACAT-IN-1 cis isomer is a potent **ACAT** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 100 nM.

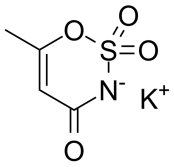


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acesulfame potassium

Cat. No.: HY-D0195

Acesulfame potassium is an artificial sweetener. Acesulfame potassium (long-term) affects cognitive functions, potentially via altering neuro-metabolic functions in mice.

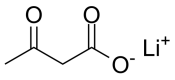


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Acetoacetic acid lithium salt

Cat. No.: HY-112540A

Acetoacetic acid lithium salt is an endogenous metabolite.

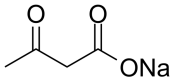


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetoacetic acid sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-112540B

Acetoacetic acid sodium salt is a metabolite of non-esterified fatty acids, involved in the development of human diabetes. Acetoacetic acid sodium salt induces oxidative stress to inhibit the assembly of very low density lipoprotein in bovine hepatocytes.

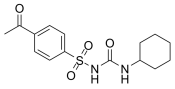


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Acetohexamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0881

Acetohexamide is a first-generation sulfonylurea medication used to treat diabetes mellitus type 2; stimulate the pancreas to secrete insulin.



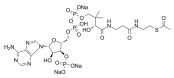
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Acetyl Coenzyme A trisodium

(Acetyl-CoA trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-113596

Acetyl Coenzyme A trisodium (Acetyl-CoA trisodium) is a central metabolic intermediate.

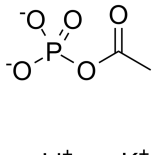


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Acetyl phosphate(lithium potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-128730

Acetyl phosphate(lithium potassium) is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Acetyl-Hirudin (54-65) (sulfated)

Cat. No.: HY-P2490

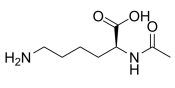
Acetyl-Hirudin (54-65) (sulfated) binds directly to thrombin-rHCII(L444R) and disrupts interactions between the N-terminal acidic domain of rHCII and anion-binding exosite I of thrombin that serves to stabilize the complex.

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

Acetyl-L-lysine

Cat. No.: HY-W048838

Acetyl-L-lysine is an endogenous metabolite.

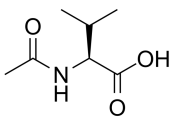


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Acetylvaline

Cat. No.: HY-W015466

Acetylvaline is an endogenous metabolite.

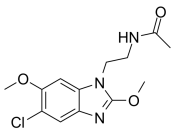


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

ACH-000143

Cat. No.: HY-138626

ACH-000143 is a potent and orally active **melatonin receptor** agonist, with EC_{50} values of 0.06 nM and 0.32 nM for MT1 and MT2, respectively.

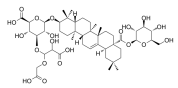


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Achyranthoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N8215

Achyranthoside C is a saponin from Achyranthes bidentata. The derivative of Achyranthoside C has inhibitory activity on osteoclast formation.



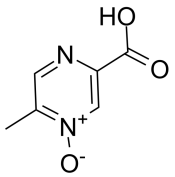
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acipimox

(K-9321)

Cat. No.: HY-B0283

Acipimox (K-9321), a nicotinic acid analogue, is an antilipolytic compound. Acipimox acutely inhibits lipolysis and suppresses systemic levels of free fatty acids (FFAs) and improves insulin sensitivity.



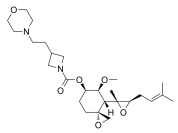
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Aclimostat

(ZGN-1061)

Cat. No.: HY-114196

Aclimostat (ZGN-1061) is a potent inhibitor of the **MetAP2** enzyme and displays favorable efficacy and safety in preclinical studies.



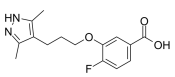
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acoramidis

(AG10)

Cat. No.: HY-109165

Acoramidis (AG10) is an orally active and selective kinetic stabilizer of WT and V122I-**TTR (transthyretin)**. Acoramidis (AG10) is used in the study for transthyretin amyloidosis.



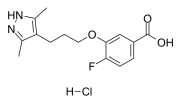
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acoramidis hydrochloride

(AG10 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-109165A

Acoramidis (AG10) hydrochloride is an orally active and selective kinetic stabilizer of WT and V122I-**TTR (transthyretin)**. Acoramidis (AG10) hydrochloride is used in the study for transthyretin amyloidosis.

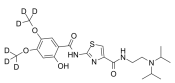


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acotiamide D6

Cat. No.: HY-121467S

Acotiamide D6 is a deuterium labeled Acotiamide. Acotiamide is an orally active and first-in-class gastroprokinetic agent for the treatment of functional dyspepsia.

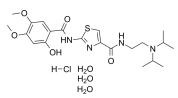


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acotiamide monohydrochloride trihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B2155

Acotiamide monohydrochloride trihydrate is an orally active and first-in-class gastroprokinetic agent for the treatment of functional dyspepsia.

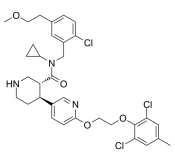


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

ACT 178882

Cat. No.: HY-U00262

ACT 178882 is a new **Renin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.4 nM.



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

ACTH (22-39)

(Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (22-39))

Cat. No.: HY-P1603

ACTH (22-39) is an adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) fragment. ACTH (22-39) is the 22-39 sequence of ACTH.

VYPNGAEDESAEAFPLEF

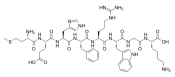
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ACTH (4-11)

(Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (4-11), human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1503

ACTH (4-11), an adrenocorticotropin hormone fragment, possesses a weak α-melanocyte stimulating hormone (α-MSH) potency only at high doses (100 and 1000 nM).

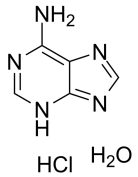


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Adenine monohydrochloride hemihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W015213

Adenine monohydrochloride hemihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



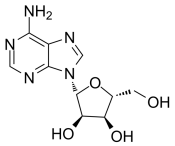
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Adenosine

(Adenine riboside; D-Adenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0228

Adenosine (Adenine riboside), a ubiquitous endogenous autacoid, acts through the enrollment of four G protein-coupled receptors: A1, A2A, A2B, and A3.



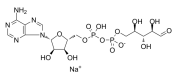
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Adenosine 5′-diphosphoribose sodium

(ADP ribose sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-100973A

Adenosine 5′-diphosphoribose sodium (ADP ribose sodium) is a nicotinamide adenine nucleotide (NAD^+) metabolite. Adenosine 5′-diphosphoribose sodium is the most potent and primary intracellular Ca^{2+}-permeable cation **TRPM2 channel** activator.



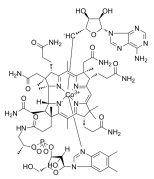
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Adenosylcobalamin

(Coenzyme B12; Cobamamide; AdoCbl)

Cat. No.: HY-112790

Adenosylcobalamin (Coenzyme B12;Cobamamide;AdoCbl) is an active form of Vitamin B_{12} which is a cofactor for methylmalonyl CoA mutase.

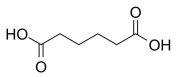


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

Adipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017522

Adipic acid is found to be associated with HMG-CoA lyase deficiency, carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, malonyl-Coa decarboxylase deficiency, and medium Chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, which are inborn errors of metabolism.



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

Adipokinetic Hormone (AKH) (24-32), locust

Cat. No.: HY-P1456

Adipokinetic Hormone (AKH) (24-32), locust, isolated from locust corpora cardiaca, is a neurohormone that regulates lipid utilisation during flight.

Pyr-LNFTPNWGT-NH_2

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

Adipokinetic Hormone (AKH) (24-32), locust TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1456A

Adipokinetic Hormone (AKH) (24-32), locust (TFA), isolated from locust corpora cardiaca, is a neurohormone that regulates lipid utilisation during flight.

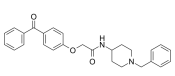
Pyr-LNFTPNWGT-NH_2 (TFA salt)

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

AdipoRon

Cat. No.: HY-15848

AdipoRon is an orally active **adiponectin receptor (AdipoR)** agonist, binding to AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 with K_ds of 1.8 and 3.1 μM, respectively.

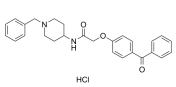


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AdipoRon hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110164

AdipoRon hydrochloride is an orally active and specific **AdipoR** agonist, binding to AdipoR1 and AdipoR2, with K_ds of 1.8 and 3.1 μM, respectively.

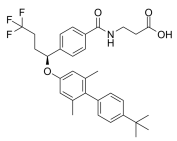


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adomeglivant

(LY2409021) Cat. No.: HY-19904

Adomeglivant (LY2409021) is a potent, selective **glucagon receptor (GluR)** allosteric antagonist. Adomeglivant is widely used in the research for type 2 diabetes mellitus.

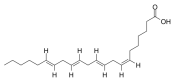


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Adrenic Acid

(cis-7,10,13,16-Docosatetraenoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W013215

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.

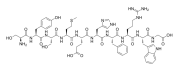


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (300 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-10), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1518

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-10), human, an adrenocorticotropin hormone fragment, possesses a weak α-melanocyte stimulating hormone (α-MSH) potency only at high doses (100 and 1000 nM).



Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), human

(1-39-Corticotropin (human)) Cat. No.: HY-P1211

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), human is a **melanocortin receptor** agonist.

SYSMEHFRWG KPVGKKRRPV KVYPNGAEDE SAEAFPLEF

Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), human(TFA)

(1-39-Corticotropin (human)(TFA)) Cat. No.: HY-P1211A

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), human(TFA) is a **melanocortin receptor** agonist.

SYSMEHFRWGKPVGKKRRPVKVYPNGAEDESAEAFPLEF (TFA salt)

Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat

(ACTH (1-39) (mouse, rat)) Cat. No.: HY-P1477

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat is a potent **melanocortin 2 (MC2) receptor** agonist.

SYSMEHFRWGKPVGKKRRPVKVYPNVAENESAEAFPLEF

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

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat TFA

(ACTH (1-39) (mouse, rat) TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P1477A

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (1-39), rat (TFA) is a potent **melanocortin 2 (MC2) receptor** agonist.

SYSMEHFRWGKPVGKKRRPVKVYPNVAENESAEAFPLEF (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (18-39), human

(CLIP (human)) Cat. No.: HY-P1476

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (18-39), human is a corticotropinlike intermediate lobe peptide, which is produced in the melanotrophs of the intermediate lobe of the pituitary.

RPVKVYPNGAEDESAEAFPLEF

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

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (18-39), human TFA

(CLIP (human) (TFA)) Cat. No.: HY-P1476A

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (18-39), human TFA is a corticotropinlike intermediate lobe peptide, which is is produced in the melanotrophs of the intermediate lobe of the pituitary.

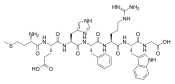
RPVKVYPNGAEDESAEAFPLEF (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (4-10), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1478

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH) (4-10), human is a melanocortin 4 (MC4R) receptor agonist.



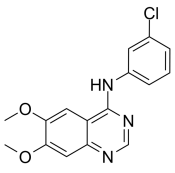
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

AG-1478

(Tyrphostin AG-1478; NSC 693255)

Cat. No.: HY-13524

AG-1478 (Tyrphostin AG-1478) is a selective **EGFR** tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. AG-1478 has antiviral effects against **HCV** and **encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)**.

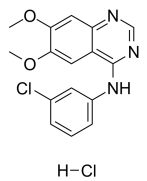


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AG-1478 hydrochloride (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride; NSC 693255 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13524A

AG-1478 hydrochloride (Tyrphostin AG-1478 hydrochloride) is a selective **EGFR** tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 nM. AG-1478 hydrochloride has antiviral effects against **HCV** and **encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)**.



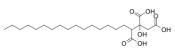
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Agaric acid

(Agaricinic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N4104

Agaric acid (Agaricinic Acid) is obtained from various plants of the fungous tribe, i.e. Polyporus officinalis and Polyporus igniarius. Agaric acid induces mitochondrial permeability transition through its interaction with the adenine nucleotide translocase.

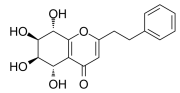


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Agarotetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1468

Agarotetrol is a chromone derivative isolated from Agarwood.

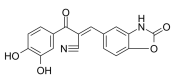


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AGL-2263

Cat. No.: HY-112720

AGL-2263 is an **insulin receptor** and **insulin-like growth factor (IGF) receptor** inhibitor.

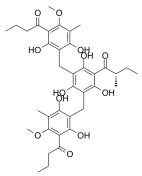


Purity: 97.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Agrimol B

Cat. No.: HY-N0704

Agrimol B is a polyphenol derived from Agrimonia pilosa Ledeb, suppresses adipogenesis via inducing **SIRT1** translocation and expression, and reducing **PPARγ** expression.

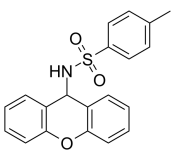


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

AH-7614

Cat. No.: HY-19996

AH-7614 is a potent and selective **FFA4 (GPR120)** antagonist, with **pIC$_{50}$**s of 7.1, 8.1, and 8.1 for human, mouse, and rat FFA4, respectively. AH-7614 has selectivity for FFA4 over FFA1 (pIC$_{50}$<4.6).

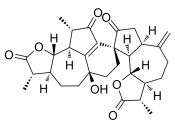


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ainsliadimer C

Cat. No.: HY-N10125

Ainsliadimer C, a potential activator of **SIRT1**, ameliorates inflammatory responses in adipose tissue.



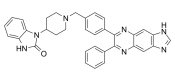
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AKT inhibitor VIII

(AKTi-1/2)

Cat. No.: HY-10355

AKT inhibitor VIII (AKTi-1/2) is a cell-permeable quinoxaline compound that has been shown to potently, selectively, allosterically, and reversibly inhibit **Akt1**, **Akt2**, and **Akt3** activity with **IC$_{50}$**s of 58 nM, 210 nM, and 2119 nM, respectively.



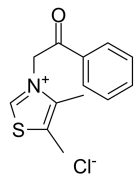
Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alagebrium chloride

(ALT711)

Cat. No.: HY-106024B

Alagebrium chloride (ALT711) is an **advanced glycation end product** (**AGE**) inhibitor.



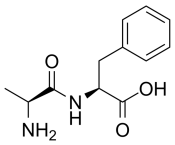
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Alanylphenylalanine

(L-Alanyl-L-phenylalanine; H-Ala-Phe-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W012161

Alanylphenylalanine is an endogenous metabolite.

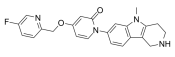


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

ALB-127158(a)

Cat. No.: HY-111398

ALB-127158(a) is a potent and selective melanin concentrating hormone 1 (**MCH_1**) receptor antagonist.

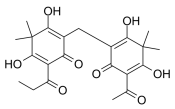


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Albaspidin AP

Cat. No.: HY-N0200

Albaspidin AP inhibits fatty acid synthase (**FAS**) with an **IC_{50}** value of 71.7 μM. Fatty acid synthase (FAS) is emerging as a potential therapeutic target for cancer and obesity.



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

Albiglutide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-108795A

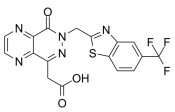
Albiglutide TFA, a glucagon-like peptide (GLP)-1 mimetic, is a long acting **GLP-1 receptor** agonist for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Albiglutide TFA is generated by the genetic fusion of a DPP-4-resistant GLP-1 dimer to human albumin.

Purity: 97.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aldose reductase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-18967

Aldose reductase-IN-1 is a inhibitor of aldose reductase with IC50 of 28.9 pM. IC50 value: 28.9 pM Target: aldose reductase Detailed information please refer to WO2014113380 A1 and US20130225592.



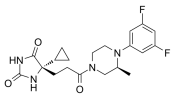
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aldumastat

(GLPG1972; S201086)

Cat. No.: HY-137430

Aldumastat (GLPG1972; S201086) is a potent, seletive and orally active **ADAMTS-5** (**IC_{50}**=19 nM) inhibitor, and has 8-fold seletivity over ADAMTS-4 (IC_{50}=156 nM). Aldumastat has anticatabolic activity and is used for osteoarthritis research.



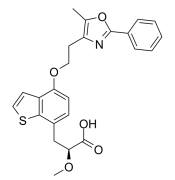
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aleglitazar

(R1439; RO0728804)

Cat. No.: HY-14728

Aleglitazar (R1439) is a potent dual **PPARα/γ** agonist, with **IC_{50}**s of 38 nM and 19 nM for human PPARa and PPARγ, respectively. Aleglitazar can be used for the research of type II diabetes.



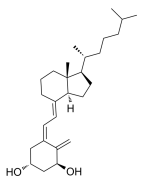
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg

Alfacalcidol

(1-hydroxycholecalciferol; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-10003

Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol) is a vitamin D active metabolites, acts as a non-selective **VDR** activator medication, and widely be used in the management of osteoporosis.

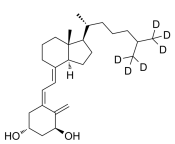


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alfacalcidol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15332

Alfacalcidol-D6, a deuterated Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3), is a non-selective VDR activator medication. IC50 value: Target: VDR activator Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.

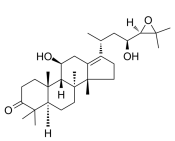


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alisol B

Cat. No.: HY-N0805A

Alisol B is a potentially novel therapeutic compound for bone disorders by targeting the differentiation of osteoclasts as well as their functions.

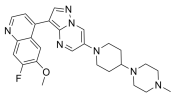


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ALK2-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-136773

ALK2-IN-4 is a potent **ALK2** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2020086963A1, compound Formula I free base.

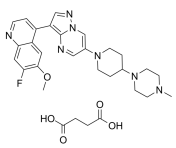


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ALK2-IN-4 succinate

Cat. No.: HY-136773A

ALK2-IN-4 succinate is a potent **ALK2** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2020086963A1, compound Formula I free base.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alkaline phosphatase

Cat. No.: HY-P2818

Alkaline phosphatase is a membrane-bound glycoprotein that catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphate monoesters at basic pH values. Alkaline phosphatase can be used for molecular biology and enzyme immunoassay.

Alkaline phosphatase

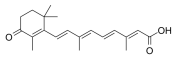
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

all-trans-4-Oxoretinoic acid

(all-trans 4-Keto Retinoic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-107494A

all-trans-4-Oxoretinoic acid, an active metabolite of vitamin A, induces gene transcription via binding to nuclear retinoic acid receptors (RARs).



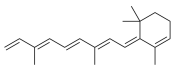
Purity: 90.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

all-trans-Anhydro Retinol

(Anhydrovitamin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N7495

all-trans-Anhydro Retinol (Anhydrovitamin A) is a metabolite of Vitamin A. all-trans-Anhydro Retinol is used in synthetic multivitamin preparations.



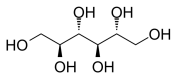
Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Allitol

(Allodulcitol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2840

Allitol is a rare natural polyol that can be used as a sweetener. Allitol is an important intermediate for the preparation of the agents which against diabetes, cancer, and viral infections, including AIDS.

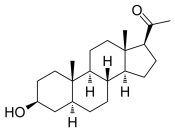


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alloepipregnanolone

Cat. No.: HY-113307

Alloepipregnanolone, a pregnane with hypnotic, and sedative properties, interferes with the development of rapid tolerance to the anxiolytic effect of ethanol.

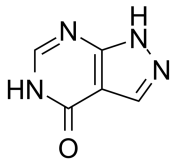


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Allopurinol

Cat. No.: HY-B0219

Allopurinol (Zyloprim) is a xanthine oxidase inhibitor with an IC50 of 7.82±0.12 μM. Target: XAO Allopurinol (Zyloprim, and generics) is a drug used primarily to treat hyperuricemia (excess uric acid in blood plasma) and its complications, including chronic gout.



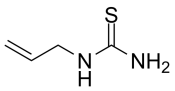
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Allylthiourea

(Thiosinamine; N-Allylthiourea)

Cat. No.: HY-B0543

Allylthiourea is a metabolic inhibitor that selective inhibits ammonia oxidation. Target: Others Allylthiourea selectively inhibits ammonia oxidation at concentrations 8-80 μM. Allylthiourea (1 μM)inhibits ammonia oxidation by 80%.

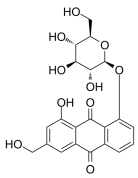


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Aloe-emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2451

Aloe-emodin-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a compound isolated from Saussrurea lappa, is a moderate inhibitor of **human protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (hPTP1B)** with an IC_{50} of 26.6 μM.

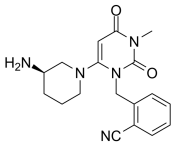


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alogliptin

(SYR-322 free base) Cat. No.: HY-A0023A

Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <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.

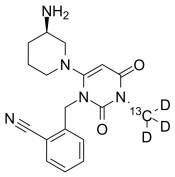


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alogliptin (13CD3)

(SYR-322 (13CD3)) Cat. No.: HY-A0023AS

Alogliptin 13CD3 (SYR-322 13CD3) is the deuterium labeled Alogliptin. Alogliptin is a potent and selective inhibitor of DPP-4.

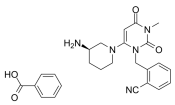


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alogliptin Benzoate

(SYR 322) Cat. No.: HY-A0023

Alogliptin Benzoate (SYR-322) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <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.

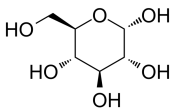


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

alpha-D-glucose

Cat. No.: HY-128417

alpha-D-glucose is an endogenous metabolite.

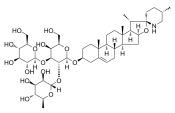


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Alpha-Solamarine

Cat. No.: HY-N1917

Alpha-Solamarine is a glycoalkaloid isolated from Solanum aculeastrum.

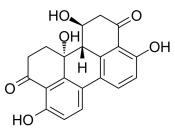


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Altertoxin I

(Dihydroalterperylenol) Cat. No.: HY-N6724

Altertoxin I (Dihydroalterperylenol) is a quinone-type mycotoxin produced by Alternaria alternata fungi, which is mutagenic and cytotoxic, and can weakly disrupts metabolic communication.

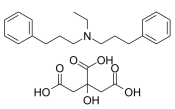


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alverine citrate

(NSC 35459) Cat. No.: HY-B0500

Alverine citrate is a **5-HT$_{1A}$** receptor antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 101 nM.

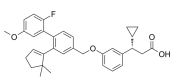


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

AM-1638

Cat. No.: HY-13467

AM-1638 is a potent and orally bioavailable **GPR40/FFA1** full agonist with an EC_{50} of 0.16 μM.

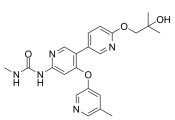


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AM-2394

Cat. No.: HY-100221

AM-2394 is a structurally distinct **glucokinase** activator (GKA). AM-2394 activates glucokinase (GK) with an EC_{50} of 60 nM.

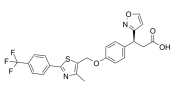


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AM-4668

Cat. No.: HY-12585

AM-4668 is a **GPR40** agonist for type 2 diabetes. EC_{50}s of 3.6 nM and 36 nM for GPR40 in A9 cells (GPR40 IP3 assay) and CHO cells (GPR40 aequorin assay), respectively.

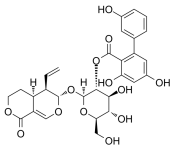


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Amarogentin

Cat. No.: HY-N2447

Amarogentin is a secoiridoid glycoside that is mainly extracted from Swertia and Gentiana roots. Amarogentin exhibits many biological effects, including anti-oxidative, anti-tumour, and anti-diabetic activities.

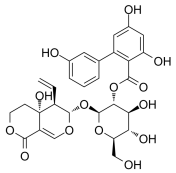


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amaroswerin

Cat. No.: HY-N9337

Amaroswerin is a bioactive secoiridoid glucoside from Swertia mussotii. Amaroswerin has anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antiviral, anticholinergic and immunomodulatory activities.



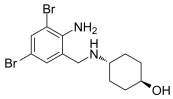
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ambroxol

(NA-872)

Cat. No.: HY-B1039

Ambroxol (NA-872), an active metabolite of the prodrug Bromhexine, has potent expectorant effects. Ambroxol is a **glucocerebrosidase (GCase)** chaperone and increases glucocerebrosidase activity.



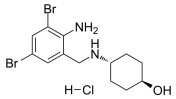
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ambroxol hydrochloride

(NA-872 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1039A

Ambroxol hydrochloride (NA-872 hydrochloride), an active metabolite of the prodrug Bromhexine, has potent expectorant effects. Ambroxol hydrochloride is a **glucocerebrosidase (GCase)** chaperone and increases glucocerebrosidase activity.



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

Ametryn

Cat. No.: HY-B0866

Ametryn, a member of the Triazine chemical family, is a herbicide which inhibits photosynthesis and other enzymatic processes. Ametryn is effective against annual broadleaf weeds and grasses.
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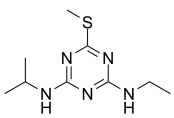
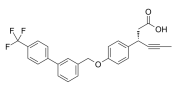


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

AMG 837

Cat. No.: HY-13967

AMG 837 is a potent GPR40 agonist(EC50=13 nM) with a superior pharmacokinetic profile and robust glucose-dependent stimulation of insulin secretion in rodents.

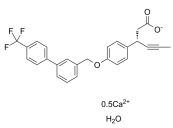


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG 837 calcium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-13967B

AMG 837 calcium hydrate is a potent, orally bioavailable and partial agonist of **GPR40/FFA1**. AMG 837 calcium hydrate inhibits specific [^{3}H]AMG 837 binding at the human FFA1 receptor with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 8.13.

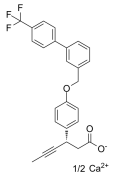


Purity: 97.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AMG 837 hemicalcium

Cat. No.: HY-129707

AMG 837 hemicalcium is a potent, orally bioavailable and partial agonist of **GPR40/FFA1**. AMG 837 hemicalcium inhibits specific [^{3}H]AMG 837 binding at the human FFA1 receptor with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 8.13.

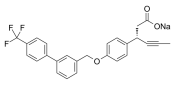


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG 837 sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-13967A

AMG 837 sodium salt is a potent GPR40 agonist(EC50=13 nM) with a superior pharmacokinetic profile and robust glucose-dependent stimulation of insulin secretion in rodents.

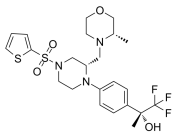


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG-1694

Cat. No.: HY-12614

AMG-1694 is a potent **glucokinase–glucokinase regulatory protein (GK-GKRP)** disruptors and promotes the dissociation of the GK-GKRP complex with an **IC$_{50}$** of 7 nM, indirectly increasing GK enzymatic activity.

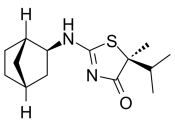


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AMG-221

Cat. No.: HY-10555

AMG-221 is an inhibitor of 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (**11β-HSD1**) with a K_i of 12.8 nM in vitro biochemical scintillation proximity assay (SPA) and an IC_{50} of 10.1 nM in cell-based assays. AMG-221 can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.

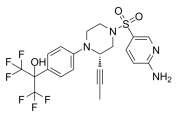


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG-3969

Cat. No.: HY-12411

AMG-3969 is a potent glucokinase-glucokinase regulatory protein interaction (**GK-GKRP**) disruptor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM.



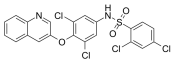
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG131

(INT131)

Cat. No.: HY-117103

AMG131 (INT131), a potent and highly selective **PPARγ** partial agonist, binds to PPARγ and displaces Rosiglitazone with a K_i of ~10 nM. AMG131 can be used for research of type-2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).



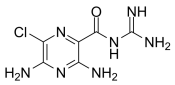
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amiloride

(MK-870)

Cat. No.: HY-B0285

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



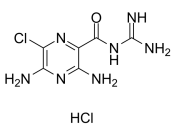
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amiloride hydrochloride

(MK-870 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0285A

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



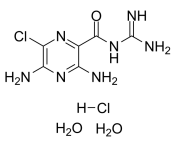
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate

(MK-870 hydrochloride dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0285B

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

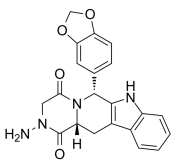


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Amino Tadalafil

Cat. No.: HY-117109

Amino Tadalafil is an analog of Tadalafil. Tadalafil is a potent inhibitor of phosphodiesterase 5 (PDE5) with applications in several conditions, including erectile dysfunction, pulmonary arterial hypertension, and lower urinary tract dysfunction.



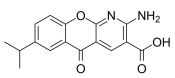
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Amlexanox

(AA673; Amoxanox; CHX3673)

Cat. No.: HY-B0713

Amlexanox (AA673; Amoxanox; CHX3673) is a specific inhibitor of **IKKε** and **TBK1**, and inhibits the IKKε and TBK1 activity determined by MBP phosphorylation with an IC_{50} of approximately 1-2 μM.



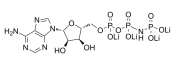
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMP-PNP tetralithium

(Adenylyl-imidodiphosphate tetralithium)

Cat. No.: HY-128933

AMP-PNP tetralithium (Adenylyl-imidodiphosphate tetralithium) is a non-hydrolysable analogue of ATP and inhibits K_{ATP} channels.

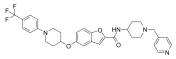


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

AMPK activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00292

AMPK activator 1 is an **AMPK** activator extracted from patent WO2013116491A1, compound No.1-75, has an EC_{50} of <0.1μM.

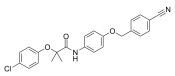


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AMPK activator 4

Cat. No.: HY-131334

AMPK activator 4 is a potent **AMPK** activator without inhibition of mitochondrial complex I. AMPK activator 4 selectively activates AMPK in the muscle tissues.

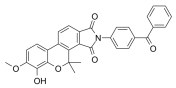


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ampkinone

Cat. No.: HY-12831

Ampkinone is an indirect AMP-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**) activator.



Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Amylase

Cat. No.: HY-B2192

Amylase is an enzyme produced by pancreas and salivary glands, catalyzing the hydrolysis of starch into sugars. Amylase are broadly classified into α, β, and γ subtypes.

Amylase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Amylin (8-37), human

Cat. No.: HY-P2501

Amylin (8-37), human is a fragment of human Amylin. Amylin (8-37), human has direct vasodilator effects in the isolated mesenteric resistance artery of the rat.

ATQRLANFLVHSSNNFGAILSSTNVGSNTY-NH_2

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

Amylin (8-37), rat

(Amylin (8-37) (mouse, rat))

Cat. No.: HY-P1473

Amylin (8-37), rat is a truncated analog of native Amylin that selectively inhibits insulin-related glucose uptake and glycogen deposition in muscle tissue. Amylin (8-37), rat is a weak **amylin receptor** (**AMY**) antagonist.

ATQRLANFLVRSSNNLGPVLPPTNVGSNTY-NH_2

Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Amylin (IAPP), feline

Cat. No.: HY-P1871

Amylin (IAPP), feline, a 37-amino acid polypeptide. Amylin (IAPP) is one of the major secretory products of β-cells of the pancreatic islets. Amylin (IAPP) is a regulatory peptide, which inhibits insulin and glucagon secretion.

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

Amylin (IAPP), feline TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1871A

Amylin (IAPP), feline TFA, a 37-amino acid polypeptide. Amylin (IAPP) is one of the major secretory products of β-cells of the pancreatic islets. Amylin (IAPP) is a regulatory peptide, which inhibits insulin and glucagon secretion.

Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Amylin, amide, human

(DAP amide, human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1070

Amylin, amide, human, a 37-amino acid polypeptide, is a pancreatic hormone cosecreted with insulin that exerts unique roles in metabolism and glucose homeostasis. Amylin, amide, human inhibits glucagon secretion, delays gastric emptying, and acts as a satiety agent.

Purity: 96.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Amylin, amide, human TFA

(DAP amide, human TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1070A

Amylin, amide, human TFA, a 37-amino acid polypeptide, is a pancreatic hormone cosecreted with insulin that exerts unique roles in metabolism and glucose homeostasis. Amylin, amide, human TFA inhibits glucagon secretion, delays gastric emptying, and acts as a satiety agent.

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

Amylin, amide, rat

(Amylin (rat))

Cat. No.: HY-P1464

Amylin, amide, rat is a potent and high affinity ligand of **Amylin receptor AMY1** and **AMY3** receptors and variably of AMY2 receptors; binding studies are generally used for the latter receptor.

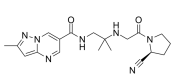
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Anagliptin

(SK-0403)

Cat. No.: HY-14877

Anagliptin is a highly selective, potent inhibitor of **dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP-4)**, with an IC_{50} of 3.8 nM, and less selective at DPP-8/9 (IC_{50}, 68, 60 nM, respectively).

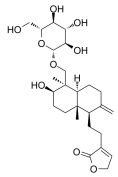


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Andropanoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2868

Andropanoside is a natural product and possesses a protective activity against various liver disorders.



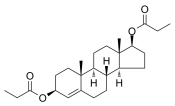
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol, dipropanoate, (3β,17β)-

(Androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol, dipropionate)

Cat. No.: HY-U00272

Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol, dipropanoate, (3β,17β)- is the dipropanoate of 4-Androstenediol, a metabolite of testosterone.

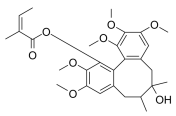


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angeloylgomisin H

Cat. No.: HY-N2209

Angeloylgomisin H, as a major lignin extract of Schisandra rubriflora, has the potential to improve insulin-stimulated glucose uptake by activating **PPAR-γ**.

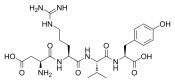


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Angiotensin II (1-4), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1792

Angiotensin II (1-4), human is an endogenous peptide produced from AT I by angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE).

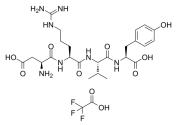


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angiotensin II (1-4), human TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1792A

Angiotensin II (1-4), human (TFA) is an endogenous peptide produced from AT I by angiotensin-converting-enzyme (ACE).

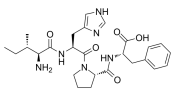


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angiotensin II (5-8), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1769

Angiotensin II (5-8), human is an endogenous C-terminal fragment of the peptide vasoconstrictor angiotensin II. Angiotensin II binds the AT II type 1 (AT1) receptor, stimulating GPCRs in vascular smooth muscle cells and increasing intracellular Ca^{2+} levels.



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

ANQ-11125

Cat. No.: HY-P1233

ANQ-11125 is a potent and selective antagonist of **motilin**, with the pK_d of 8.24. ANQ-11125 blocks motilide-induced contractions in vitro in the rabbit.

FVFIFTYGELQRLQ

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

ANQ-11125 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1233A

ANQ-11125 TFA is a potent and selective antagonist of **motilin**, with the pK_d of 8.24. ANQ-11125 TFA blocks motilide-induced contractions in vitro in the rabbit.

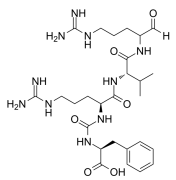
FVFIFTYGELQRLQ (TFA salt)

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

Antipain

Cat. No.: HY-127039

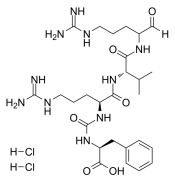
Antipain is a **protease** inhibitor isolated from Actinomycetes. Antipain inhibits N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG)-induced transformation and increases chromosomal aberrations. Antipain restricts uterine **DNA synthesis** and function in mice.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 μg, 500 μg

Antipain dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-127034

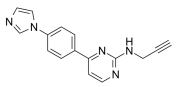


Antipain dihydrochloride is a **protease** inhibitor isolated from Actinomycetes. Antipain dihydrochloride inhibits N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG)-induced transformation and increases chromosomal aberrations.

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

AP-C5

Cat. No.: HY-130530



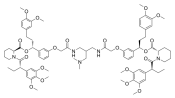
AP-C5 displays selective inhibition of guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cGMP)-dependent protein kinase Ⅱ (**cGKII**) with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 7.2, which can be used for the research of diarrheal disease.

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

AP20187

(B/B Homodimerizer)

Cat. No.: HY-13992

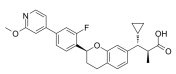


AP20187 (B/B Homodimerizer) is a cell-permeable ligand used to dimerize **FK506-binding protein** (**FKBP**) fusion proteins and initiate biological signaling cascades and gene expression or disrupt protein-protein interactions.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AP5

Cat. No.: HY-112603



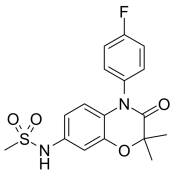
AP5 exhibits potent and selective agonism for the **GPR40 receptor** with positive allosteric modulation of endogenous ligands (AgoPAM). AP5 demonstrates a rat hIP1 **EC$_{50}$** of 0.49±0.28 nM against the GPR40 receptor.

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

Apararenone

(MT-3995)

Cat. No.: HY-109002



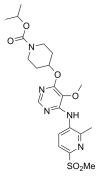
Apararenone (MT-3995) is a novel non-steroidal **mineralocorticoid receptor** antagonists under development for the treatment of diabetic nephropathies and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis.

Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

APD597

(JNJ-38431055)

Cat. No.: HY-15566

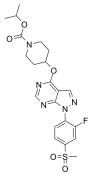


APD597 is a GPR119 agonist intended for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, with EC50 of 46 nM for hGPR119. IC50 value: 46 nM (EC50) Target: hGPR119 The design and synthesis of a second generation GPR119-agonist clinical candidate for the treatment of diabetes is described.

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

APD668

Cat. No.: HY-15565

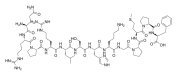


APD668 is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of **G-protein coupled receptor GPR119**, with **EC$_{50}$**s of 2.7 nM and 33 nM for **hGPR119** and **rGPR119**, respectively.

Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apelin-13

Cat. No.: HY-P1944

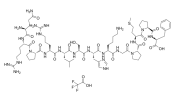


Apelin-13 is the endogenous ligand of the orphan G protein-coupled receptor APJ, activates APJ receptor with an EC$_{50}$ value of 0.37 nM in CHO cells.

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

Apelin-13 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1944A



Apelin-13 is the endogenous ligand of the APJ receptor, activating this G protein-coupled receptor with an **EC$_{50}$** value of 0.37 nM.

Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Apelin-36(human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1064

Apelin-36(human) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor **APJ** agonist, with an **EC$_{50}$** of 20 nM. Apelin-36(human) shows high affinity to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (pIC$_{50}$=8.61).

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

Apelin-36(human) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1064A

Apelin-36(human) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor **APJ** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 20 nM. Apelin-36(human) TFA shows high affinity to human APJ receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells ($pIC5_{50}$=8.61).

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

Apelin-36(rat, mouse)

Cat. No.: HY-P1065

Apelin-36(rat, mouse) is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor **APJ** agonist.
Apelin-36(rat, mouse) binds to APJ receptors with an IC_{50} of 5.4 nM, and potently inhibits cAMP production with an EC_{50} of 0.52 nM.

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

Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1065A

Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA is an endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptor **APJ** agonist.
Apelin-36(rat, mouse) TFA binds to APJ receptors with an IC_{50} of 5.4 nM, and potently inhibits cAMP production with an EC_{50} of 0.52 nM.

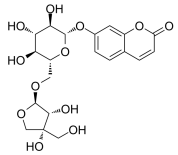
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apiosylskimmin

(Adicardin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2356

Apiosylskimmin (Adicardin), a coumarin isolated from **Hydrangea macrophylla**, has anti-chronic renal failure activity .

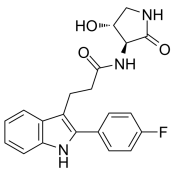


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

APOL1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141885

APOL1-IN-1 is a **apolipoprotein L1 (APOL1)** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2020131807A1 compound 87. APOL1-IN-1 can be used for the research of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) and non-diabetic kidney disease (NDKD).



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

Apraglutide

(FE 203799)

Cat. No.: HY-P1714

Apraglutide (FE 203799), a synthetic 33-amino-acid peptide and a long-acting GLP-2 analogue, enhances adaptation and linear intestinal growth in a neonatal piglet model of short bowel syndrome with total resection of the ileum.

Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg

Apraglutide TFA

(FE 203799 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1714A

Apraglutide TFA (FE 203799 TFA), a synthetic 33-amino-acid peptide and a long-acting GLP-2 analogue, enhances adaptation and linear intestinal growth in a neonatal piglet model of short bowel syndrome with total resection of the ileum.

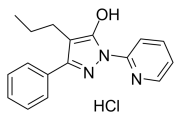
Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

APX-115

(Ewha-18278)

Cat. No.: HY-120801

APX-115 (Ewha-18278) is a potent, orally active pan **NADPH oxidase (Nox)** inhibitor with K_i values of 1.08 μM, 0.57 μM, and 0.63 μM for **Nox1**, **Nox2** and **Nox4**, respectively. APX-115 effectively prevents kidney injury.

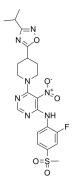


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

AR 231453

Cat. No.: HY-15564

AR 231453 is a potent, specific and orally available **GPR119** agonist. AR 231453 can stimulate β-cell replication and improve islet graft function s.



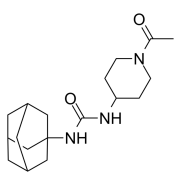
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

AR-9281

(APAU)

Cat. No.: HY-111151

AR9281 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **soluble epoxide hydrolase (s-EH)**, with potential for the treatment of hypertension and type 2 diabetes.



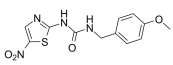
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

AR-A014418

(AR 0133418; GSK 3β inhibitor VIII; AR 014418)

Cat. No.: HY-10512

AR-A014418 is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive **GSK3β** inhibitor (IC_{50}=104 nM; K_i=38 nM).

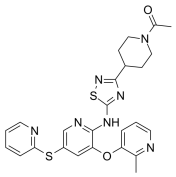


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AR453588

Cat. No.: HY-133127

AR453588 is a potent and orally bioavailable anti-diabetic **glucokinase** activator, with an EC_{50} of 42 nM. AR453588 shows anti-hyperglycemic activity.

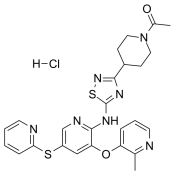


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AR453588 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-133127A

AR453588 hydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable anti-diabetic glucokinase activator, with an EC_{50} of 42 nM. AR453588 hydrochloride shows anti-hyperglycemic activity.



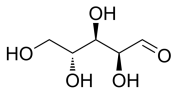
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arabinose

((±)-Arabinose; DL-Arabinose; dl-Arabinose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2353

Arabinose is an endogenous metabolite.



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

Arachidonyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-135801

Arachidonyl alcohol is a long-chain primary fatty alcohol. Arachidonyl alcohol is used as a **substrate** for the production of several ether lipids possessing beneficial functions.

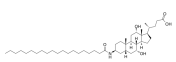
Purity: 96.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Aramchol

(C20-FABAC)

Cat. No.: HY-19796

Aramchol (C20-FABAC) is a conjugate of cholic acid and arachidic acid that could inhibit stearoyl coenzyme A desaturase 1 (SCD1) activity. Aramchol has potential use in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) treatment.



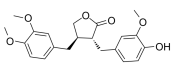
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Arctigenin

((-)-Arctigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0035

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.

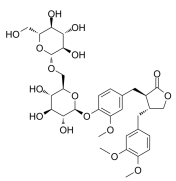


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2212

Arctigenin 4'-O-β-gentiobioside is a natural compound.

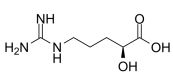


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Argininic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113079

Argininic acid is an α-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins.



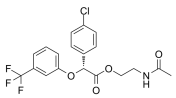
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Arhalofenate

(MBX 102; JNJ 39659100)

Cat. No.: HY-14831

Arhalofenate (MBX 102) is a selective partial agonist of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor **(PPAR)-γ**, used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

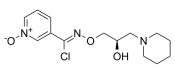


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arimoclomol

(BRX-220 free base) Cat. No.: HY-106443

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.

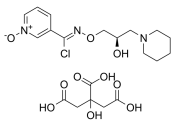


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arimoclomol citrate

(BRX-220 citrate) Cat. No.: HY-106443B

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.

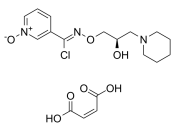


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arimoclomol maleate

(BRX-220) Cat. No.: HY-106443A

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.

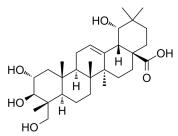


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Arjungenin

Cat. No.: HY-N4294

Arjungenin, a triterpene isolated from Terminalia arjuna, is an insect feeding-deterrent and growth inhibitor.



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

ARO-AAT

Cat. No.: HY-132604

ARO-AAT is a second-generation **RNAi** drug.

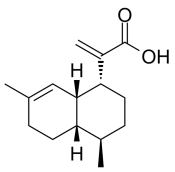
ARO-AAT

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

Artemisic acid

(Qing Hao acid; Artemisinic acid; Arteannuic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N1984

Artemisinic acid (Qing Hao acid), an amorphane sesquiterpene isolated from Artemisia annua L.

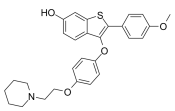


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Arzoxifene

(LY353381; SERM III) Cat. No.: HY-13556

Arzoxifene (LY353381) is an orally active selective **estrogen receptor** modulator with a fixed ring structure similar to raloxifene.

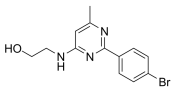


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AS1269574

Cat. No.: HY-107535

AS1269574 is a potent, orally available **GPR119** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 2.5 μM in HEK293 cells expressing human GPR119. AS1269574 activates TRPA1 cation channels to stimulate glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) secretion.

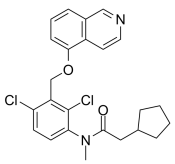


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AS1708727

Cat. No.: HY-123046

AS1708727 is an orally active **Foxo1** inhibitor, with EC_{50} values of 0.33 μM and 0.59 μM for G6Pase and PEPCK, respectively.

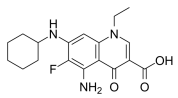


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AS1842856

Cat. No.: HY-100596

AS1842856, a specific **Foxo1** inhibitor (IC_{50}=30 nM), potently suppresses **autophagy**. AS1842856 only reduces the activity of FoxO1 by binding with it, without affecting its transcription and protein expression.

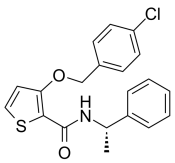


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

AS1949490

Cat. No.: HY-18686

AS1949490 is a potent and selective **SHIP-2 (SH2 domain-containing inositol 5' phosphatase 2)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 620 nM. AS1949490 activated glucose metabolism via up-regulation of GLUT1 gene in L6 myotubes.

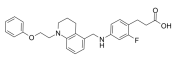


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

AS2034178 free base

Cat. No.: HY-P1124

AS2034178 free base, a specific and orally active **GPR40** agonist, exhibits glucose-dependent insulin secretion enhancement. AS2034178 free base has potential for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.



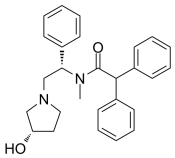
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asimadoline

(EMD-61753)

Cat. No.: HY-107384

Asimadoline (EMD-61753) is an orally active, selective and peripherally active **κ-opioid** agonist with IC_{50}s of 5.6 nM (guinea pig) and 1.2 nM (human recombinant).



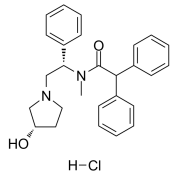
Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Asimadoline hydrochloride

(EMD-61753 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-107384A

Asimadoline (EMD-61753) hydrochloride is an orally active, selective and peripherally active **κ-opioid** agonist with IC_{50}s of 5.6 nM (guinea pig) and 1.2 nM (human recombinant).

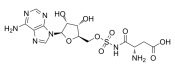


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Asp-AMS

Cat. No.: HY-112860

Asp-AMS, an analogue of aspartyl-adenylate, is an **aspartyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor and also a strong competitive inhibitor of the **mitochondrial enzyme**.

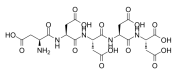


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp

Cat. No.: HY-P0321

Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp-Asp is a peptide consists of 5 Asp.



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

Astragaloside I

(Astrasieversianin IV; Cyclosieversioside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0432

Astragaloside I, one of the main active ingredients in Astragalus membranaceus, has osteogenic properties. Astragaloside I stimulates osteoblast differentiation through the **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling pathway.
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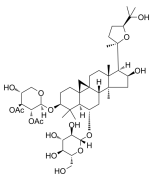
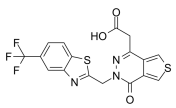


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT-007

Cat. No.: HY-129586

AT-007 is an orally active central nervous system (CNS) penetrant **Aldose Reductase** inhibitor for treatment of Galactosemia with an IC_{50} value of 100 pM. AT-007 reduces toxic galactitol levels and prevents disease complications in GALT deficiency rats.

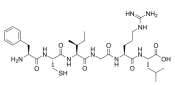


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT-1002

Cat. No.: HY-114426

AT-1002, a 6-mer synthetic peptide, is a tight **junction** regulator and absorption enhancer.

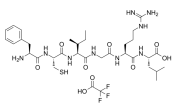


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AT-1002 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-114426A

AT-1002 TFA, a 6-mer synthetic peptide, is a tight **junction** regulator and absorption enhancer.

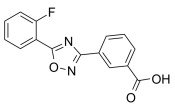


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ataluren
(PTC124)

Cat. No.: HY-14832

Ataluren (PTC124) is an orally available **CFTR-G542X** nonsense allele inhibitor.

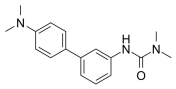


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Atglistatin

Cat. No.: HY-15859

Atglistatin is a selective adipose triglyceride lipase (**ATGL**) inhibitor which inhibits lipolysis with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM in vitro.

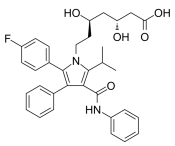


Purity: 96.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atorvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-B0589

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_{50}s of 0.39 μM and 2.39 μM, respectively.

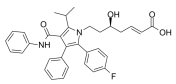


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atorvastatin 3-Deoxyhept-2E-Enoic Acid
((2E)-2,3-Dehydroxy Atorvastatin)

Cat. No.: HY-135377

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.

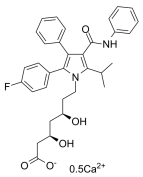


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt
(CI-981; Atorvastatin hemicalcium)

Cat. No.: HY-17379

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.

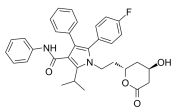


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Atorvastatin lactone

Cat. No.: 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.

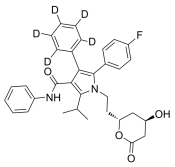


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Atorvastatin lactone D5

Cat. No.: HY-101873S

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.

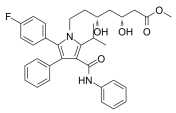


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atorvastatin methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-135376

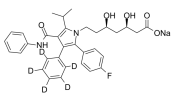
Atorvastatin methyl ester (Compound 2a) is a methyl esterified derivative of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin methyl ester inhibits the 9-cis-RA-induced Gal4 reporter activity more strongly than Atorvastatin.



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

Atorvastatin-d5 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0589S1

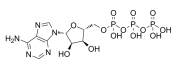


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

ATP
(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2176

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.

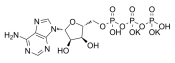


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

ATP dipotassium

(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate dipotassium) Cat. No.: HY-B2176C

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.

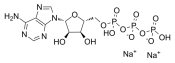


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ATP disodium salt (Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt; Disodium adenosine triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0345A

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.

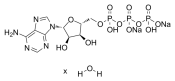


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

ATP disodium salt hydrate

(Adenosine 5'-triphosphate disodium salt hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-W010735

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.

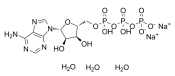


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

ATP disodium trihydrate

(Adenosine-5'-triphosphate disodium trihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B2176A

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.

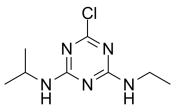


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Atrazine

Cat. No.: HY-N7091

Atrazine is principally used for control of certain annual broadleaf and grass weeds. Atrazine inhibits photophosphorylation but typically does not result in lethality or permanent cell damage in the short term.



Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (human, porcine)

(Atrial natriuretic peptide (1-28)) Cat. No.: HY-P2281

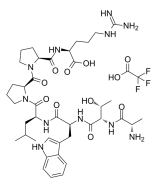
Atrial natriuretic factor (1-28) (human, porcine) is a potent suppressor of pro-opiomelanocortin **(POMC) mRNA** but a weak inhibitor of βEP-LI release.

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

ATWLPPR Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1663A

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

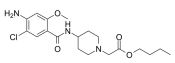


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AU-224

Cat. No.: HY-U00020

AU-224 is a benzamide derivative used as a promising gastrointestinal prokinetic agent without significant side effects.

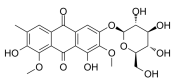


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aurantio-obtusin β-D-glucoside

(Glucoaurantio-obtusin) Cat. No.: HY-N4179

Aurantio-obtusin β-D-glucoside (Glucoaurantio-obtusin), isolated from Cassiae Semen (seeds of Cassia tora), is a glucoside of aurantio-obtusin.

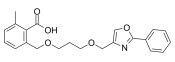


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

AVE-8134

Cat. No.: HY-U00014

AVE-8134 is a potent **PPARα** agonist, with EC_{50} values of 100 and 3000 nM for human and rodent PPARα receptor, respectively.

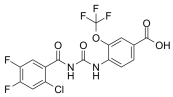


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AVE5688

Cat. No.: HY-100320

AVE5688 is an inhibitor of **glycogen phosphorylase (GP)**, with IC_{50}s of 430 nM and 915 nM and K_ds of 170 nM and 530 nM for rabbit muscle glycogen phosphorylase (rmGPb and rmGPa, respectively); AVE5688 can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.



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

Avexitide

(Exendin (9-39))

Cat. No.: HY-P0264

Avexitide (Exendin (9-39)) is a specific and competitive **GLP-1** receptor antagonist.

Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Axltide

Cat. No.: HY-P1790

Axltide is based on the mouse Insulin receptor substrate 1 (amino acid 979-989). Axltide is a substrate for Axl, DDR2, Mst1, and JAK2 kinases.

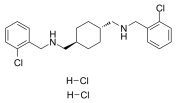
KKSRGDYMTMQIG

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

AY 9944

Cat. No.: HY-107420

AY 9944 is a specific **cholesterol biosynthesis** inhibitor. AY 9944 inhibits the 7-dehydro cholesterol Δ7-reductase (DHCR7) enzyme (IC_{50}=13 nM). AY 9944 causes hypocholesterolemia and accumulation of 7DHC.

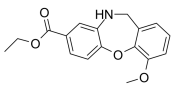


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZ-1355

Cat. No.: HY-101692

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

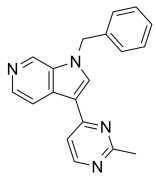


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZ-Dyrk1B-33

Cat. No.: HY-117391

AZ-Dyrk1B-33 is a potent and selective **Dyrk1B kinase** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.

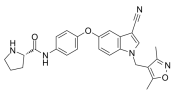


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZ-PFKFB3-67

Cat. No.: HY-101972

AZ-PFKFB3-67 is potent and selective metabolic kinase **PFKFB3** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 11, 159 and 1130 nM for PFKFB3, PFKFB2 and PFKFB1 respectively.

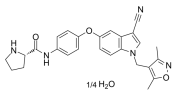


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

AZ-PFKFB3-67 quarterhydrate

Cat. No.: HY-101972A

AZ-PFKFB3-67 quarterhydrate is potent and selective metabolic kinase **PFKFB3** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 11, 159 and 1130 nM for PFKFB3, PFKFB2 and PFKFB1 respectively.

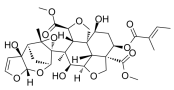


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Azadirachtin B

Cat. No.: HY-133108

Azadirachtin B is an limonoid isolated from seed kernels of Azadirachta indica. Azadirachtin B increases alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and stimulates osteoblast differentiation. Azadirachtin B is active against the **Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA)**.

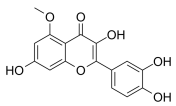


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azaleatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7653

Azaleatin is an O-methylated flavonol isolated from Rhododendron species. Azaleatin is a **dipeptidyl peptidase-IV** inhibitor. Azaleatin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes and obesity.

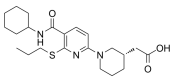


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

AZD 4017

Cat. No.: HY-18053

AZD 4017 is a potent, selective 11β-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 1 **(11β-HSD1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.

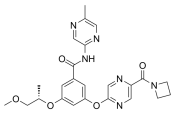


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

AZD1656

Cat. No.: HY-15675

AZD1656 is a potent, selective and orally active **glucokinase** activator with an EC_{50} of 60 nM. AZD1656 has the potential for type 2 diabetes research.

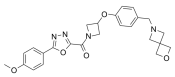


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

AZD1979

Cat. No.: HY-U00257

AZD1979 is a **Melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1** (**MCHr1**) antagonist with an IC_{50} of ~12 nM.

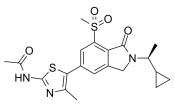


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD3458

Cat. No.: HY-112443

AZD3458 is a potent and remarkably selective **PI3Kγ** inhibitor with **p**IC_{50}s of 9.1, 5.1, <4.5, and 6.5 for **PI3Kγ**, **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kβ**, and **PI3Kδ**, respectively.

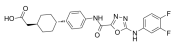


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD3988

Cat. No.: HY-50861

AZD3988 is a **diacylglycerol acyl transferase-1 (DGAT-1)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6, 5, 11 nM for human, rat, and mouse DGAT-1, respectively.

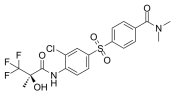


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

AZD7545

Cat. No.: HY-16082

AZD7545 is a potent, competitive, selective **PDHK2** (pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 2) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 36.8 nM, 6.4 nM for **PDHK1** and **PDHK2**, respectively.

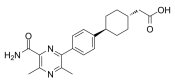


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD7687

Cat. No.: HY-15497

AZD7687 is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active **diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 80 nM for **human DGAT1**. AZD7687 can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus and obesity research.

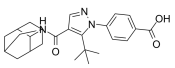


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AZD8329

Cat. No.: HY-18173

AZD8329 is a potent **11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11β-HSD1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9 nM for human 11β-HSD1, displays excellent selectivity versus 11β-HSD2, 17β-HSD1 and 17β-HSD3.

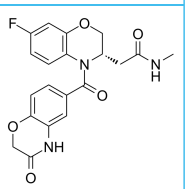


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD9977

Cat. No.: HY-120274

AZD9977 is a potent, selective, and orally active **mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)** modulator. AZD9977 is used for heart failure, and chronic kidney disease research.

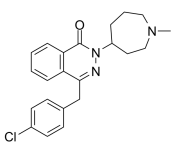


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azelastine

Cat. No.: HY-B0462A

Azelastine, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective **histamine 1 (H_1)** antagonist. Azelastine can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.

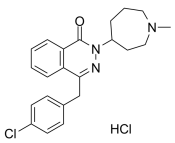


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azelastine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0462

Azelastine hydrochloridem, an antihistamine, is a potent and selective **histamine 1 (H_1)** antagonist. Azelastine hydrochloride can be used for the research of allergic rhinitis, asthma, diabetic hyperlipidemic and SARS-CoV-2.



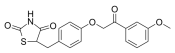
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Azemiglitazone

(MSDC-0602)

Cat. No.: HY-108022

Azemiglitazone (MSDC-0602), a PPARγ-sparing thiazolidinedione (TZD), interacts with the mitochondrial pyruvate carrier (MPC) and inhibits its activity and has the potential for type 2 diabetes study with reducing risk of PPARγ-mediated side effects.

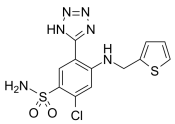


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azosemide

Cat. No.: HY-107321

Azosemide, a sulfonamide loop diuretic, is a potent **NKCC1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.246μM and 0.197μM for hNKCC1A and NKCC1B, respectively.

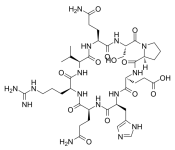


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

AZP-531

Cat. No.: HY-P0231

AZP-531 is an analogue of unacylated ghrelin designed to improve glycaemic control and reduce weight.



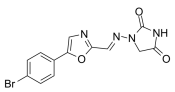
Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Azumolene

(EU4093 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-113920A

Azumolene (EU4093 free base), a Dantrolene analog, is a muscle relaxant. Azumolene is a **ryanodine receptor (RyR)** modulator and inhibits the calcium-release through ryanodine receptor. Azumolene can be used for malignant hyperthermia research.

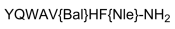


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BA 1

Cat. No.: HY-P1423

BA 1 is a potent agonist for the **bombesin** (BB) family of receptors. BA 1 binds with high affinity to Bombesin receptor subtype-3 (**BRS3**), gastrin releasing peptide receptor (**GRPR**), neuromedin B receptor (**NMBR**) with IC_{50}s of 6, 0.4, 2.5 nM.



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

BA 1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1423A

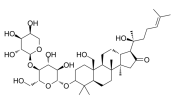
BA 1 TFA is a potent agonist for the **bombesin** (BB) family of receptors. BA1 binds with high affinity to Bombesin receptor subtype-3 (**BRS3**), gastrin releasing peptide receptor (**GRPR**), neuromedin B receptor (**NMBR**) with IC_{50}s of 6, 0.4, 2.5 nM.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Bacoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N1989

Bacoside A exhibits hepatoprotective activity.



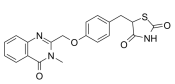
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Balaglitazone

(DRF 2593; NN 2344)

Cat. No.: HY-16086

Balaglitazone is a selective partial **PPARγ** agonist with an EC_{50} of 1.351 μM for human **PPARγ**.

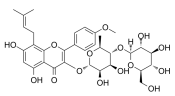


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Baohuoside VII

Cat. No.: HY-N2290

Baohuoside VII is a flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii, with anti-osteoporosis activities.



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

Batilol

Cat. No.: HY-W011175

3-(Octadecyloxy)propane-1,2-diol is an endogenous metabolite.

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

Bay 55-9837

Cat. No.: HY-P1160

Bay 55-9837 is a potent and highly selective agonist of **VPAC2**, with a K_d of 0.65 nM. Bay 55-9837 may be a useful therapy for the research of type 2 diabetes.

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

Bay 55-9837 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1160A

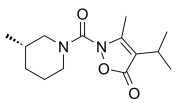
Bay 55-9837 TFA is a potent and highly selective agonist of **VPAC2**, with a K_d of 0.65 nM. Bay 55-9837 TFA may be a useful therapy for the research of type 2 diabetes.

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

BAY 59-9435

Cat. No.: HY-102056

BAY 59-9435 is a potent and selective inhibitor of Hormone Sensitive Lipase (**HSL**), with an IC_{50} of 0.023 μM.

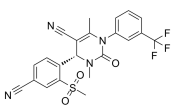


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BAY-85-8501

Cat. No.: HY-19908

BAY-85-8501 is a selective, reversible and potent inhibitor of **Human Neutrophil Elastase (HNE)**, with an IC_{50} of 65 pM.

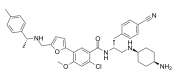


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY-850

Cat. No.: HY-119254

BAY-850 is a potent and isoform selective ATPase family AAA domain-containing protein 2 **(ATAD2)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 166 nM.

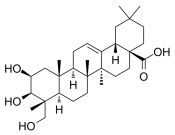


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bayogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1932

Bayogenin is an alfalfa saponin, shows moderate potency of glycogen phosphorylase inhibition.

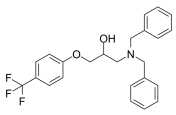


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BC1618

Cat. No.: HY-134656

BC1618, an orally active **Fbxo48** inhibitory compound, stimulates Ampk-dependent signaling (via preventing activated pAmpkα from Fbxo48-mediated degradation). BC1618 promotes mitochondrial fission, facilitates autophagy and improves hepatic insulin sensitivity.

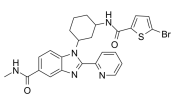


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCAT-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141668

BCAT-IN-1 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **BCATm**, with a pIC_{50} of 7.3. BCAT-IN-1 shows 100-fold selectivity for BCATm over BCATc (pIC_{50}=5.4). BCAT-IN-1 can be used for the research of metabolic diseases.

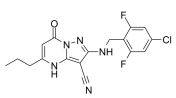


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCAT-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-141669

BCAT-IN-2 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **mitochondrial branched-chain aminotransferase (BCATm)**, with a pIC_{50} of 7.3. BCAT-IN-2 shows selectivity for BCATm over **BCATc** (pIC_{50}=6.6). BCAT-IN-2 can be used for the research of obesity and dislipidema.

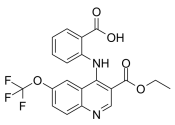


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCH001

Cat. No.: HY-137817

BCH001, a quinoline derivative, is a specific **PAPD5** inhibitor. BCH001 restores telomerase activity and telomere length in dyskeratosis congenita (DC) induced pluripotent stem cells.

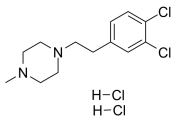


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BD1063 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18101A

BD1063 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective **sigma 1 receptor** antagonist.



Purity: 96.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BDC2.5 mimotope 1040-31

Cat. No.: HY-P1822

BDC2.5 mimotope 1040-31, a BDC2.5 TCR reactive peptide, is a strong agonistic peptide for diabetogenic T cell clone BDC2.5, and the 1040-31 peptide is specific for BDC 2.5 TCR Tg^+ T cells.

YVRPLWVRME

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

BDC2.5 mimotope 1040-31 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1822A

BDC2.5 mimotope 1040-31 TFA, a BDC2.5 TCR reactive peptide, is a strong agonistic peptide for diabetogenic T cell clone BDC2.5, and the 1040-31 peptide is specific for BDC 2.5 TCR Tg^+ T cells.

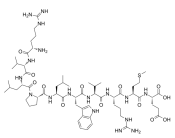
YVRPLWVRME (TFA salt)

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

BDC2.5 mimotope 1040-51

Cat. No.: HY-P1910

BDC2.5 mimotope 1040-51 is a mimotope peptide for diabetogenic T cell clone BDC2.5. isolated from non-obese diabetic mice.

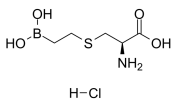


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BEC hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19548A

BEC hydrochloride is a slow-binding and competitive **Arginase II** inhibitor with K_i of 0.31 μM and 30 nM at pH 7.5 and pH 9.5, respectively.



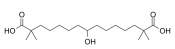
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Bempedoic acid

(ETC-1002; ESP-55016)

Cat. No.: HY-12357

Bempedoic acid (ETC-1002) is an **ATP-citrate lyase (ACL)** inhibitor. Bempedoic acid (ETC-1002) activates **AMPK**.



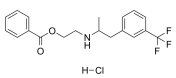
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benfluorex hydrochloride

(JP-992 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1058

Benfluorex hydrochloride (JP-992 hydrochloride) is a **hepatic nuclear factor 4 alpha** (**HNF4α**) activator.

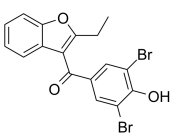


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzbromarone

Cat. No.: HY-B1135

Benzbromarone is a highly effective and well tolerated non-competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase, used as an uricosuric agent, used in the treatment of gout.

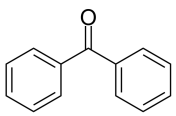


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzophenone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0546

Benzophenone is an endogenous metabolite.

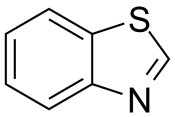


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzothiazole

Cat. No.: HY-W012634

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.



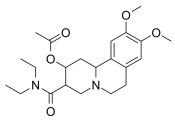
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Benzquinamide

(P2647; BZQ; Benzoquinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-U00244

Benzquinamide (P2647) is an antiemetic which can bind to the α_{2A}, α_{2B}, and α_{2C} **adrenergic receptors** (α2-AR) with K_i values of 1,365, 691, and 545 nM, respectively.



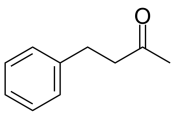
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzylacetone

(4-Penylbutan-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W015616

Benzylacetone is an aromatic compound from agarwood. Benzylacetone exhibits potent and reversible **antityrosinase** (mushroom) activity with IC_{50}s of 2.8 mM and 0.6 mM for monophenolase and diphenolase, respectively. Benzylacetone has appetite-enhancing and locomotor-reducing effects.



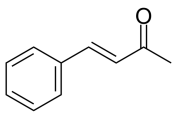
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzylideneacetone

(Benzalacetone)

Cat. No.: HY-W012595

Benzylideneacetone is an endogenous metabolite.

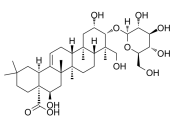


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Bernardioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2606

Bernardioside A is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Bellis bernardii.

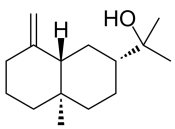


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beta-Eudesmol

Cat. No.: HY-N6018

Beta-Eudesmol is a natural oxygenated sesquiterpene, activates **hTRPA1**, with an EC_{50} of 32.5 μM. Beta-Eudesmol increases appetite through TRPA1.

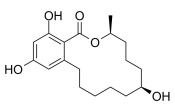


Purity: 96.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Beta-Zearalanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6740

Beta-Zearalenol is an **mycotoxin** produced by Fusarium spp, which causes **apoptosis** and oxidative stress in mammalian reproductive cells. Beta-Zearalenol is the derivative of zearalenone (ZEA) which can conjugate with glucuronic acid.



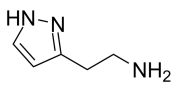
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Betazole

(Ametazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1557

Betazole (Ametazole), a pyrazole analogue of histamine, is an orally active **histamine H2 receptor** agonist. Betazole induces gastric acid secretion and causes an immediate and significant increase in common bile duct pressure.



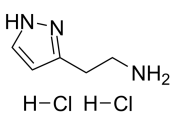
Purity: 96.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Betazole dihydrochloride

(Ametazole dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1557A

Betazole (Ametazole) dihydrochloride, a pyrazole analogue of histamine, is an orally active **H2 receptor** agonist. Betazole dihydrochloride induces gastric acid secretion, and causes an immediate and significant increase in common bile duct pressure.

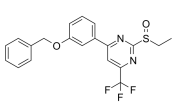


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BETP

Cat. No.: HY-103546

BETP is an agonist of **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor**, with EC_{50}s of 0.66 and 0.755 μM for human and rat **GLP-1 receptor**, respectively.

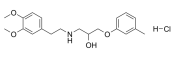


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bevantolol hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-121186

Bevantolol hydrochloride is a selective **β1** and α1-adrenergic receptor antagonist with **pK_i** values of 7.83, 6.9 in rat cerebral cortex, respectively. Bevantolol hydrochloride is a potent **Ca^{2+}** antagonist.



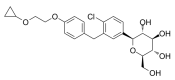
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bexagliflozin

(EGT1442; EGT0001442; THR-1442)

Cat. No.: HY-17604

Bexagliflozin (EGT1442) is a potent, selective and orally active **sodium glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 2 nM and 5.6 μM for human SGLT2 and SGLT1, respectively. Bexagliflozin can be used for the research of type 2 diabetics.



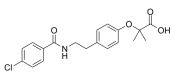
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bezafibrate

(BM15075)

Cat. No.: HY-B0637

Bezafibrate is an agonist of **PPAR**, with **EC_{50}**s of 50 μM, 60 μM, 20 μM for **human PPARα**, **PPARγ** and **PPARδ**, and 90 μM, 55 μM, 110 μM for **murine PPARα**, **PPARγ** and **PPARδ**, respectively; Bezafibrate is used as an hypolipidemic agent.

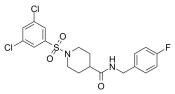


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

BI 01383298

Cat. No.: HY-124738

BI 01383298 is a potent inhibitor of the **sodium-citrate co-transporter (SLC13A5)** that is highly expressed in the liver.

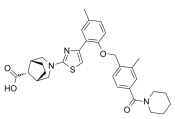


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI 703704

Cat. No.: HY-117962A

BI 703704 is a potent **soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC)** activator. BI 703704 inhibits the progression of diabetic nephropathy in the ZSF1 rat.

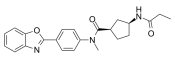


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BI 99179

Cat. No.: HY-16100

BI 99179 is a potent and selective type I fatty acid synthase (**FAS**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 79 nM. BI 99179 is a tool compound suitable for the in vivo validation of FAS as a target for lipid metabolism related diseases.

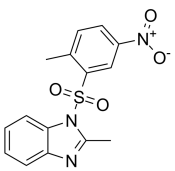


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-6015

Cat. No.: HY-108469

BI-6015 is a **hepatocyte nuclear factor 4α (HNF4α)** antagonist that can inhibit the expression of known HNF4α target genes. BI6015 represses insulin promoter activity through HNF4α antagonism. BI-6015 can be used for the research of cancer and diabetes.

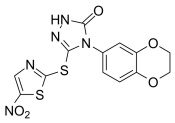


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-78D3

Cat. No.: HY-10366

BI-78D3 functions as a substrate competitive inhibitor of **JNK**, inhibit the JNK kinase activity (**IC_{50}**=280 nM).

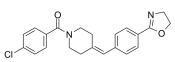


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BIBB 515

Cat. No.: HY-116175

BIBB 515 is a potent, selective and orally active **2,3-oxidosqualene cyclase (OSC)** inhibitor with **ED_{50}** values of 0.2-0.5 mg/kg and 0.36-33.3 mg/kg in rats and mice (1-5 hours), respectively.

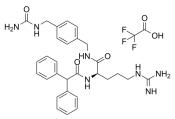


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

BIBO3304 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-107725

BIBO3304 TFA is a potent, orally active, and selective **neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y1 receptor** antagonist, with subnanomolar affinity for both the human and the rat Y1 receptor (**IC_{50}**=0.38 and 0.72 nM, respectively).



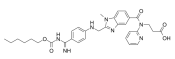
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BIBR 1087 SE

(Desethyl Dabigatran Etexilate)

Cat. No.: HY-W004360

BIBR 1087 SE is an intermediate metabolite of dabigatran etexilate.



Purity: 96.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bicyclopyrone

Cat. No.: HY-135767

Bicyclopyrone is an inhibitor of **4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (Hpd)**.
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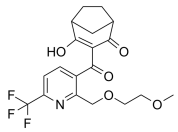


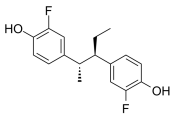
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Bifluranol

(BX341)

Cat. No.: HY-U00229

Bifluranol (BX341) is an anti-androgen.



Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BigLEN(mouse)

Cat. No.: HY-P2210

BigLEN(mouse) is a potent and selective agonist of **orphan G protein-coupled receptor 171 (GPR171)**, with a K_d of 0.5 nM. BigLEN(mouse) can be used to regulate responses associated with food intake and metabolism.

LENPSPQAPARRLLPP

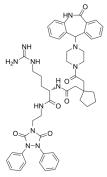
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BIIE-0246

(AR-H 053591)

Cat. No.: HY-101986

BIIE-0246 is a potent and highly selective **non-peptide neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y_2** receptor antagonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 15 nM.

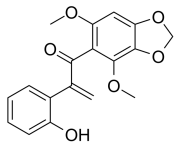


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Biliatresone

Cat. No.: HY-119412

Biliatresone is a natural toxin isolated from Dysphania glomulifera and D. littoralis. Biliatresone, a 1,2-diaryl-2-propenone class of isoflavonoid, produces extrahepatic biliary atresia in a zebrafish model.

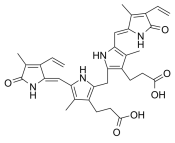


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Bilirubin

Cat. No.: HY-N0323

Bilirubin is a yellow breakdown product of heme catabolism. Bilirubin exhibits antioxidant and antimutagenic effects.

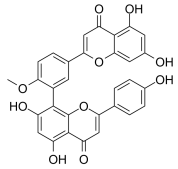


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 50 mg

Bilobetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2118

Bilobetin, an active component of Ginkgo biloba, can reduce blood lipids and improve the effects of insulin.

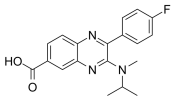


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BioE-1115

Cat. No.: HY-129571

BioE-1115 is a highly selective and potent **PAS kinase (PASK)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of ~4 nM. BioE-1115 is also a potent **casein kinase 2α** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of ~10 μM.



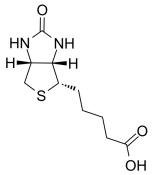
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Biotin

(Vitamin B7; Vitamin H; D-Biotin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0511

Biotin is an enzyme co-factor present in minute amounts in every living cell. Target: Others Biotin is necessary for cell growth, the production of fatty acids, and the metabolism of fats and amino acids.

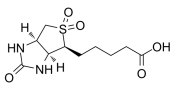


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Biotin sulfone

Cat. No.: HY-113268

Biotin sulfone is first isolated as a natural metabolite of biotin.

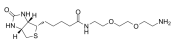


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Biotin-DADOO (Biotinyl-3,6-dioxaoctanediamine; EZ-Link Amine-PEO2-Biotin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0980

Biotin-DADOO is a biotinylation reagent, which can be used to synthesize a biotin-estradiol conjugate (i.e., biotin-DADOO-estradiol) to develop a direct, broad range enzyme immunoassay to measure plasma estradiol concentrations.



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

Biotin-TAT (47-57)

Cat. No.: HY-P2467

Biotin-TAT (47-57), a biotin tagged TAT, is a transactivator of transcription. Biotin-TAT (47-57) is one of the most widely used protein transduction domains (PTDs) into different primary cells is ATP- and temperature-dependent, indicating the involvement of endocytosis.

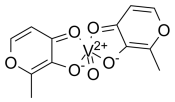
{Biotin}-YGRKKRRQRRR

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

Bis(maltolato)oxovanadium(IV) (BMOV)

Cat. No.: HY-118567

Bis(maltolato)oxovanadium(IV) (BMOV) is a potent, reversible, competitive and orally active pan-**PTP (protein tyrosine phosphatases)** inhibitor.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Bis-propargyl-PEG6

Cat. No.: HY-117186

Bis-propargyl-PEG6 is a **PEG**-based **PROTAC linker** used in the synthesis of PROTACs.
Bis-propargyl-PEG6 can be used to synthesize the polymer linked multimers of guanosine-3', 5'-cyclic monophosphates.

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

Bis-propargyl-PEG7

Cat. No.: HY-133190

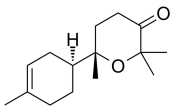
Bis-propargyl-PEG7 is a **PEG**-based **PROTAC linker** used in the synthesis of PROTACs.
Bis-propargyl-PEG7 can be used to synthesize the polymer linked multimers of guanosine-3', 5'-cyclic monophosphates.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Bisabolone oxide A

Cat. No.: HY-N8120

Bisabolone oxide A is an **α-glucosidase** inhibitor.

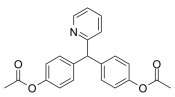


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bisacodyl

Cat. No.: HY-B0557

Bisacodyl is a stimulant laxative agent that works directly on the colon to produce a bowel movement. Bisacodyl increases the secretion of PGE_2 by direct activation of colon macrophages.

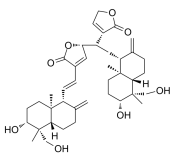


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Bisandrographolide C

Cat. No.: HY-N2941

Bisandrographolide C is an unusual dimer of ent-labdane diterpenoid isolated and identified from Andrographis paniculata.

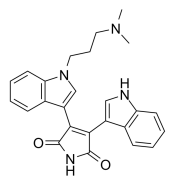


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bisindolylmaleimide I (GF109203X; Go 6850)

Cat. No.: HY-13867

Bisindolylmaleimide I (GF109203X) is a highly selective, cell-permeable, and reversible protein kinase C (**PKC**) inhibitor with a K_i of 14 nM.



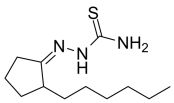
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BLT-1

(Block lipid transport-1)

Cat. No.: HY-116767

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.

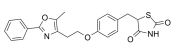


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BM-131246

Cat. No.: HY-101758

BM-131246 is an oral antidiabetic agent.

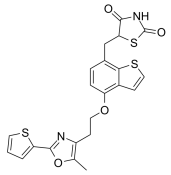


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BM152054

Cat. No.: HY-U00259

BM152054 can promote glucose utilization in peripheral tissues by enhancing insulin action.

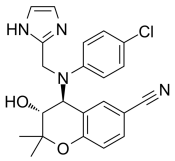


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-191095

Cat. No.: HY-14256

BMS-191095 is an activators of mitochondrial ATP-sensitive potassium (mitoKATP) channels. Target: potassium channel in vitro: BMS-191095 induces mitochondrial-depolarization and vasodilation.

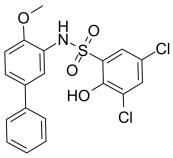


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BMS-303141

Cat. No.: HY-16107

BMS-303141 is a potent, cell-permeable ATP-citrate lyase (**ACL**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.13 μM.

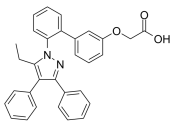


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BMS-309403

Cat. No.: HY-101903

BMS-309403 is a potent, orally active and selective **adipocyte fatty acid binding protein** (also known as FABP4, aP2) inhibitor with K_is of <2, 250, and 350 nM for FABP4, FABP3, and FABP5, respectively.

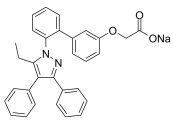


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

BMS-309403 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-101903A

BMS-309403 sodium is a potent, orally active, and selective **adipocyte fatty acid binding protein** (also known as FABP4, aP2) inhibitor, with K_is of <2, 250, and 350 nM for FABP4, FABP3, and FABP5, respectively.



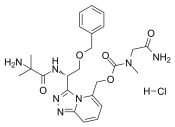
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

BMS-604992

(EX-1314)

Cat. No.: HY-14495

BMS-604992 (EX-1314) is a selective, orally active small-molecule **growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)** agonist. BMS-604992 demonstrates high-affinity binding (K_i=2.3 nM) and potent functional activity (EC_{50}=0.4 nM). BMS-604992 can stimulate food intake in rodents.



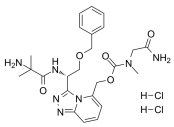
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-604992 dihydrochloride

(EX-1314 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14495B

BMS-604992 (EX-1314) dihydrochloride is a selective, orally active small-molecule **growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)** agonist. BMS-604992 dihydrochloride demonstrates high-affinity binding (k_i=2.3 nM) and potent functional activity (EC_{50}=0.4 nM).



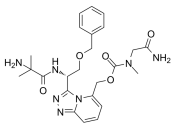
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-604992 free base

(EX-1314 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-14495A

BMS-604992 (EX-1314) free base is a selective, orally active small-molecule **growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)** agonist. BMS-604992 free base demonstrates high-affinity binding (k_i=2.3 nM) and potent functional activity (EC_{50}=0.4 nM).



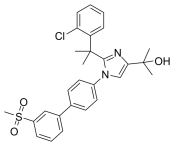
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-779788

(EXEL04286652; XL-652; BMS-788)

Cat. No.: HY-19919

BMS-779788 is a **LXR** partial agonist with **IC_{50}** values of 68 nM for LXRα and 14 nM for LXRβ.

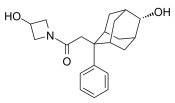


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-816336

Cat. No.: HY-101930

BMS-816336 is a novel, potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor against **human 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11β-HSD1) enzyme** with an **IC_{50}** of 3.0 nM.

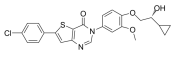


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-819881

Cat. No.: HY-12433

BMS-819881 is a melaninconcentrating hormone receptor 1 (**MCHR1**) antagonist, which binds rat MCHR1 with a **K_i** of 7 nM. BMS-819881 also is selective and potent for **CYP3A4** activity with an **EC_{50}** of 13 μM.

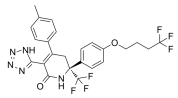


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-963272

Cat. No.: HY-132924

BMS-963272 is a potent, selective **MGAT2** inhibitor (**IC_{50}** = 7.1 nM) for the treatment of metabolic disorders.

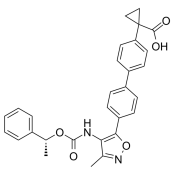


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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 μM, 6.2 μM, and 7.5 μM for BSEP, MRP4, and MDR3, respectively.

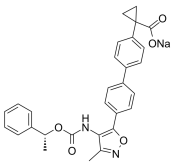


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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 μM, 6.2 μM, and 7.5 μM for BSEP, MRP4, and MDR3, respectively.

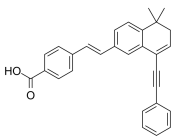


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS493

Cat. No.: HY-108529

BMS493 is an inverse pan-**retinoic acid receptor (RAR)** agonist. BMS493 increases nuclear corepressor interaction with **RARs**. BMS493 also could prevent retinoic acid-induced differentiation.

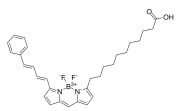


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BODIPY 581/591 C11

Cat. No.: HY-D1301

C11-BODIPY581/591 is a fluorescent ratio-probe of **lipid oxidation**. 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.

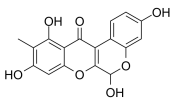


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boeravinone E

Cat. No.: HY-N2948

Boeravinone E exhibits spasmolytic activity.

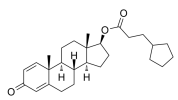


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boldenone Cypionate

Cat. No.: HY-118603

Boldenone Cypionate is an androgenic anabolic steroid.



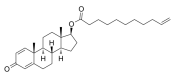
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Boldenone Undecylenate

(Ba 29038)

Cat. No.: HY-17434

Boldenone Undecylenate (Ba 29038) is a synthetic steroid which has a similar effect as the natural steroid testosterone; it is frequently used in veterinary medicine, though it is also used in humans.



Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bombesin

Cat. No.: HY-P0195

Bombesin, a tetradecapeptide, plays an important role in the release of gastrin and the activation of G-protein receptors.

{Glp}-RLGNQWAVGHLM-NH_2

Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bovinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113162

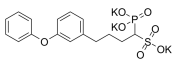
Bovinic acid is a conjugated linoleic acid with anticarcinogenic and anti-atherogenic activities.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 356 mM × 100μL, 356 mM × 50μL

BPH-652

Cat. No.: HY-16115

BPH-652 is a **S. aureus dehydrosqualene synthase (CrtM)** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.5 nM and an IC_{50} of 100-300 nM (S. aureus pigment formation).

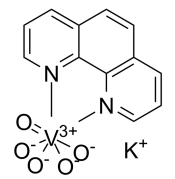


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

bpV(phen)

Cat. No.: HY-136065

bpV(phen), a insulin-mimetic agent, is a potent **protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP)** and **PTEN** inhibitor with IC_{50}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.

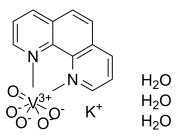


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

bpV(phen) trihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-122818

bpV(phen) trihydrate, a insulin-mimetic agent, is a potent **protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP)** and **PTEN** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 38 nM, 343 nM and 920 nM for **PTEN**, **PTP-β** and **PTP-1B**, respectively.

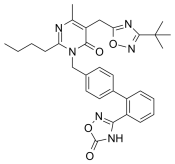


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BR102375

Cat. No.: HY-128344

BR102375 is a non-TZD peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (**PPAR γ**) full agonist for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, reveals EC_{50} value of 0.28 μM and A_{max} ratio of 98%.



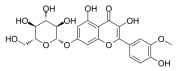
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brassicin

(Isorhamnetin 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8193

Brassicin, a natural Flavonoid, possesses radical scavenging activity.

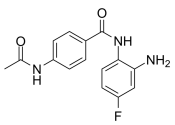


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BRD3308

Cat. No.: HY-19618

BRD3308 is a highly selective **HDAC3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 54 nM. BRD3308 is 23-fold selectivity for **HDAC3** over HDAC1 (IC_{50} of 1.26 μM) or HDAC2 (IC_{50} of 1.34 μM).

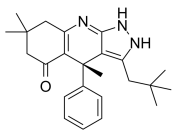


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BRD3731

Cat. No.: HY-124607B

BRD3731 is a selective **GSK3β** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 15 nM and 215 nM for GSK3β and GSK3α, respectively. BRD3731 is potentail for the research of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), psychiatric disorder, diabetes, and neurodegenerative disorders.

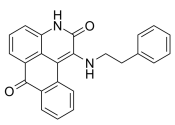


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BRD7389

Cat. No.: HY-12185

BRD7389 is a specific **RSK** family kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.5 μM, 2.4 μM, and 1.2 μM for **RSK1**, **RSK2**, and **RSK3**, respectively. BRD7389 is a small-molecule inducer of insulin expression in pancreatic α-cells.

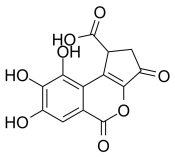


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Brevifolincarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4095

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_{50} of 323.46 μM.



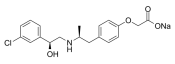
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

BRL 37344 sodium

(BRL 37344A)

Cat. No.: HY-101325

BRL 37344 sodium (BRL 37344A) is a specific **β3-adrenergic receptor** agonist. BRL 37344 sodium treatment significantly lowers the body weight of obese mice.

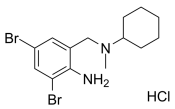


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Bromhexine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0372A

Bromhexine hydrochloride is a potent and specific **TMPRSS2** protease inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.75 μM. Bromhexine hydrochloride can prevent and manage **SARS-CoV-2** infection. Bromhexine hydrochloride is an **autophagy** agonist.

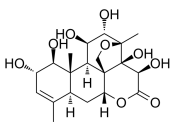


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Bruceine E

Cat. No.: HY-N3015

Bruceine E is a quassinoid from seeds of Brucea javanica (L.) Merr, exhibiting hypoglycemia effect. Bruceine E exhibits blood glucose lowering effect in both nondiabetic mice and Streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetic rats at lower dose.

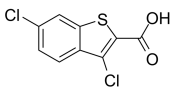


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BT2

Cat. No.: HY-114855

BT2 is a **BCKDC kinase (BDK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.19 μM. BT2 binding to **BDK** triggers helix movements in the N-terminal domain, resulting in the dissociation of **BDK** from the branched-chain α-ketoacid dehydrogenase complex (BCKDC).

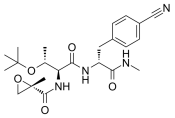


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

BTK-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-115876

BTK-IN-5 is a covalent **BTK** inhibitor for treating medical conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, inflammation, and diabetes.



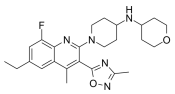
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BTRX-335140

(CYM-53093)

Cat. No.: HY-124754

BTRX-335140 (CYM-53093) is a potent and selective, orally active **κ opioid receptor (KOR)** antagonist, has antagonist activity for κOR, μOR and δOR with IC_{50} values of 0.8 nM, 110 nM, and 6500 nM, respectively.



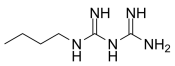
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Buformin

(1-Butylbiguanide)

Cat. No.: HY-B2099

Buformin (1-Butylbiguanide), a potent AMPK activator, acts as an orally active biguanide **antidiabetic agent**. Buformin decreases hepatic gluconeogenesis and lowers blood glucose production in vivo.



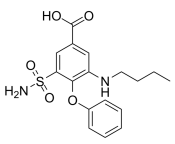
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bumetanide

(Ro 10-6338; PF 1593)

Cat. No.: HY-17468

Bumetanide (Ro 10-6338; PF 1593), a highly potent loop diuretic, is a **Na^+-K^+-Cl^+ cotransporter (NKCC)** blocker. Bumetanide is a selective **NKCC1** inhibitor, but also inhibits NKCC2, with IC_{50}s of 0.68 μM and 4.0 μM for hNKCC1A and hNKCC2A, respectively.

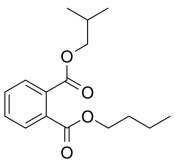


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Butyl isobutyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-N7377

Butyl isobutyl phthalate is isolated from the rhizoid of Laminaria japonica. Butyl isobutyl phthalate is a non-competitive **α-glucosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 38 μM. Butyl isobutyl phthalate shows a hypoglycemic effect and has the potential for diabetes treatment.

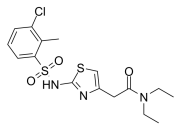


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

BVT-14225

Cat. No.: HY-18055

BVT-14225 is a selective 11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (**11β-HSD1**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 52 nM.

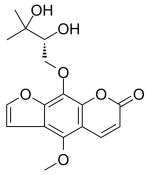


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Byakangelicin

Cat. No.: HY-N6022

Byakangelicin, one of the active compounds found in the roots of Angelica gigas, can serve as a modulator to improve brain accumulation of diverse active compounds (Umb, Cur, and Dox) and enhance therapeutic effects.



Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

C-Peptide 2, rat

Cat. No.: HY-P2534

C-Peptide 2, rat, 31-amino-acid peptide, is a component of proinsulin. C-Peptide 2, rat can inhibit glucose-induced insulin secretion.

EVEDPQVAQLELGGGPGAGDLQTLALEVARQ

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

C-Peptide, dog

(C-Peptide (dog))

Cat. No.: HY-P1475

C-Peptide, dog is a component of proinsulin, released from pancreatic beta cells into blood together with insulin.

EVEDLQVRDVELAGAPGEGGLQPLALEGALQ

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

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

Cat. No.: HY-P1237

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

GLSKGCFGLKLDRIGSMSGLGC (Disulfide bridge: Cys_6-Cys_{22})

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

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

Cat. No.: HY-P1237A

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

GLSKGCFGLKLDRIGSMSGLGC (Disulfide bridge: Cys_6-Cys_{22}) (TFA salt)

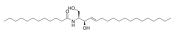
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

C12-Ceramide

(N-Lauroyl-D-erythro-sphingosine; N-Laurylsphingosine)

Cat. No.: HY-100353

C12-Ceramide (N-Lauroyl-D-erythro-sphingosine), a naturally occurring ceramide, is formed by hydrolysis of C12 sphingomyelin. C12-Ceramide can enhance the Doxorubicin toxicity in MDA-MB-231 cells. C12-Ceramide also can be used to diagnose types A and B Niemann-Pick disease.



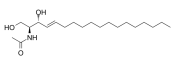
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

C2 Ceramide

(Ceramide 2)

Cat. No.: HY-101180

C2 Ceramide (Ceramide 2) is the main lipid of the stratum corneum and a **protein phosphatase 1 (PP1)** activator. C2 Ceramide activates **PP2A** and **ceramide-activated protein phosphatase (CAPP)**.



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

Caerulein, desulfated

Cat. No.: HY-P1800

Caerulein, desulfated is the desulfurated form of Caerulein. Caerulein is a decapeptide having the same five carboxyl-terminal amino acids as gastrin and cholecystokinin (CCK).

{Glp}-QDYTGWMDF-NH_2

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

Caerulein, desulfated TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1800A

Caerulein, desulfated TFA is the desulfurated form of Caerulein. Caerulein is a decapeptide having the same five carboxyl-terminal amino acids as gastrin and cholecystokinin (CCK).

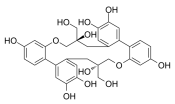
{Glp}-QDYTGWMDF-NH_2 (TFA salt)

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

Caesappanin C

Cat. No.: HY-N4299

Caesappanin C, a biphenyl dimer from the ethanolic extract of the heartwood of Indonesian Caesalpinia sappan L., shows strong proliferation stimulating activity against the primary osteoblastic cells in vitro. Caesappanin C has the potential to stimulate bone formation and regeneration.



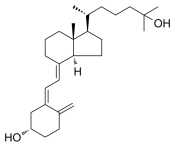
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcifediol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-32351

Calcifediol (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3), a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent **VDR** inhibitor.



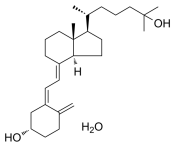
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 100 mg

Calcifediol monohydrate

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-32351A

Calcifediol monohydrate (25-hydroxy Vitamin D3 monohydrate), a major circulating metabolite of vitamin D3, is a potent **VDR** inhibitor.

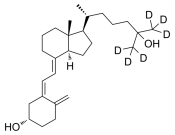


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 100 mg

Calcifediol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13332

Calcifediol-D6 is the deuterated form of Calcifediol(25-hydroxy Vitamin D3), which is a prehormone that is produced in the liver by hydroxylation of vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) by the enzyme cholecalciferol 25-hydroxylase IC50 value: Target: This metabolite is being...



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

Calcineurin substrate TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0228A

Calcineurin substrate (TFA) is a peptide from the regulatory RII subunit of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. Calcineurin substrate (TFA) can be used in the calcineurin activity assay.

DLDVPIPGRFDRRVSVAAE (TFA salt)

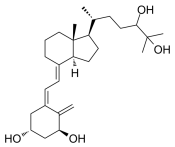
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitetrol

(1α, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD3)

Cat. No.: HY-15157

Calcitetrol(1α, 24, 25-Trihydroxy VD3) is the hormonally active form of vitamin D with three hydroxyl groups.



Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitonin (8-32), salmon

Cat. No.: HY-P1782

Calcitonin (8-32), salmon is a highly selective **amylin receptor** antagonist.

VLGKLSQELHKLQTYPRTNTGSGTP-NH_2

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

Calcitonin (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P2273

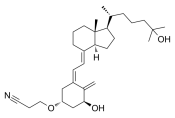
Calcitonin (human) is a hypocalcemic hormone. Calcitonin (CT) inhibits the action of osteoclast mediated bone resorption.

Purity: 96.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitriol Derivatives

Cat. No.: HY-76802

Calcitriol Derivatives is a vitamin D3 analog. v.

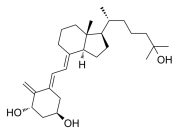


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcitriol Impurities A

Cat. No.: HY-75041

Calcitriol Impurities A is the impurity of Calcitriol, Calcitriol is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

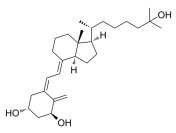


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Calcitriol Impurities D

Cat. No.: HY-77274

Calcitriol Impurities D is the impurity of Calcitriol, Calcitriol is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR). Target: vitamin D receptor.

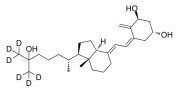


Purity: 95.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcitriol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-76814

Calcitriol D6 is the deuterated form of Calcitriol(1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; Rocaltrol), which is the hormonally active form of vitamin D, Calcitriol is the active metabolite of vitamin D3 that activates the vitamin D receptor (VDR).

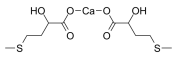


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Calcium 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W011195

Calcitriol 2-hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

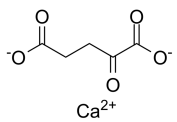


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Calcium 2-oxoglutarate

Cat. No.: HY-W013636B

Calcium 2-oxoglutarate is an intermediate in the production of ATP or GTP in the Krebs cycle. Calcium 2-oxoglutarate also acts as the major carbon skeleton for nitrogen-assimilatory reactions. Calcium 2-oxoglutarate is a reversible inhibitor of **tyrosinase** (IC_{50}=15 mM).

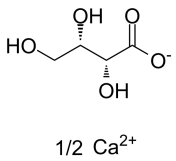


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium L-Threonate

Cat. No.: HY-W009208

Calcium L-Threonate is an anti-osteoporosis agent, and widely used as a calcium supplement. Calcium L-Threonate also stimulates the uptake of ascorbic acid.

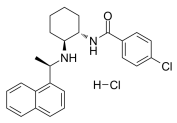


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Calhex 231 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103320A

Calhex 231 hydrochloride is a **CaSR** inhibitor via negative allosteric modulation. Calhex 231 hydrochloride blocks Ca^{2+}-induced accumulation of [^{3}H]inositol phosphate with an IC_{50} of 0.39 μM in HEK293 cells.

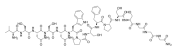


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Caloxin 2A1

Cat. No.: HY-P3278

Caloxin 2A1 is an extracellular **plasma membrane Ca^{2+}-ATPase (PMCA)** peptide inhibitor. Caloxin 2A1 does not affect basal Mg^{2+}-ATPase or Na^+-K^+-ATPase.

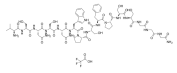


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caloxin 2A1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3278A

Caloxin 2A1 TFA is an extracellular **plasma membrane Ca^{2+}-ATPase (PMCA)** peptide inhibitor. Caloxin 2A1 TFA does not affect basal Mg^{2+}-ATPase or Na^+-K^+-ATPase.

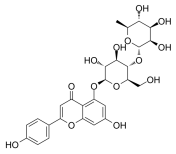


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Camellianin B

Cat. No.: HY-N9314

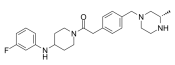
Camellianin B, a flavonoid compound, is a Camellianin A metabolite. Camellianin B has antioxidant and **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitory activities.



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

Camicinal
(GSK962040) Cat. No.: HY-10922

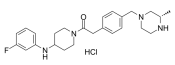
Camicinal (GSK962040) is a small molecule, selective motilin receptor agonist with pEC50 of 7.9.



Purity: 95.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Camicinal hydrochloride
(GSK962040 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10922A

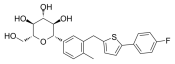
Camicinal hydrochloride (GSK962040 hydrochloride) is a small molecule, selective motilin receptor agonist with **pEC_{50}** of 7.9.



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

Canagliflozin
(JNJ 28431754) Cat. No.: HY-10451

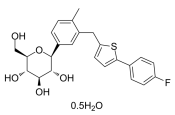
Canagliflozin (JNJ 28431754) is a selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 2 nM, 3.7 nM, and 4.4 nM for mSGLT2, rSGLT2, and hSGLT2 in CHOK cells, respectively.



Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Canagliflozin hemihydrate
(JNJ 28431754 hemihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-I0383

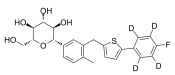
Canagliflozin hemihydrate (JNJ28431754 hemihydrate) is a selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 2 nM, 3.7 nM, and 4.4 nM for mSGLT2, rSGLT2, and hSGLT2 in CHOK cells, respectively.



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

Canagliflozin-d4
(JNJ 28431754-d4) Cat. No.: HY-10451S

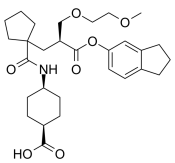
Canagliflozin D4 is a deuterium labeled Canagliflozin. Canagliflozin is a selective **SGLT2** inhibitor.



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

Candoxatril
(UK 79300) Cat. No.: HY-19649

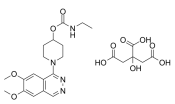
Candoxatril is a neutral endopeptidase (**NEP**) inhibitor.



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

Carbazeran citrate
Cat. No.: HY-108680

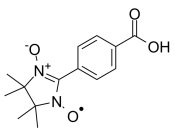
Carbazeran (citrate), a potent **phosphodiesterase** inhibitor, is aldehyde oxidase substrate. Carbazeran (citrate) can be used for the research of metabolic disease.



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

Carboxy-PTIO
Cat. No.: HY-18734

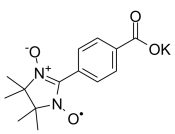
Carboxy-PTIO is a potent **nitric oxide (NO)** scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO_2. Carboxy-PTIO can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.



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

Carboxy-PTIO potassium
Cat. No.: HY-18734A

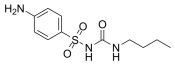
Carboxy-PTIO potassium is a potent **nitric oxide (NO)** scavenger that can make a quick reaction with NO to produce NO_2. Carboxy-PTIO potassium can prevent hypotension and endotoxic shock through the direct scavenging action against NO in lipopolysaccharide-stimulated rat model.



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

Carbutamide
(BZ-55) Cat. No.: HY-W011651

Carbutamide (BZ-55) is an orally active and first-generation sulfonylurea with hypoglycemic activity.

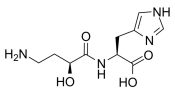


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Carnostatine
(SAN9812)

Cat. No.: HY-112431

Carnostatine (SAN9812) is a potent and selective **carnosinase 1** (**CN1**) inhibitor with a K_i of 11 nM for human recombinant CN1. Carnostatine (SAN9812) can be used for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy (DN).

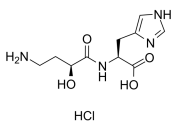


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carnostatine hydrochloride
(SAN9812 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-112431A

Carnostatine hydrochloride (SAN9812 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective **carnosinase 1** (**CN1**) inhibitor with a K_i of 11 nM for human recombinant CN1. Carnostatine hydrochloride can be used for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy (DN).

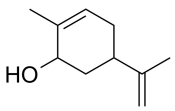


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Carveol

Cat. No.: HY-W017370

Carveol is an endogenous metabolite.



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

Casanthranol

Cat. No.: HY-B2134

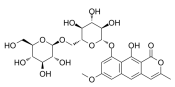
Casanthranol is a concentrated mixture of anthranol glycosides from cascara sagrada (dried bark of Rhamnus p.) and used as a laxative in constipation and various medical conditions, stimulant laxative Casanthranol encourages bowel movements by acting on the intestinal wall...

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Cassiaside C
(Toralactone 9-O-β-D-gentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7628

Cassiaside C (Toralactone 9-O-β-D-gentiobioside) is a naphthopyrone isolated from the seed of Cassia tora and has inhibitory activity on advanced glycation end products (**AGE**) formation in vitro.

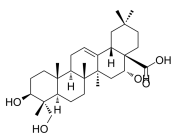


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Caulophyllogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7687

Caulophyllogenin is a triterpene saponin extracted from M. polimorpha. Caulophyllogenin is a partial **PPARγ** agonist, with an EC_{50}of12.6μM. Caulophyllogenin can be used for the research of type-2 diabetes, obesity, metabolic syndrome and inflammation.

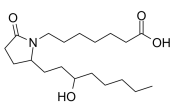


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

CAY10580

Cat. No.: HY-135259

CAY10580 is a potent and selective prostaglandin **EP_4 receptor** agonist (K_i=35 nM).

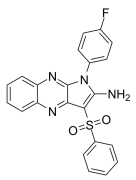


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CAY10602

Cat. No.: HY-104073

CAY10602 is a **SIRT1** activator. CAY10602 dose-dependently suppresses the NF-κB-dependent induction of TNF-α by lipopolysaccharide in THP-1 cells.

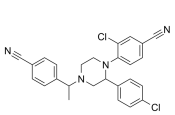


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CB1 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00397

CB1 antagonist 1 is an antagonist of **CB1 receptor**, used in the research of metabolic syndrome and obesity, neuroinflammatory disorders, cognitive disorders and psychosis, gastrointestinal disorders, and cardiovascular conditions.

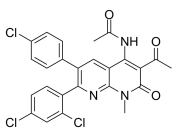


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CB1 inverse agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-135280

CB1 inverse agonist 1 is a highly potent, orally active, and specific inverse agonist of **CB1 receptor** with **IC_{50}**s of 7.5 nM and 4100 nM for **CB1** and **CB2 receptors**, respectively. Anorexigenic effects.

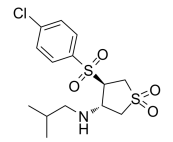


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CBR-470-1

Cat. No.: HY-134205A

CBR-470-1 is an inhibitor of the **glycolytic enzyme phosphoglycerate kinase 1 (PGK1)**. CBR-470-1 is also a non-covalent **Nrf2** activator. CBR-470-1 protects SH-SY5Y neuronal cells against MPP^+-induced cytotoxicity through activation of the Keap1-Nrf2 cascade.



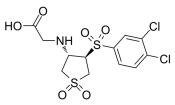
Relative stereochemistry

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

CBR-470-2

Cat. No.: HY-134001

CBR-470-2, a glycine-substituted analog, can activate **NRF2** signaling. CBR-470-2 can be used for the research of modulation glycolysis.

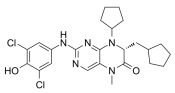


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CC260

Cat. No.: HY-139188

CC260 is a selective **PI5P4Kα** and **PI5P4Kβ** inhibitor with K_is of 40 nM and 30 nM, respectively. CC260 does not inhibit or weakly inhibits other protein kinases, such as Plk1 and RSK2. CC260 can be used for cell energy metabolism, diabetes and cancer research.

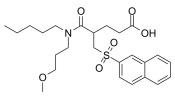


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCK-A receptor inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00387

CCK-A receptor inhibitor 1 is a **cholecystokinin A (CCK-A) receptor** inhibitor with a binging IC_{50} of 340 nM.

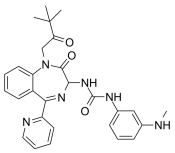


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCK-B Receptor Antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00360

CCK-B Receptor Antagonist 1 is an antagonist of cholecystokinin B **(CCK-B) receptor**, and has the potential of reducing the secretion of gastric acid.

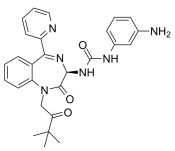


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCK-B Receptor Antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-129357

CCK-B Receptor Antagonist 2, compound 15b, is a potent and orally active **Gastrin/CCK-B** antagonist with an IC_{50} value of 0.43 nM. CCK-B Receptor Antagonist 2 also inhibits gastrin/CCK-A activity with an IC_{50} of 1.82 μM.

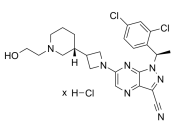


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCR4 antagonist 3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131349A

CCR4 antagonist 3 hydrochloride is an orally active, potent and selective **CCR4** antagonist. CCR4 antagonist 3, featuring a novel piperidinyl-azetidine motif, has IC_{50}s of 22 nM and 50 nM in the calcium flux and CTX assay. CCR4 antagonist 3 has antitumor activity.

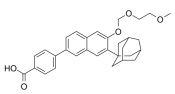


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CD2665

Cat. No.: HY-107437

CD2665 is a selective **RAR-beta/gamma** antagonist, with K_i values of 110 nM, 306 nM for RARγ and RARβ, respectively.

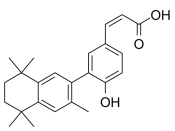


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

CD3254

Cat. No.: HY-107399

CD3254 a potent and selective retinoid-X-receptor (**RXR**) agonist.

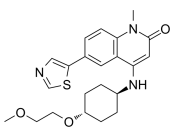


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CD38 inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-123999

CD38 inhibitor 1 (compound 78c) is a potent **CD38** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.3 nM and 1.9 nM for hCD38 and mouse CD38.

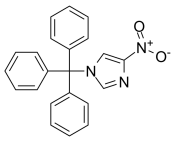


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDD3505

Cat. No.: HY-100901

CDD3505 is used for elevating high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) by inducing hepatic **cytochrome P450IIIA (CYP3A)** activity.

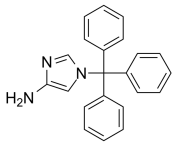


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDD3506

Cat. No.: HY-100902

CDD3506 is used for elevating high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL) by inducing hepatic **cytochrome P450IIIA (CYP3A)** activity.

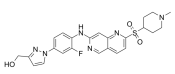


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDK5-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139725

CDK5-IN-1, a potent **CDK5** inhibitor, is against CDK5 activity less than 10 nM. CDK5-IN-1 is used for kidney diseases research.

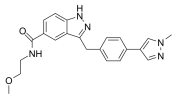


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDK8-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-111463

CDK8-IN-3 is an inhibitor of **CDK8** extracted from patent WO2016041618A1, compound example 1.7.

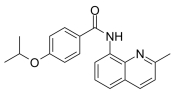


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDN1163

Cat. No.: HY-101455

CDN1163 is an allosteric **sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-ATPase (SERCA)** activator that improves Ca^{2+} homeostasis. CDN1163 attenuates diabetes and metabolic disorders.

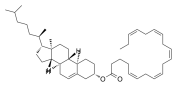


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CE(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z)

Cat. No.: HY-113463

CE(20:5(5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z,17Z) is an endogenous metabolite.

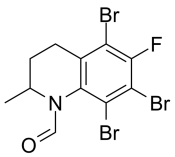


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg (15 mM * 100 μL in Chloroform),

CE3F4 analog 1

Cat. No.: HY-133875

CE3F4 analog 1 is an analogue of CE3F4.

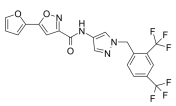


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ceapin-A7

Cat. No.: HY-108434

Ceapin-A7 is a selective blocker of **ATF6α signaling** in response to ER stress, with an IC_{50} of 0.59 μM. Ceapin-A7 can be used to explore both the mechanism of activation of ATF6α and its role in pathological settings.

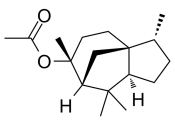


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cedryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W009417

Cedryl acetate is a tricyclic sesquiterpene isolated from the plant Psidium caudatum. Cedryl acetate shows α-glucosidase inhibitory activity.

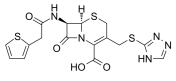


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cefetrizole

Cat. No.: HY-U00266

Ceftezole is an **α-Glucosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 2.1 μM and 0.578 μM, respectively.

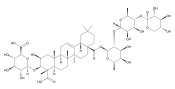


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Celosin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7026

Celosin I, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin isolated from the seeds of Celosia argentea L, could be used as chemical markers for the quality control of C. argentea seeds.



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

Ceramides Mixture

Cat. No.: HY-113679

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

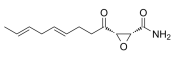
Ceramides Mixture

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

Cerulenin

Cat. No.: HY-A0210

Cerulenin, a potent, natural inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (**FASN**), is an epoxide produced by the fungus Cephalosporium caeruleus. Cerulenin inhibits topoisomerase I catalytic activity and augments SN-38-induced apoptosis. Cerulenin has antifungal and antitumor activies.



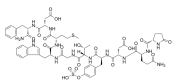
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ceruletide

(Caerulein; Cerulein; FI-6934)

Cat. No.: HY-A0190

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



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

Cetilistat

(ATL-962)

Cat. No.: HY-14471

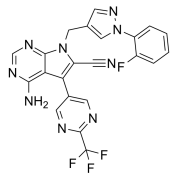
Cetilistat (ATL-962), an inhibitor of **pancreatic lipase**, acts as an effective anti-obesity agent. Cetilistat inhibits rat and human pancreatic lipase activity with IC_{50}s of 54.8 nM, and 5.95 nM, respectively.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

CFTR corrector 6

Cat. No.: HY-136939

CFTR corrector 6 is a potent potentiator of **Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane conductance Regulator (CFTR)**. CFTR corrector 6 has the potential for cystic fibrosis (CF) and other CFTR associated disorders research.

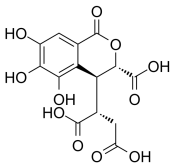


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chebulic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4170

Chebulic acid, a phenolcarboxylic acid compound isolated from Terminalia chebula, has potent anti-oxidant activity, which breaks the cross-links of proteins induced by advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and inhibits the formation of AGEs.

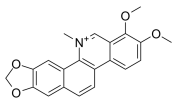


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Chelerythrine

Cat. No.: 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 μM. Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.

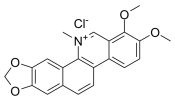


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Chelerythrine chloride

Cat. No.: 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 μM and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



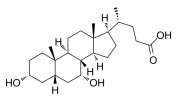
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chenodeoxycholic Acid

(CDCA)

Cat. No.: HY-76847

Chenodeoxycholic Acid is a hydrophobic primary bile acid that activates nuclear receptors (**FXR**) involved in cholesterol metabolism.

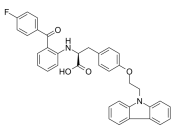


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Chiglitazar
(Carfloglitazar)

Cat. No.: HY-106266

Chiglitazar (Carfloglitazar) is a **PPARα/γ** dual agonist, with **EC_{50}s** of 1.2, 0.08, 1.7 μM for PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively.

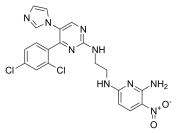


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CHIR-98014

Cat. No.: HY-13076

CHIR-98014 is a potent, cell-permeable **GSK-3** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 0.65 and 0.58 nM for **GSK-3α** and **GSK-3β**, respectively; it shows less potent activities against cdc2 and erk2.



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

Chitosan oligosaccharide
(COS)

Cat. No.: HY-112108

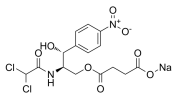
Chitosan oligosaccharide (COS) is an oligomer of β-(14)-linked D-glucosamine. Chitosan oligosaccharide (COS) activates **AMPK** and inhibits inflammatory signaling pathways including **NF-κB** and **MAPK** pathways.

Purity: ≥91.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Chloramphenicol succinate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7114A

Chloramphenicol succinate sodium is a prodrug of Chloramphenicol, with Haemotoxicity. Chloramphenicol succinate is a competitive substrate and inhibitor of succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) that is the possible reason for its toxicity.

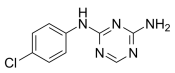


Purity: 95.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Chlorazanil

Cat. No.: HY-B1045A

Chlorazanil is a triazine derivative and also a new nonmercurial diuretic agent.

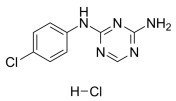


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Chlorazanil hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1045

Chlorazanil hydrochloride is a orally effective diuretic agent.

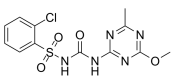


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorsulfuron

Cat. No.: HY-119737

Chlorsulfuron blocks the biosynthesis of the amino acids valine and isoleucine in plants. Chlorsulfuron completely alleviates herbicide-induced growth inhibition. The site of action of Chlorsulfuron is the enzyme **acetolactate synthase**.

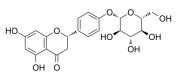


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Choerospondin

Cat. No.: HY-N6963

Choerospondin is a flavanone isolated from the bark of Choerospondias axillaris.

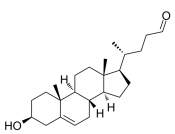


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chol-5-en-24-al-3β-ol
(Vitamin D3 derivative)

Cat. No.: HY-U00424

Chol-5-en-24-al-3β-ol is a steroid compound (Vitamin D3 derivative) extracted from patent US 4354972 A, Compound IX.

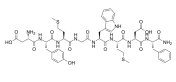


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cholecystokinin Octapeptide, desulfated
(CCK Octapeptide, desulfated)

Cat. No.: HY-P0196

Cholecystokinin Octapeptide, desulfated is a synthetic desulfated octapeptides of cholecystokinin (CCK).

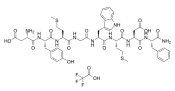


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cholecystokinin Octapeptide, desulfated TFA

(CCK Octapeptide, desulfated TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P0196A

Cholecystokinin Octapeptide, desulfated TFA is a synthetic desulfated octapeptides of Cholecystokinin (CCK).

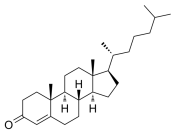


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cholestenone

(4-Cholesten-3-one) Cat. No.: HY-113365

Cholestenone (4-Cholesten-3-one), the intermediate oxidation product of cholesterol, is metabolized primarily in the liver. Cholestenone is highly mobile in membranes and influences cholesterol flip-flop and efflux. Cholestenone may cause long-term functional defects in cells.

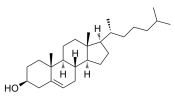


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Cholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N0322

Cholesterol is the major sterol in mammals and is makes up 20-25% of structural component of the plasma membrane. Plasma membranes are highly permeable to water but relatively impermeable to ions and protons.

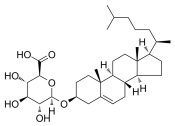


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Cholesterol glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N7390

Cholesterol glucuronide is an **endogenous metabolite** of lipid generated in the liver by UDP glucuonyltransferase.



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

Cholesteryl arachidonate

Cat. No.: HY-113369

Cholesteryl arachidonate is an endogenous metabolite.

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

Cholesteryl behenate

(Cholesteryl docosanoate; Cholesterol behenate) Cat. No.: HY-N2339

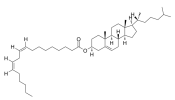
Cholesteryl behenate is a cholesterol ester associated with the neutral core of low density lipoprotein Receptor-LDL complexes are taken up by lysosomes and hydrolyzed to release cholesterol from the esters.

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

Cholesteryl linoleate

Cat. No.: HY-W010697

Cholesteryl linoleate is shown to be the major cholesteryl ester contained in LDL and atherosclerotic lesions.

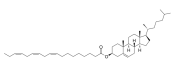


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Cholesteryl Linolenate

Cat. No.: HY-125910

Cholesteryl Linolenate is an endogenous metabolite.

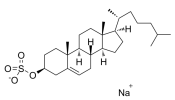


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg

Cholesteryl sulfate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-111355B

Cholesteryl sulfate sodium is an endogenous metabolite.

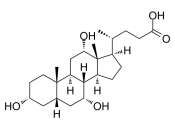


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Cholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0324

Cholic acid is a major primary bile acid produced in the liver and usually conjugated with glycine or taurine. It facilitates fat absorption and cholesterol excretion.

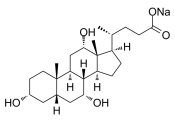


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Cholic acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N0324A

Cholic acid sodium is a major primary bile acid produced in the liver and usually conjugated with glycine or taurine. It facilitates fat absorption and cholesterol excretion.



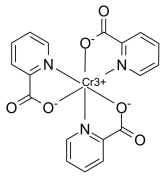
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chromium picolinate

(Chromium (III) picolinate; Cr(Pic)3)

Cat. No.: HY-125588

Chromium picolinate (Chromium (III) picolinate) reduces insulin resistance and has the potential for type 2 diabetes mellitus.

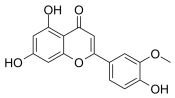


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chrysoeriol

Cat. No.: HY-121471

Chrysoeriol, a natural flavonoid extracted from the tropical plant Coronopus didymus, exhibits potent antioxidant activity. Chrysoeriol shows significant inhibition of lipid peroxidation.

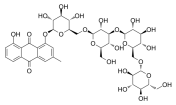


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chrysophanol tetraglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8206

Chrysophanol tetraglucoside possesses anti-hypolipidemic and antibacterial activities.

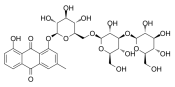


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chrysophanol triglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7599

Chrysophanol triglucoside is an anthraquinone isolated from Cassia obtusifolia, inhibits **protein tyrosine phosphatases 1B (PTP1B)** and **α-glucosidase** with IC_{50}s of 80.17 and 197.06 μM, respectively. Chrysophanol triglucoside has the potential for diabetes research.

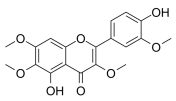


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Chrysosplenetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1457

Chrysosplenetin is one of the polymethoxylated flavonoids in Artemisia annua L. (Compositae) and other several Chinese herbs. Chrysosplenetin inhibits **P-gp** activity and reverses the up-regulated P-gp and MDR1 levels induced by artemisinin (ART).

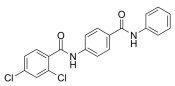


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

CID 1375606

Cat. No.: HY-114146

CID 1375606 is a surrogate agonist of orphan G protein-coupled receptor **GPR27**.

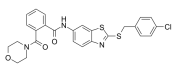


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CID1231538

Cat. No.: HY-134801

CID1231538, a benzothiazole analogue, is a potent **GPR35** antagonist (IC_{50}=0.55 μM). GPR35 is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR).



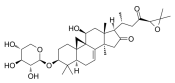
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimicifugoside H-1

(Cimicidanol-3-O-β-d-xyloside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9331

Cimicifugoside H-1, a cyclolanostanol xyloside, is a major constituent of C. foetida L. extract. Cimicifugoside H-1 inhibits bone resorption and ovariectomy-induced bone loss.

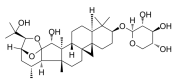


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cimigenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2097

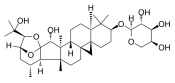
Cimigenoside is an active compound from genus Cimicifuga.



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

Cimiracemoside C
(Cimicifugoside M) Cat. No.: HY-N6971

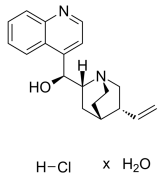
Cimiracemoside C is an active component of Cimicifuga racemosa, activates **AMPK**, has the potential activity against diabetes.



Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-Y0152A

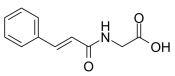
Cinchonine ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine) monohydrochloride hydrate is a natural compound which has been effectively used as **antimalarial** agent. Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced **apoptosis** in human liver cancer cells.



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

Cinnamoylglycine
Cat. No.: HY-77641

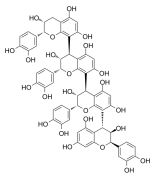
Cinnamoylglycine is a glycine conjugate of cinnamic acid and a urinary **metabolite** in human. Cinnamoylglycine is used as a potential urinary biomarker indicating intact or disrupted colonization resistance during and after antibiotic treatment.



Purity: 95.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 250 mg

Cinnamtannin A2
Cat. No.: HY-N9536

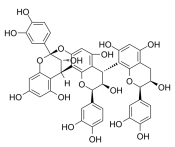
Cinnamtannin A2, a tetrameric procyanidin, can increases GLP-1 and insulin secretion in mice. Cinnamtannin A2 could upregulate the expression of corticotrophin releasing hormone. Cinnamtannin A2 exhibits antioxidant, anti-diabetic and nephroprotective effect.



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

Cinnamtannin B-1
Cat. No.: HY-130237

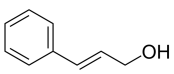
Cinnamtannin B-1 is a proanthocyanidin with multiple biological functions, including antioxidant effects. Cinnamtannin B-1 inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and prevents ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis in vivo.



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

Cinnamyl Alcohol
Cat. No.: HY-Y0078

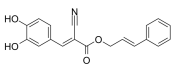
Cinnamyl Alcohol is an active component from chestnut flower, inhibits increased **PPARγ** expression, with anti-obesity activity.



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

Cinnamyl-3,4-dihydroxy-α-cyanocinnamate (CDC)
Cat. No.: HY-138688

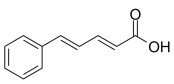
Cinnamyl-3,4-dihydroxy-α-cyanocinnamate (CDC) is a potent **12/15-Lipoxygenases (LO)** inhibitor. Cinnamyl-3,4-dihydroxy-α-cyanocinnamate has the potential for the research of type 1 diabetes mellitus.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cinnamylideneacetic acid (Cinnamalacetic acid)
Cat. No.: HY-N7129

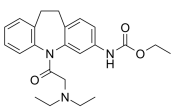
Cinnamylideneacetic acid is a photoresponsive compound which is capable of a photoinduced [2+2] cycloaddition.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

CINPA1
Cat. No.: HY-110249

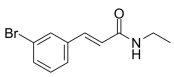
CINPA1 is a potent and specific inhibitor of **constitutive androstane receptor (CAR)** that does not activate pregnane X receptor (PXR). CINPA1 reduces CAR-mediated transcription with an IC_{50} of ~70 nM. CINPA1 can be used as a molecular tool for understanding CAR function.



Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cinromide (trans-3-Bromo-N-ethylcinnamamide)
Cat. No.: HY-B1274

Cinromide is an anticonvulsant agent. Cinromide inhibits epithelial neutral amino acid transporter B^0AT1 (SLC6A19) with an IC_{50} of 0.5 μM.

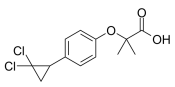


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ciprofibrate
(Win35833)

Cat. No.: HY-B0664

Ciprofibrate (Win35833) is a potent **peroxisome proliferator** and increases the phosphorylation level of the **PPARalpha**. Ciprofibrate acts as an orally active hypolipidaemic agent and can be used for the research of primary hyperlipidaemias.

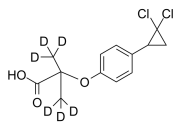


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ciprofibrate D6

Cat. No.: HY-B0664S

Ciprofibrate D6 is deuterium labeled Ciprofibrate. Ciprofibrate (Win35833) is a potent **peroxisome proliferator**, increases the phosphorylation level of the PPARalpha.

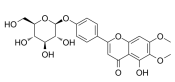


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cirsimarin

Cat. No.: HY-N7272

Cirsimarin is a potent antilipogenic flavonoid isolated from Microtea debilis. Cirsimarin exerts potent antilipogenic effect and decreases adipose tissue deposition in mice.

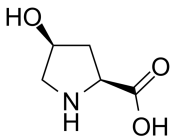


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline

Cat. No.: HY-40136

cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline, a proline analogue, is an inhibitor of collagen production. cis-4-Hydroxy-L-proline could inhibit fibroblast growth by preventing the deposition of triple-helical collagen on the cell layer.

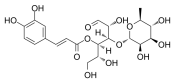


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Cistanoside F

Cat. No.: HY-N4220

Cistanoside F is a phenylethanoid glycosid isolated from Cistanche deserticola, with antioxidative effect.

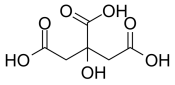


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Citric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1428

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

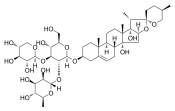


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cixiophiopogon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2175

Cixiophiopogon A, a steroidal glycoside, obtained from the tuberous roots of Ophiopogon japonicus (Liliaceae).

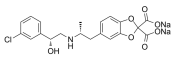


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CL 316243

Cat. No.: HY-116771A

CL316243 is a highly potent selective **β3-adrenoceptor** agonist with a **EC_{50}** of 3 nM, but is an extremely poor to β1/2- receptors.

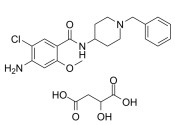


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Clebopride malate

Cat. No.: HY-B1613A

Clebopride malate is a dopamine antagonist drug with antiemetic and prokinetic properties used to treat functional gastrointestinal disorders. Target: dopamine Clebopride is a substituted benzamide, closely related to metoclopramide.

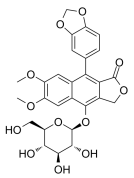


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cleistanthin B
(Diphyllin O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9351

Cleistanthin B (Diphyllin O-glucoside) is an orally active arylnaphthalene lignan lactone glycoside. Cleistanthin B exhibits anti-SARS-CoV-2 effects in Vero cells, with **EC_{50}** of 6.51 μM. Cleistanthin B also exhibits antitumor, diuretic and antihypertensive effects in vivo.



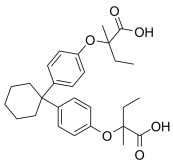
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clinofibrate

(S-8527)

Cat. No.: HY-13528

Clinofibrate (S-8527) is a hypelipidemic agent and a **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor.

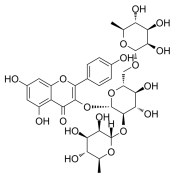


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Clitorin

Cat. No.: HY-N7005

Clitorin is a kaempferol glycoside isolated from the flowers and leaves of Acalypha indica, and has antioxidant activity.

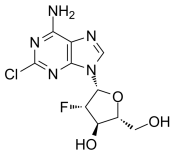


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clofarabine

Cat. No.: HY-A0005

Clofarabine, a nucleoside analogue for research of cancer, is a potent inhibitor of **ribonucleotide reductase** (IC_{50}=65 nM) by binding to the allosteric site on the regulatory subunit.

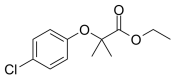


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Clofibrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0287

Clofibrate is an agonist of **PPAR**, with EC_{50}s of 50 μM, 500 μM for murine PPARα and PPARγ, and 55 μM, 500 μM for human PPARα and PPARγ, respectively.

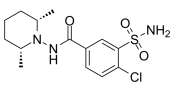


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Clopamide

Cat. No.: HY-B1477

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

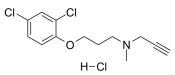


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Clorgyline hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14197A

Clorgyline hydrochloride is an irreversible and selective inhibitor of monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A) that is used in scientific research; structurally related to Pargyline.

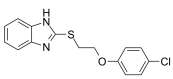


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

CLP-3094

Cat. No.: HY-141487

CLP-3094 is a potent **BF3** (binding function 3)-directed inhibitor of the **androgen receptor (AR)**. CLP-3094 inhibits AR transcriptional activity (IC_{50}=4 μM). CLP-3094 is a selective, potent **GPR142** antagonist.

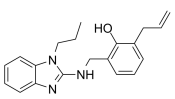


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

CM10

Cat. No.: HY-135841

CM10 is a potent and selective **aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A (ALDH1A) family** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1700, 740, and 640 nM for ALDH1A1, ALDH1A2, and ALDH1A3, respectively. CM10 does not inhibit any of the other ALDH family members.



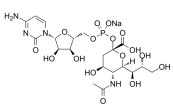
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CMP-Sialic acid sodium salt

(CMP-Neu5Ac sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-112942A

CMP-Sialic acid sodium salt (CMP-Neu5Ac sodium salt) is an allosteric inhibitor of UDP-GlcNAc 2-epimerase, the enzyme that initiates sialic acid synthesis. CMP-Sialic acid sodium salt provides a substrate for Golgi sialyltransferases.

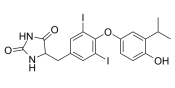


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CO23

Cat. No.: HY-130012

CO23 is a selective **thyroid hormone receptor (TR) α** agonist and used for growth and development regulation. CO23 was able to be transported through the blood-brain barrier.

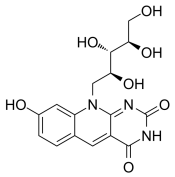


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coenzyme FO

Cat. No.: HY-136497

Coenzyme FO, a deazaflavin chromophore, acts as an important hydride acceptor/donor in the central methanogenic pathway.



Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coenzyme Q10

(CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111

Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cognac oil

Cat. No.: HY-N7539

Cognac oil, mainly found in wine lees, has unique fatty acid profiles, including Palmitic acid (59.26%), Linoleic acid (11.92%), Myristic acid (8.97%), Oleic acid (8.3%) and other fatty acids.

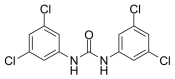
Cognac oil

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

COH-SR4

Cat. No.: HY-124822

COH-SR4 is an **AMPK** activator. COH-SR4 shows potent anti-proliferative activities against leukemia, melanoma, breast and lung cancers. COH-SR4 inhibits adipocyte differentiation via AMPK activation.

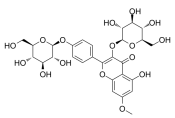


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Complanatuside

Cat. No.: HY-N1444

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

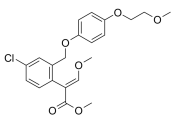


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Compound 2

Cat. No.: HY-U00358

Compound 2 is an active compound used for the research of metabolic bone diseases.



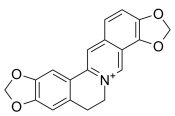
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coptisine

(Coptisin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0430

Coptisine is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive **IDO** inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.

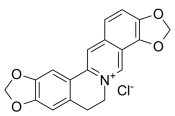


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coptisine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0736

Coptisine chloride is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive **IDO** inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.

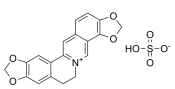


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coptisine Sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-N0430A

Coptisine Sulfate is an alkaloid from Chinese goldthread, and acts as an efficient uncompetitive **IDO** inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.8 μM and an IC_{50} value of 6.3 μM.

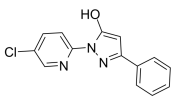


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

COQ7-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-133033

COQ7-IN-1, a highly potent inhibitor of human **coenzyme Q** (**COQ7**), interferes with **ubiquinone** (**UQ**) **synthesis**. COQ7-IN-1 does not disturb physiological cell growth of human normal culture cells.

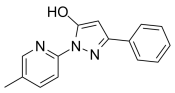


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

COQ7-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-138429

COQ7-IN-2 (compound 12) is an inhibitor of **COQ7**, witn IC_{50} values of 7.3 μM and 15.4 μM for DMQ_{10} and UQ_{10} accumulation, respectively.

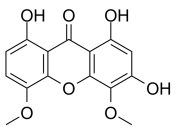


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Corymbiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N9363

Corymbiferin is one of active constituents, responsible for anti-diabetic properties. Corymbiferin improves antioxidant capacity and carbohydrate metabolism in diabetic rats, along with the improvement of histopathology of livers and pancreatic β cells.



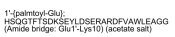
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cotadutide acetate

(MEDI0382 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P2231A

Cotadutide acetate (MEDI0382 acetate) is a potent peptide dual agonist of **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1)** and glucagon receptor with EC_{50} values of 6.9 pM and 10.2 pM, respectively.

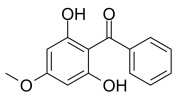


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cotoin

Cat. No.: HY-N3637

Cotoin is a natural product isolated from the stem bark of Garcinia virgate.

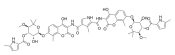


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Coumermycin A1

Cat. No.: HY-N7452

Coumermycin A1 is a **JAK2 signal** activator. Coumermycin A1 inhibits **DNA Gyrase** which thereby inhibits cell division in bacteria.



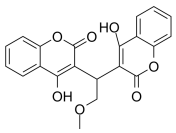
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Coumetarol

(Dicumoxane; Ph 137)

Cat. No.: HY-U00017

Coumetarol (Dicumoxane) is a vitamin K antagonist.

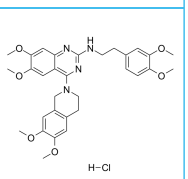


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-100356 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108347

CP-100356 hydrochloride is an orally active dual **MDR1 (P-gp)/BCRP** inhibitor, with an IC_{50}s of 0.5 and 1.5 μM for inhibiting MDR1-mediated Calcein-AM transport and BCRP-mediated Prazosin transport, respectively.

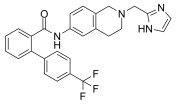


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

CP-319340(free base)

Cat. No.: HY-U00270

CP-319340 free base is a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (**MTP**) inhibitor.

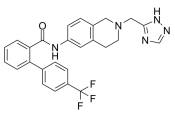


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-346086

Cat. No.: HY-113955

CP-346086 is a potent and orally active **microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.0 nM for human and rodent MTP. CP-346086 can lower plasma cholesterol and triglycerides in vivo.

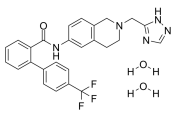


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-346086 dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-113955A

CP-346086 dihydrate is a potent and orally active **microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.0 nM for human and rodent MTP. CP-346086 dihydrate can lower plasma cholesterol and triglycerides in vivo.

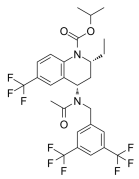


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-532623

Cat. No.: HY-123039

CP-532623 is a **CETP** inhibitor and elevates high-density lipoprotein cholesterolion. CP-532623 is a close structural analogue of Torcetrapib. CP-532623 has highly lipophilic properties.

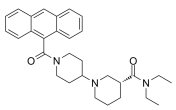


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

CP-610431

Cat. No.: HY-16946

CP-610431 is a reversible, ATP-uncompetitive, isozyme-nonselective acetyl-CoA carboxylase (**ACC**) inhibitor. CP-610431 inhibits **ACC1** and **ACC2** with IC_{50}s of ~50 nM. CP-610431 can be used for the research of metabolic syndrome.

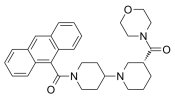


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-640186

Cat. No.: HY-15259

CP-640186 is a potent and cell-permeable **Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 53 nM and 61 nM for rat liver ACC1 and rat skeletal muscle ACC2 respectively.

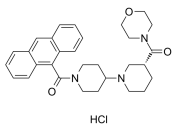


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-640186 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15259A

CP-640186 hydrochloride is a potent and cell-permeable **Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 53 nM and 61 nM for rat liver ACC1 and rat skeletal muscle ACC2 respectively.

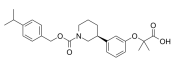


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CP-868388 free base

Cat. No.: HY-116699

CP-868388 free base is a potent, selective and orally active **PPARα** agonist with a K_i value of 10.8 nM. CP-868388 free base has little or no affinity for PPARβ (K_i of 3.47 μM) and PPARγ. CP-868388 free base has hypolipidemic and anti-inflammatory actions.

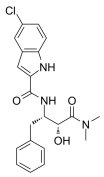


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CP-91149

Cat. No.: HY-13525

CP-91149 is a **GP (glycogen phosphorylase)** inhibitor. CP-91149 promotes glycogen resynthesis, but not its overaccumulation. CP-91149 has the potential for Type II (insulin-dependent) diabetes study.



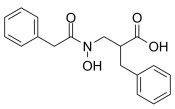
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CPA inhibitor

(Carboxypeptidase inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-70005

CPA inhibitor (Carboxypeptidase inhibitor; compound 5) is a potent **carboxypeptidase A (CPA)** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.32 μM.

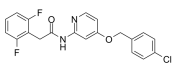


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CPDA

Cat. No.: HY-18685

CPDA is a novel potent SH2 domain-containing inositol phosphatase 2 (SHIP2) inhibitor.

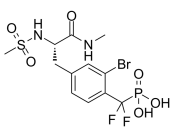


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CPT-157633

Cat. No.: HY-111469

CPT-157633, a difluoro-phosphonomethyl phenylalanine derivative, and is a **PTP1B** inhibitor. CPT-157633 prevents binge drinking-induced glucose intolerance.

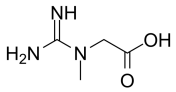


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Creatine

Cat. No.: HY-W010388

Creatine, an endogenous amino acid derivative, plays an important role in cellular energy, especially in muscle and brain.

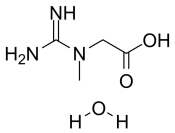


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Creatine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W017462

Creatine monohydrate, an endogenous amino acid derivative, plays an important role in cellular energy, especially in muscle and brain.

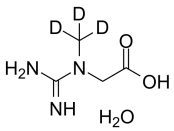


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Creatine-d3 hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W010388AS

Creatine D3 hydrate is a deuterium labeled Creatine hydrate. Creatine hydrate is pivotal in energy metabolism of muscle and brain cells, both in physiological and in pathological conditions.



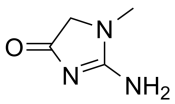
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Creatinine

(NSC13123)

Cat. No.: HY-B0504

Creatinine(NSC13123) is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle, and is usually produced at a fairly constant rate by the body.



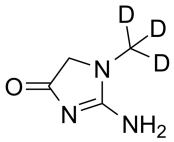
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Creatinine-d3

(NSC13123-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0504S

Creatinine-D3 (NSC13123-D3) is a deuterium labeled Creatinine. Creatinine is a break-down product of creatine phosphate in muscle.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CREBtide

Cat. No.: HY-P1595

CREBtide, a synthetic 13 amino acid peptide, has been reported as a **PKA** substrate.

KRREILSRRPSYR

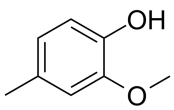
Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Creosol

(2-Methoxy-4-methylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W040971

Creosol is an endogenous metabolite.



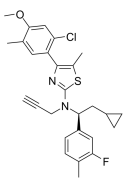
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Crinecerfont

(SSR-125543)

Cat. No.: HY-106203

Crinecerfont (SSR-125543) hydrochloride is a potent, orally active, non-peptide **CRF1 receptor** antagonist. Crinecerfont can be used for Classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) research.



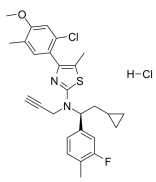
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crinecerfont hydrochloride

(SSR-125543 hydrochloride; SSR-125543A)

Cat. No.: HY-106203A

Crinecerfont (SSR-125543) hydrochloride is a potent, orally active, non-peptide **CRF1 receptor** antagonist. Crinecerfont can be used for Classic congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) research.



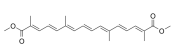
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crocetine dimethyl ester

(Dimethylcrocetin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6899

Crocetine dimethyl ester (Dimethylcrocetin) is found in the stigmas of saffron (Crocus sativus L.), and has antioxidant activity.

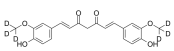


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Curcumin-d6 (Diferuloylmethane-d6; Natural Yellow 3-d6; Turmeric yellow-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0005S

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.

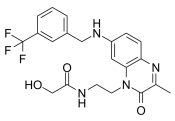


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CVT-12012

Cat. No.: HY-11034

CVT-12012 is a potent and orally bioavailable stearoyl-coA desaturase **(SCD)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}s** of 38 nM, 6.1 nM for rat microsomal and human HEPG2, respectively.



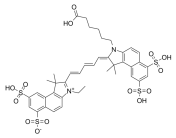
Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cy5.5

(Sulfo-Cyanine5.5)

Cat. No.: HY-D0924

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



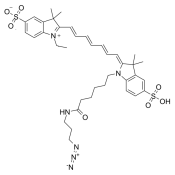
Purity: 95.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CY7-N3

(Sulfo-Cyanine7-N3)

Cat. No.: HY-D1053

CY7-N3 (Sulfo-Cyanine7-N3) is a water-soluble NIR dye azide for Click Chemistry.

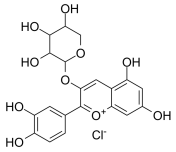


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyanidin 3-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4143

Cyanidin 3-arabinoside is a selective and reversible **protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 8.91 μM. Cyanidin 3-arabinoside is potential for the research of type 2 diabetes.



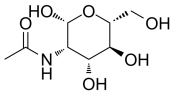
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine

(Cyclic ManNAc)

Cat. No.: HY-W040154

Cyclic N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine (Cyclic ManNAc) is an endogenous metabolite.



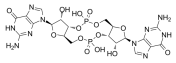
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Cyclic-di-GMP

(c-di-GMP; cyclic diguanylate; 5GP-5GP)

Cat. No.: HY-107780

Cyclic-di-GMP (c-di-GMP) is a **STING** activator and a ubiquitous second messenger that regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

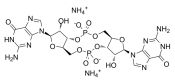


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP diammonium (c-di-GMP diammonium; cyclic diguanylate diammonium; 5GP-5GP diammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-107780B

Cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) diammonium is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

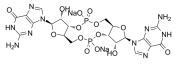


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP disodium (c-di-GMP disodium; cyclic diguanylate disodium; 5GP-5GP disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-110382

Cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) disodium is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.

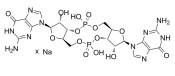


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cyclic-di-GMP sodium (c-di-GMP sodium; cyclic diguanylate sodium; 5GP-5GP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-107780A

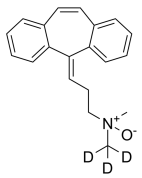
Cyclic di-GMP sodium (c-di-GMP sodium) is a **STING** activator and a global bacterial second messenger, which regulates biofilm formation, motility, and virulence in diverse bacterial species.



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

Cyclobenzaprine N-oxide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-133797S

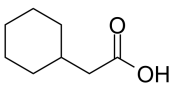


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cyclohexaneacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W018653

Cyclohexaneacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

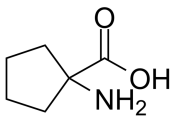


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Cycloleucine

Cat. No.: HY-30008

Cycloleucine is a specific inhibitor of S-adenosyl-methionine mediated methylation. Cycloleucine is antagonist of **NMDA** receptor associated glycine receptor, with a K_i of 600 μM.

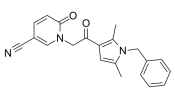


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

CYM-5520

Cat. No.: HY-100953

CYM-5520 is a selective and allosteric **sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 2 (S1PR2)** agonist with an EC_{50} of 480 nM. CYM-5520 does not activate S1PR1, S1PR3, S1PR4 and S1PR5 receptors. CYM-5520 can co-bind in the S1PR2 receptor with S1P. CYM-5520 can be used for osteoporosis research.

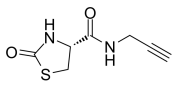


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cystathionine-γ-lyase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-136211

Cystathionine-γ-lyase-IN-1 is a selective **cystathionine γ-lyase (CSE)** enzyme inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.3 μM.



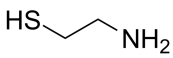
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cysteamine

(2-Aminoethanethiol; 2-Mercaptoethylamine)

Cat. No.: HY-77591A

Cysteamine (2-Aminoethanethiol) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

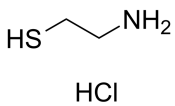


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

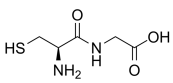


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cysteinylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113110

Cysteinylglycine is an endogenous metabolite and used in disease diagnosis.

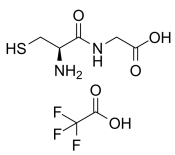


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cysteinylglycine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-113110A

Cysteinylglycine TFA is an endogenous metabolite and used in disease diagnosis.

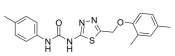


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

cyt-PTPε Inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-112800

cyt-PTPε Inhibitor-1 is a potent cytosolic protein tyrosine phosphatase epsilon (**cyt-PTPε**) inhibitor, binds to the catalytic domain of cyt-PTPε, blocks c-Src activation (dephosphorylation of c-Src), and exhibits anti-osteoclastic activity.

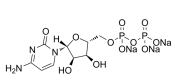


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytidine 5'-diphosphate trisodium salt (CDP)

Cat. No.: HY-W008915

Cytidine 5'-diphosphate trisodium salt (CDP) is produced by the transfer of phosphoryl group from ATP to cytidine monophosphate (CMP) catalyzed by uridine monophosphate kinase (UMPK). Cytidine 5'-diphosphate can be used to produce Cytidine triphosphate (CTP) for synthesis of DNA and RNA.

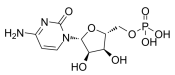


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg

Cytidine 5'-monophosphate

(5'-Cytidylic acid; 5'-CMP) Cat. No.: HY-W009162

Cytidine 5'-monophosphate (5'-Cytidylic acid) is a nucleotide which is used as a monomer in RNA. Cytidine 5'-monophosphate consists of the nucleobase cytosine, the pentose sugar ribose, and the phosphate group.

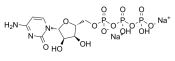


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cytidine-5'-triphosphate disodium

(Cytidine triphosphate disodium; 5'-CTP disodium) Cat. No.: HY-W013100

Cytidine-5'-triphosphate disodium is an endogenous metabolite.

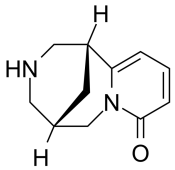


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cytisinicline

(Cytisine; Sophorine; Baptitoxine) Cat. No.: HY-N0175

Cytisinicline (Cytisine) is an alkaloid that occurs naturally in several plant genera, such as Laburnum and Cytisus. Cytisinicline (Cytisine) is a partial agonist of **α4β2 nAChRs**, and partial to full agonist at β4 containing receptors and α7 receptors.

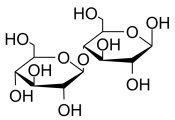


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

D-(+)-Cellobiose

Cat. No.: HY-N2325

D-(+)-Cellobiose is an endogenous metabolite.

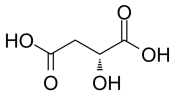


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

D-(+)-Malic acid

(D-Malic acid) Cat. No.: HY-20558

D-(+)-Malic acid (D-Malic acid), an active enantiomer of Malic acid, is a competitive inhibitor of L(--)malic acid transport.

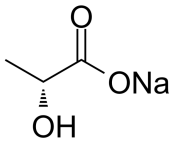


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-(-)-Lactic acid sodium

((R)-2-Hydroxypropionic acid sodium) Cat. No.: HY-111095B

D-(-)-Lactic acid ((R)-2-Hydroxypropionic acid) sodium is an endogenous metabolite.

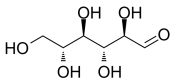


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

D-Allose

Cat. No.: HY-128741

D-Allose is an endogenous metabolite.

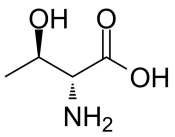


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

D-Allothreonine

Cat. No.: HY-W001959

D-Allothreonine is the D type stereoisomer of Allothreonine. D-Allothreonine is a peptido-lipid derived from bacteria. D-Allothreonine, amide-linked to the D-galacturonic acid, is also a constituent in the polysaccharide.

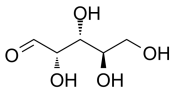


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-arabinose

Cat. No.: HY-N0059

D-arabinose is an endogenous metabolite.

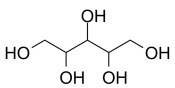


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Arabitol

Cat. No.: HY-N3686

D-Arabitol is a polyol and its accumulation may cause a neurotoxic effect in human.



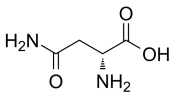
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

D-Asparagine

(H-D-Asn-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W010378

D-Asparagine (H-D-Asn-OH) is a competitive inhibitor of **L-Asparagine hydrolysis** with a K_i value of 0.24 mM. D-Asparagine is a source of nitrogen for yeast strains. D-Asparagine is a good substrate for the external yeast asparaginase but is a poor substrate for the internal enzyme.



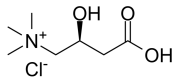
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

D-Carnitine hydrochloride

((S)-Carnitine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B2246A

D-Carnitine hydrochloride ((S)-Carnitine Hydrochloride) has been used to study sulfur factor transporter SLC22A4 and carnitine transporter SLC22A5 in ergot. D-Carnitine hydrochloride is also used to get palmitic acid into mitochondria.

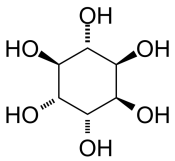


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-chiro-Inositol

Cat. No.: HY-N3021

D-chiro-Inositol is an epimer of myo-inositol found in certain mammalian glycosylphosphatidylinositol protein anchors and inositol phosphoglycans possessing insulin-like bioactivity.

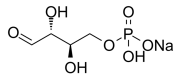


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

D-Erythrose 4-phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7386A

D-Erythrose 4-phosphate sodium is a phosphate sodium of the simple sugar Erythrose. Erythritol is actually converted into D-Erythrose 4-phosphate that involves three isomerases.

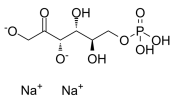


Purity: ≥94.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Fructose-6-phosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113407A

D-Fructose-6-phosphate disodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.

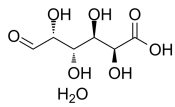


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

D-Galacturonic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1827

D-Galacturonic acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

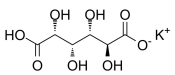


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Glucaric acid potassium

Cat. No.: HY-128749

D-Glucaric acid potassium is an endogenous metabolite.

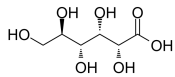


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Gluconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0569

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



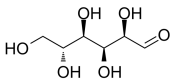
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 g (2.61 M * 49 mL in Water)

D-Glucose

(Glucose; D-(+)-Glucose; Dextrose)

Cat. No.: HY-B0389

D-Glucose (Glucose), a monosaccharide, is an important carbohydrate in biology.

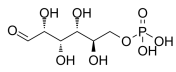


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

D-Glucose 6-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-112537

D-Glucose 6-phosphate is a glucose sugar phosphorylated at the hydroxy group on carbon 6.

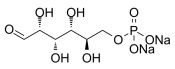


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg (1 M * 192 µL in Water), 100 mg (1 M * 384 µL in Water)

D-Glucose 6-phosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-128374

D-Glucose-6-phosphate disodium salt is a glucose sugar phosphorylated at the hydroxy group on carbon 6.

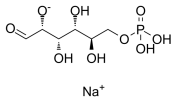


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Glucose 6-phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-112537B

D-Glucose 6-phosphate sodium is an endogenous metabolite.



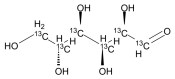
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

D-Glucose-13C6

(Glucose-13C6; D-(+)-Glucose-13C6; Dextrose-13C6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0389A

D-Glucose-13C6 (Glucose-13C6) is a tracer used to trace glucose-related synthetic catabolism, is a low-cost alternative with the significant advantage that the sixth isotope of natural glucose has virtually zero natural abundance, which facilitates isotopomer analysis with...

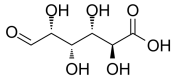


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

D-Glucuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6612

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.

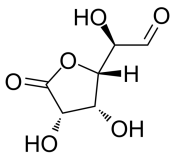


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Glucuronic acid lactone (D-Glucurono-6,3-lactone; D-Glucurono-γ-lactone; D-Glucuronolactone; Dicurone; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-41982

D-Glucuronic acid lactone is an endogenous metabolite.

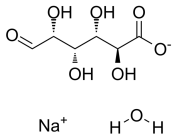


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Glucuronic acid sodium salt monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N6612A

D-Glucuronic acid sodium salt monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

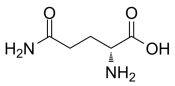


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-100587

D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.

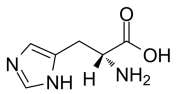


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Histidine

Cat. No.: HY-W012572

D-Histidine is an enantiomer of L-histidine (HY-N0832). L-Histidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Histidine is an inhibitor of **mitochondrial glutamine transport**.

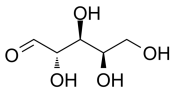


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Lyxose

Cat. No.: HY-128753

D-Lyxose is an endogenous metabolite.



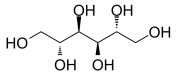
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-Mannitol

(Mannitol; Mannite)

Cat. No.: HY-N0378

D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator. Target: Others D(-)Mannitol is a sugar alcohol that can be used as an inert osmotic control substance.

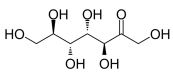


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

D-Mannoheptulose

Cat. No.: HY-U00462

D-Mannoheptulose is a major non-structural carbohydrate in avocado. D-mannoheptulose is a specific inhibitor of **D-glucose** phosphorylation. D-Mannoheptulose can block insulin release and utilization of carbohydrate in rat.

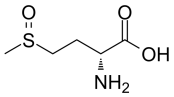


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Methionine sulfoxide

Cat. No.: HY-129770

D-methionine sulfoxide is the D-isomer of Methionine sulfoxide. Methionine sulfoxide is an oxidation product of methionine. Methionine sulfoxide is the limiting amino acid in milk or leguminous proteins , which is easily oxidized during the course of storage or processing.

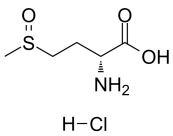


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-Methionine sulfoxide hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-129770A

D-methionine sulfoxide hydrochloride is the D-isomer of Methionine sulfoxide hydrochloride. Methionine sulfoxide is an oxidation product of methionine.



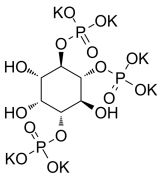
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-myo-Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate hexapotassium salt

(Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate hexapotassium salt; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-103642

D-myo-Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate hexapotassium salt is the hexapotassium salt of D-myo-Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (1,4,5-IP3), which is a second messenger that stimulates the discharge of calcium from the endoplasmic reticulum.

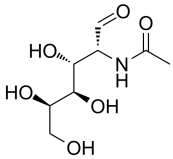


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg

D-N-Acetylgalactosamine

Cat. No.: HY-33212

D-N-Acetylgalactosamine is an endogenous metabolite.



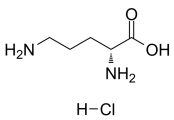
Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Ornithine hydrochloride

((R)-Ornithine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-34516

D-Ornithine ((R)-Ornithine) hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



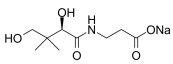
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Pantothenic acid sodium

(Sodium pantothenate; Vitamin B5 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0430A

D-Pantothenic acid sodium (Sodium pantothenate) is an essential trace nutrient that functions as the obligate precursor of coenzyme A (CoA).

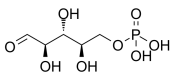


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Ribose 5-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-W009371A

D-Ribose 5-phosphate is an intermediate of the oxidative branch of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) and an end product of the nonoxidative branch of the PPP. D-Ribose 5-phosphate is used in the synthesis of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

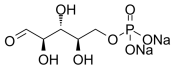


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Ribose 5-phosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-W009371

D-Ribose 5-phosphate disodium is an intermediate of the oxidative branch of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) and an end product of the nonoxidative branch of the PPP. D-Ribose 5-phosphate disodium is used in the synthesis of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

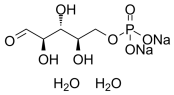


Purity: ≥85.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

D-Ribose 5-phosphate disodium dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W009371C

D-Ribose 5-phosphate disodium dihydrate is an intermediate of the oxidative branch of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) and an end product of the nonoxidative branch of the PPP. D-Ribose 5-phosphate is used in the synthesis of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

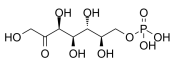


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113206

D-Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate is a common **precursor** for the heptoses of septacidin (group III) and hygromycin B (group IV). D-Sedoheptulose 7-phosphate can be converted to NDP-heptoses through similar biosynthetic pathways in those compounds .



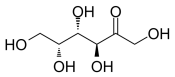
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

D-Tagatose

(D-(-)-Tagatose)

Cat. No.: HY-42680

D-Tagatose (D-(-)-Tagatose) is a rare monosaccharide found in nature with prebiotic characteristics. D-Tagatose is as a substitute for sucrose and a low-calorie sweetener in foodstuffs such as gum, fruit juice, and beverages.

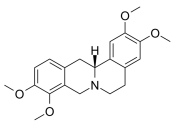


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

D-Tetrahydropalmatine

Cat. No.: HY-N2003

D-Tetrahydropalmatine is an isoquinoline alkaloid, mainly in the genus Corydalis.
D-Tetrahydropalmatine is a **dopamine (DA)** receptor antagonist with preferential affinity toward the D1 receptors.



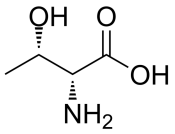
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

D-Threonine

(H-D-Thr-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W012874

D-Threonine (H-D-Thr-OH) is an enantiomer of L-threonine. D-Threonine is a metabolite of Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

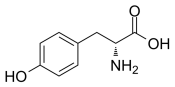


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0444

D-Tyrosine is the D-isomer of tyrosine. D-Tyrosine negatively regulates melanin synthesis by inhibiting **tyrosinase** activity. D-Tyrosine inhibits biofilm formation and trigger the self-dispersal of biofilms without suppressing bacterial growth.

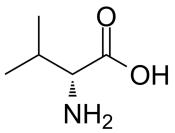


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

D-Valine

Cat. No.: HY-N0717A

D-Valine is the **enantiomer** of L-Valine (HY-N0717). L-Valine is one of 20 proteinogenic amino acids. L-Valine is an essential amino acid.

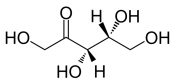


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Xylulose

Cat. No.: HY-W010256

D-xylulose is a precursor of the pentiol D-arabitol.



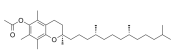
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

D-α-Tocopherol acetate

(D-Vitamin E acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1278

D-α-Tocopherol acetate (D-Vitamin E acetate) can be hydrolyzed to d-alpha-tocopherol (VE) and absorbed in the small intestine.

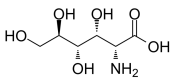


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

D-Glucosamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128745

D-Glucosamic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

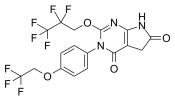


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

D5D-IN-326

Cat. No.: HY-117427

D5D-IN-326 is a selective, orally active **delta-5 desaturase (D5D)** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 72 and 22 nM for rat and human D5D in enzymic and cell-based assays, respectively, has no effect on D6D or D9D activity.

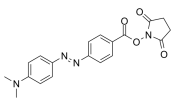


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dabcyl acid, SE

(Dabcyl, SE) Cat. No.: HY-D1046

Dabcyl acid, SE is the amino-reactive form of Dabcyl acid (DABCYL), and widely used to prepare a variety of FRET-based probes that contain DABCYL.

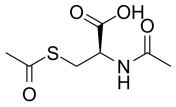


Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dacisteine

(N,S-Diacetyl-L-cysteine) Cat. No.: HY-121765

Dacisteine (N,S-Diacetyl-L-cysteine) is a cysteine derivative and displays a less **New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase-1 (NDM-1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1000 μM.

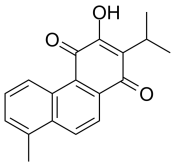


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Danshenxinkun B

Cat. No.: HY-N6922

Danshenxinkun B is an antioxidative component of tanshen (Salvia miltiorhiza Bung) .

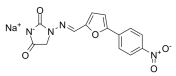


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dantrolene sodium

(F 440) Cat. No.: HY-14657

Dantrolene sodium is a inhibitor of calcium channel proteins, inhibiting the release of Ca2+ from the sarcoplasm. Dantrolene sodium is a skeletal muscle relaxant which acts by blocking muscle contraction beyond the neuromuscular junction.

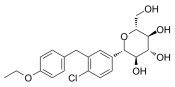


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dapagliflozin

(BMS-512148) Cat. No.: HY-10450

Dapagliflozin (BMS-512148), a new type of drug used to treat diabetes mellitus (DM), is a competitive sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (**SGLT2**) inhibitor, which results in excretion of glucose into the urine. Dapagliflozin induces **HIF1** expression and attenuates renal IR injury.

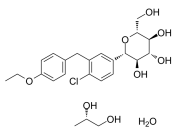


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate)

(BMS-512148 (2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-10450A

Dapagliflozin ((2S)-1,2-propanediol, hydrate) is the S-enantiomer of Dapagliflozin 1,2-propanediol, hydrate.

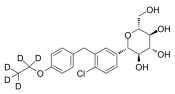


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapagliflozin-d5

(BMS-512148-d5) Cat. No.: HY-10450S

Dapagliflozin D5 (BMS-512148 D5) is a deuterium labeled Dapagliflozin. Dapagliflozin is a competitive SGLT2 inhibitor.



Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dapiglutide

(ZP7570) Cat. No.: HY-P3291

Dapiglutide (ZP7570) is a long-acting **glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor 1R (GLP-1R)/Glucagon-like peptide-2 receptor (GLP-2R)** dual agonist. Dapiglutide can be used for short bowel syndrome (SBS) research.

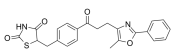
Dapiglutide

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

Darglitazone

(CP-86325) Cat. No.: HY-120160

Darglitazone (CP-86325), a thiazolidinedione, is a potent, selective, and orally active **PPAR-γ** agonist. Darglitazone is effective in controlling blood glucose and lipid metabolism, and can be used for type II diabetes research.

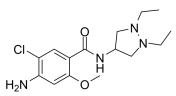


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dazopride

(AHR-5531) Cat. No.: HY-U00010

Dazopride is an antiemetic agent.

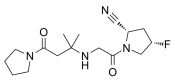


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DBPR108

Cat. No.: HY-12528

DBPR108 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable dipeptide-derived inhibitor of DPP4 with IC50 of 15 nM; no inhibition on DDP8 and DPP9.

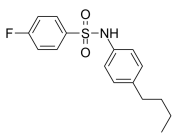


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DC260126

Cat. No.: HY-101906

DC260126 is a potent antagonist of **GPR40 (FFAR1)**. DC260126 dose-dependently inhibits GPR40-mediated Ca^{2+} elevations stimulated by linoleic acid, oleic acid, palmitoleic acid and lauric acid (IC_{50}: 6.28, 5.96, 7.07, 4.58 μM, respectively).

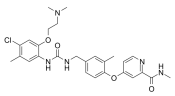


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DDR2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-112545

DDR2-IN-1 is potent **DDR2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 26 nM. DDR2-IN-1, compound 129, can be used for osteoarthritis research.

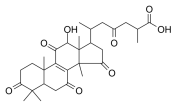


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deacetyl Ganoderic Acid F

Cat. No.: HY-N3501

Deacetyl Ganoderic Acid F is a 7-anostane triterpenoid from Ganoderma lucidum.

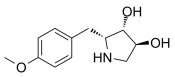


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deacetylanisomycin

Cat. No.: HY-111744

Deacetylanisomycin is a potent growth regulator in plants and an inactive derivative of Anisomycin. Anisomycin is a potent protein synthesis inhibitor .

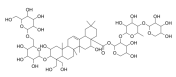


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deapi-platycodin D3

Cat. No.: HY-N3520

Deapi-platycodin D3 is a triterpenoid saponin from the roots of Platycodon grandiflorum.

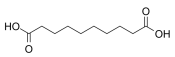


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Decanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014787

Decanedioic acid, a normal urinary acid, is found to be associated with carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency and medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency.



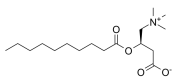
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Decanoyl-L-carnitine

((-)-Decanoylcarnitine)

Cat. No.: HY-135035

Decanoyl-L-carnitine has stimulatory effect on the formation of desaturated fatty acid metabolites from both [1-^{14}C]-22:4 (n-6) and [1-^{14}C]-22:5 (n-3).

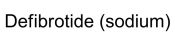


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Defibrotide sodium

Cat. No.: HY-108746

Defibrotide sodium is a complex mixture of single stranded polydeoxyribonucleotides. Defibrotide sodium has liver protection, anti-inflammatory, antithrombotic, profibrinolytic, and anti-ischemic properties.



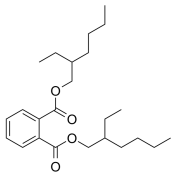
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DEHP

(Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; Ergoplast FDO; ESBO-D 82)

Cat. No.: HY-B1945

DEHP (Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate) is an endogenous metabolite.

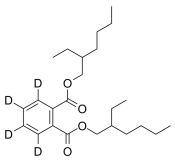


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DEHP-d4 (Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate-d4; Ergoplast FDO-d4; ESBO-D 82-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B1945S

DEHP-d4 (Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate-d4) is the deuterium labeled DEHP. DEHP (Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate) is an endogenous metabolite.

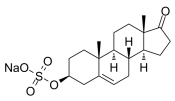


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate sodium salt (Sodium prasterone sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0765

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate sodium salt (DHEAS) is the most abundant circulating steroid in human. Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate sodium salt (DHEAS) affects steroid hormone biosynthesis on a molecular level resulting in an increased formation of pregnenolone.

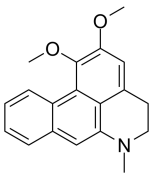


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Dehydronuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N4261

Dehydronuciferine is isolated from the leaves of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, a acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 μg/mL.

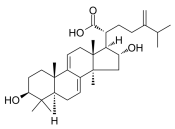


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrotumulosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2499

Dehydrotumulosic acid is one of the effective constituents of Poria cocos.

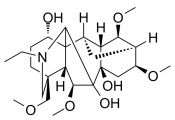


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delsoline

Cat. No.: HY-N0789

Delsoline, a major alkaloid of Delphinium anthriscifolium Hance, has both a curare-like effect and a ganglion-blocking effect and is used to relieve muscle tension or hyperkinesia. D.

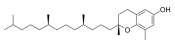


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Delta-Tocopherol

Cat. No.: HY-113026

Delta-Tocopherol is an isomer of Vitamin E.

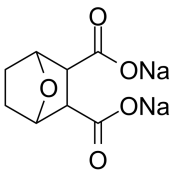


Purity: 93.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Demethylcantharidate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-N1443

Demethylcantharidate disodium, an endogenous metabolite, induces apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma cells via ER stress. Demethylcantharidate disodium shows excellent anticancer activity against multiple types of cancer.

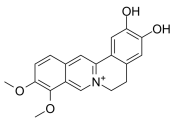


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mg

Demethyleneberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0592

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

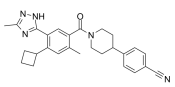


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Denifanstat (TVB-2640; FASN-IN-2; ASC-40)

Cat. No.: HY-112829

Denifanstat (TVB-2640) is an orally active and potent **Fatty Acid Synthase (FASN)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.052 μM and an EC_{50} of 0.072 μM. Denifanstat has the potential for fatty liver disease and cancer research.



Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dentonin (AC-100)

Cat. No.: HY-P2633

Dentonin (AC-100) is a synthetic fragment derived from MEPE. Dentonin enhances osteogenesis by promoting osteoprogenitor adhesion and facilitates immature adherent cells survival. Dentonin has no significant effect to mature osteoblasts.

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

Dentonin TFA

(AC-100 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P2633A

Dentonin TFA (AC-100 TFA) is a synthetic fragment derived from MEPE. Dentonin TFA enhances osteogenesis by promoting osteoprogenitor adhesion and facilitates immature adherent cells survival. Dentonin TFA has no significant effect to mature osteoblasts.

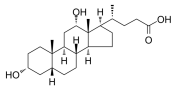
TDLQERGDNDISPFSGDGQPFKD (TFA salt)

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

Deoxycholic acid

(Cholanoic Acid; Desoxycholic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0593

Deoxycholic acid is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor **TGR5** that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.

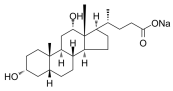


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Deoxycholic acid sodium salt

(Sodium deoxycholate) Cat. No.: HY-N0593A

Deoxycholic acid sodium salt is specifically responsible for activating the G protein-coupled bile acid receptor **TGR5** that stimulates brown adipose tissue (BAT) thermogenic activity.

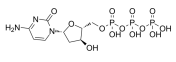


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Deoxycytidine triphosphate

(dCTP; 2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-triphosphate) Cat. No.: HY-101400

Deoxycytidine triphosphate (dCTP) is a nucleoside triphosphate that can be used for **DNA synthesis**. Deoxycytidine triphosphate has many applications, such as real-time PCR, cDNA synthesis, and DNA sequencing.

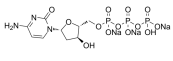


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Deoxycytidine triphosphate trisodium salt (dCTP trisodium salt; 2'-Deoxycytidine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-101400A

Deoxycytidine triphosphate trisodium salt (dCTP trisodium salt) is a nucleoside triphosphate that can be used for **DNA synthesis**. Deoxycytidine triphosphate trisodium salt has many applications, such as real-time PCR, cDNA synthesis, and DNA sequencing.

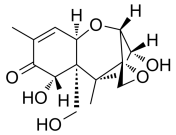


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Deoxynivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6684

Deoxynivalenol, a mycotoxin of the trichothecenes family, crosses the intestinal mucosa by a paracellular pathway through the tight junctions. The Deoxynivalenol transport is not affected by P-glycoprotein (PgP) or multidrug resistance-associated proteins (MRPs) inhibitors.

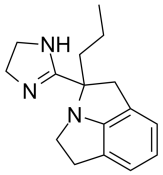


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Deriglidole

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

Deriglidole is a peripheral **adrenoceptor** antagonist with a high affinity for α_2-adrenoceptors.



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

des-Gln14-Ghrelin

Cat. No.: HY-P1366

des-Gln14-Ghrelin is a second endogenous ligand for the growth hormone secretagogue receptor. a). des-Gln14-ghrelin potently induces increases in $[Ca^{2+}]i$ in CHO-GHSR62 cells, with an EC_{50} of 2.4 nM.

GSS(OCT)FLSPEHQKAQRKESKKPPAKLQPR

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

des-Gln14-Ghrelin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1366A

des-Gln14-Ghrelin TFA is a second endogenous ligand for the growth hormone secretagogue receptor. a). des-Gln14-ghrelin potently induces increases in $[Ca^{2+}]i$ in CHO-GHSR62 cells, with an EC_{50} of 2.4 nM.

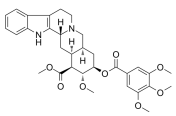
GSS(OCT)FLSPEHQKAQRKESKKPPAKLQPR (TFA salt)

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

Deserpidine

(Harmonyl) Cat. No.: HY-107339

Deserpidine (Harmonyl) is an alkaloid isolated from the root of Rauwolfia canescens related to Reserpine. Deserpidine is used as an antihypertensive agent and a tranquilizer. Deserpidine is a competitive **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor.

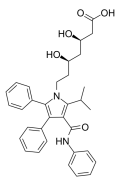


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Desfluoro-atorvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-135373

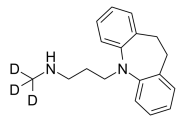
Desfluoro-atorvastatin is an impurity of Atorvastatin. Atorvastatin is an orally active 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.



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

Desipramine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1272AS1

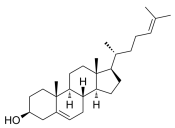


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Desmosterol

Cat. No.: HY-113224

Desmosterol is a molecule similar to cholesterol. Desmosterol is the immediate precursor of cholesterol in the Bloch pathway of cholesterol biosynthesis. Desmosterol, as an endogenous metabolite, used to study cholesterol metabolism.



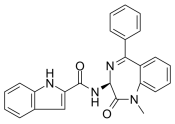
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Devazepide

(L-364,718; MK-329)

Cat. No.: HY-106301

Devazepide (L-364,718) is a potent, competitive, selective and orally active nonpeptide antagonist of **cholecystokinin (CCK) receptor**, with IC_{50}s of 81 pM, 45 pM and 245 nM for rat pancreatic, bovine gallbladder and guinea pig brain CCK receptors, respectively.

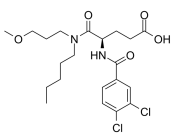


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dexloxiglumide

Cat. No.: HY-128878

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



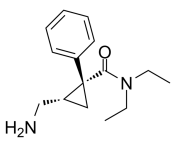
Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dextromilnacipran

((1R,2S)-milnacipran; F2696)

Cat. No.: HY-14794

Dextromilnacipran (F2696; (1R,2S)-milnacipran), an enantiomer of milnacipran, is a selective serotonin and norepinephrine **(5-HT/NE)** reuptake inhibitor. Dextromilnacipran also is a human alpha-adrenergic receptor antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 3.4 μM. (patent WO2013014263A1).

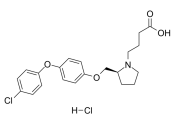


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DG051

Cat. No.: HY-10825

DG051 is a potent **leukotriene A4 hydrolase** inhibitor of leukotriene B4 biosynthesis in the enzyme assay with an IC_{50}=47 nM.

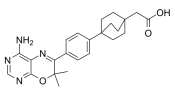


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

DGAT-1 inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-50670

DGAT-1 inhibitor 2 is an effective inhibitor of DGAT-1;antiobesity agents. IC50 value: Target: DGAT-1 Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) is one of two known DGAT enzymes that catalyze the final step in triglyceride synthesis.

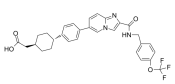


Purity: 95.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DGAT1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-12425

DGAT1-IN-1 is a potent DGAT1 inhibitor with IC50 of < 10 nM(cell lysate from Hep3B cells overexpressing human DGAT1).

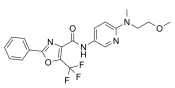


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DGAT1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-16434

DGAT1-IN-3 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable inhibitor of **DGAT-1**, with IC_{50}s of 38 nM for human **DGAT-1** and 120 nM for rat **DGAT-1**. DGAT1-IN-3 could be used to research of obesity, dyslipidemia, and metabolic syndrome.



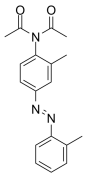
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Diacetazotol

(Diacetotoluide)

Cat. No.: HY-B2187

Diacetazotol inhibits dioxin-induced ethoxyresorufin-O-deethylase (**EROD**) activity with IC_{50} of 75±4 nM. Diacetazotol extracts from patent US20070032458, compound 3.

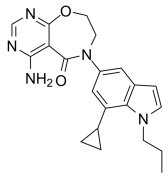


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-112851

Diacylglycerol acyltransferase inhibitor-1 is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase **(DGAT1)** inhibitor.

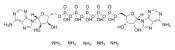


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diadenosine pentaphosphate pentaammonium

Cat. No.: HY-113273B

Diadenosine pentaphosphate pentaammonium is an endogenous vasoactive purine dinucleotide which has been isolated from thrombocytes.

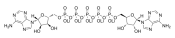


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diadenosine pentaphosphate pentalithium

Cat. No.: HY-113273C

Diadenosine pentaphosphate pentalithium is an endogenous vasoactive purine dinucleotide which has been isolated from thrombocytes.

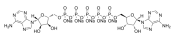


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diadenosine pentaphosphate pentasodium

Cat. No.: HY-113273A

Diadenosine pentaphosphate pentasodium is an endogenous vasoactive purine dinucleotide which has been isolated from thrombocytes.



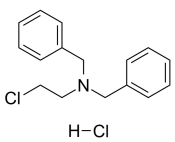
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dibenamine hydrochloride

(N-(2-Chloroethyl)dibenzylamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-128380

Dibenamine hydrochloride is a competitive and irreversible **adrenergic** blocking agent and is known to modify the pharmacological effects of epinephrine. Dibenamine hydrochloride cause a significant increase in the rate of destruction of I-epinephrine in the mouse.

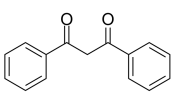


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Dibenzoylmethane

Cat. No.: HY-W009731

Dibenzoylmethane, a minor ingredient in licorice, activates **Nrf2** and prevents various cancers and oxidative damage. Dibenzoylmethane, an analog of curcumin, results in dissociation from Keap1 and nuclear translocation of Nrf2.

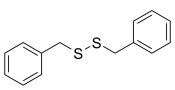


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dibenzyl disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-W009516

Dibenzyl disulfide is an endogenous metabolite.



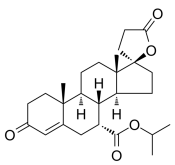
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Dicirenone

(SC26304)

Cat. No.: HY-U00200

Dicirenone (SC26304) inhibits the effects of Aldosterone on urinary K^+:Na^+ ratios and the binding of [^{3}H]Aldosterone to renal cytoplasmic and nuclear receptors.

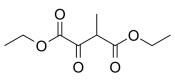


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diethyl oxalpropionate

Cat. No.: HY-128720

Diethyl oxalpropionate is an intermediate for poly((R,S)-3,3-dimethylmalic acid) (PDMMLA) derivative synthesis. PDMMLA derivative can be used in synthesis of nanoparticles and study of warfarin encapsulation and controlled release.



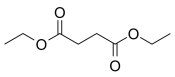
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Diethyl succinate

(Diethyl Butanedioate)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0836

Diethyl succinate (Diethyl Butanedioate) is used at physiological pH and crosses biological membranes, incorporates into cells in tissue culture and is metabolized by the TCA cycle. Diethyl succinate is known to be non-toxic and used in fragrances and flavoring.

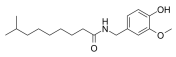


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Dihydrocapsaicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0361

Dihydrocapsaicin is a natural capsaicin, acts as a selective **TRPV1** agonist, and also increases p-Akt levels. Dihydrocapsaicin enhances the hypothermia-induced neuroprotection.

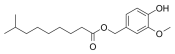


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydrocapsiate

Cat. No.: HY-124073

Dihydrocapsiate, as a compound of capsinoid family, is an orally active **TRPV1** agonist. Dihydrocapsiate can be used for the research of metabolism disease.

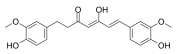


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrocurcumin

Cat. No.: HY-N1967

Dihydrocurcumin, a major metabolites of curcumin, reduces lipid accumulation and oxidative stress.



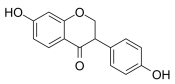
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrodaidzein

((±)-Dihydrodaidzein)

Cat. No.: HY-N1461

Dihydrodaidzein is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.



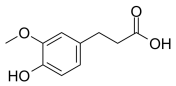
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydroferulic acid

(Hydroferulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7080

Dihydroferulic acid (Hydroferulic acid) is one of the main metabolites of curcumin and antioxidant/radical-scavenging properties with an IC_{50} value of 19.5 μM. Dihydroferulic acid is a metabolite of human gut microflora as well as a precursor of vanillic acid.

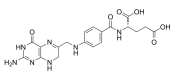


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dihydrofolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113267

Dihydrofolic acid is a folic acid derivative acted upon by dihydrofolate reductase to produce tetrahydrofolic acid.

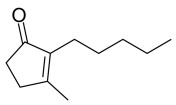


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrojasmone

Cat. No.: HY-N7098

Dihydrojasmone, a constituent of bergamot oil, is an important perfume ingredient.



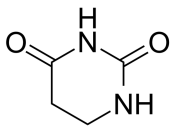
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrouracil

(5,6-Dihydrouracil)

Cat. No.: HY-W012926

Dihydrouracil (5,6-Dihydrouracil), a metabolite of Uracil, can be used as a marker for identification of dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase (DPD)-deficient.

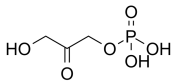


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113131

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate is an important intermediate in lipid biosynthesis and in glycolysis. It is a biochemical compound involved in many metabolic pathways, including the Calvin cycle in plants and glycolysis.

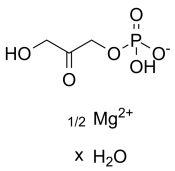


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate hemimagnesium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-113131A

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate hemimagnesium hydrate is an important intermediate in lipid biosynthesis and in glycolysis. It is a biochemical compound involved in many metabolic pathways, including the Calvin cycle in plants and glycolysis.

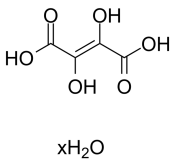


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

Dihydroxyfumaric acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128734

Dihydroxyfumaric acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

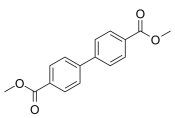


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Dimethyl biphenyl-4,4'-dicarboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-128854

Dimethyl biphenyl-4,4'-dicarboxylate (Biphenyl dimethyl dicarboxylate) is a hepatoprotectant obtained from Schizandra fructus and may induce a signal transduction similar to that associated with IFN.

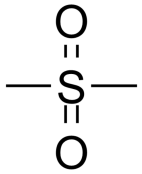


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Dimethyl sulfone

Cat. No.: HY-Y1314

Dimethyl sulfone is an endogenous metabolite.



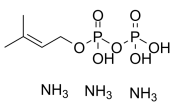
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 g

Dimethylallyl Pyrophosphate triammonium salt

(Dimethylallyl diphosphate triammonium)

Cat. No.: HY-130573A

DMAPP (Dimethylallyl pyrophosphate) triammonium is an isoprenoid precursor. DMAPP triammonium, as an isomer of isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP), exists in virtually all life forms.

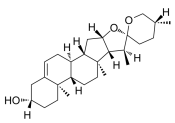


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diosgenin

Cat. No.: HY-N0177

Diosgenin, a steroidal saponin, can inhibit **STAT3** signaling pathway. Diosgenin is an exogenous activator of **Pdia3/ERp57**.

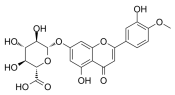


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DiosMetin 7-O-β-D-Glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N6879

DiosMetin 7-O-β-D-Glucuronide is an antioxidant constituent in the fruits of Luffa cylindrical.

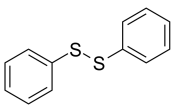


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Diphenyl disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-Y1177

Diphenyl disulfide is an endogenous metabolite.



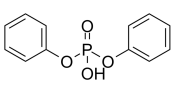
Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Diphenyl Phosphate

(DPhP)

Cat. No.: HY-W008151

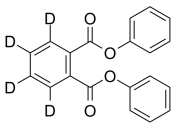
Diphenyl Phosphate inhibits growth and energy metabolism of zebrafish in a sex-specific manner.



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

Diphenyl phthalate-3,4,5,6-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1966S

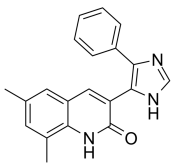


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

DIPQUO

Cat. No.: HY-128591

DIPQUO is an activator of the bone marker **alkaline phosphatase (ALP)**, with an EC_{50} of 6.27 μM in C2C12 cells. DIPQUO promotes mouse and human osteoblast differentiation via activation of p38 MAPK-β.



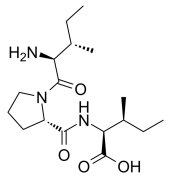
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diprotin A

(Ile-Pro-Ile)

Cat. No.: HY-111174

Diprotin A (Ile-Pro-Ile) is an inhibitor of dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV).



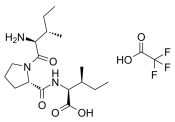
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diprotin A TFA

(Ile-Pro-Ile TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-111174A

Diprotin A TFA (Ile-Pro-Ile TFA) is an inhibitor of dipeptidyl peptidase IV **(DPP-IV)**.

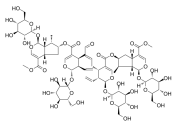


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dipsanoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2238

Dipsanoside A is a novel tetrairidoid glucoside from Dipsacus asper. Dipsacus asper Wall.



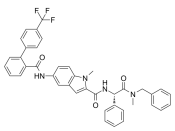
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dirlotapide

(CP742033; Slentrol)

Cat. No.: HY-U00070

Dirlotapide (CP742033) is a gut-selective inhibitor of microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) that reliably produces weight loss in obese dogs.



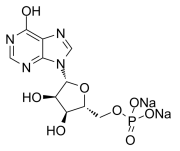
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Disodium 5'-inosinate

(IMP disodium salt; Disodium inosinate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0887

Disodium 5'-inosinate, obtained from bacterial fermentation of sugars, is as a food additive and often found in a variety of other snacks.

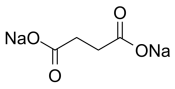


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Disodium succinate

Cat. No.: HY-W015410

Disodium succinate is the disodium salt of Succinic acid. Succinic acid is an intermediate product of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, as well as one of fermentation products of anaerobic metabolism.



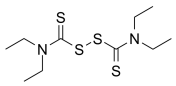
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Disulfiram

(Tetraethylthiuram disulfide; TETD)

Cat. No.: HY-B0240

Disulfiram (Tetraethylthiuram disulfide) is a specific inhibitor of **aldehyde-dehydrogenase (ALDH1)**, used for the treatment of chronic alcoholism by producing an acute sensitivity to alcohol.

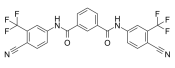


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

DJ-V-159

Cat. No.: HY-114165

DJ-V-159 is an agonist for G protein-coupled receptor family C group 6 member A **(GPRC6A)**.

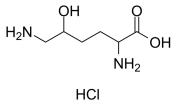


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DL-5-Hydroxylysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W014930

DL-5-Hydroxylysine hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



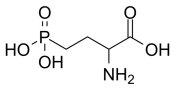
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

DL-AP4

(2-Amino-4-phosphonobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100743

DL-AP4 (2-Amino-4-phosphonobutyric acid) is a **glutamate** antagonist. DL-AP4 behaves as a competitive inhibitor of glutamate binding with an apparent K_d of 66 μM. DL-AP4 can be used for the research of central nervous system and visual system.



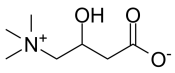
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-Carnitine

((±)-Carnitin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0399A

DL-Carnitine is a racemic mixture of L-Carnitine and D-Carnitine, regulates fatty acid transport in mitochondria, elevates serum carnitine fractions.

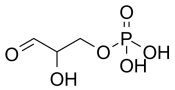


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113054

DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is an intermediate in several metabolic pathways, including glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is a potent inhibitor of the growth of **E. coli**. DL-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate is a competitive inhibitor of the **acyltransferase**.



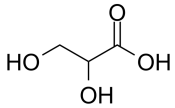
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DL-Glyceric Acid

(Glyceric Acid (20% in Water,ca.2 mol/L))

Cat. No.: HY-W018035

DL-Glyceric Acid is a compound that is secreted excessively in the urine by patients suffering from D-glyceric aciduria.

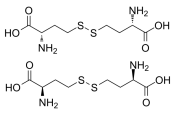


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g (1.9 M * 5 mL in Water), 500 mg (1.9 M * 2.5 mL in Water)

DL-Homocystine

Cat. No.: HY-W009390

DL-Homocystine is the double-bonded form of homocysteine and homocysteine is recognized as an important substance in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of schizophrenia.

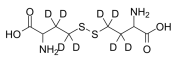


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

DL-Homocystine-3,3,3′,3′,4,4,4′,4′-d8

Cat. No.: HY-W009390S

DL-Homocystine-3,3,3′,3′,4,4,4′,4′-d8 is the deuterium labeled DL-Homocystine. DL-Homocystine is the double-bonded form of homocysteine and homocysteine is recognized as an important substance in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of schizophrenia.

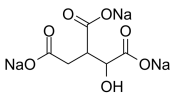


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 250 mg

DL-Isocitric acid trisodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W009362

DL-Isocitric acid trisodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.



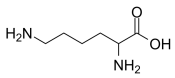
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

DL-Lysine

((±)-2,6-Diaminocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B2236

DL-Lysine is a racemic mixture of the D-Lysine and L-Lysine. Lysine is an α-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins.



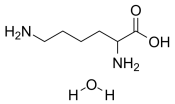
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

DL-Lysine monohydrate

((±)-2,6-Diaminocaproic acid monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2236A

DL-Lysine monohydrate is a racemic mixture of the D-Lysine and L-Lysine. Lysine is an α-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins.



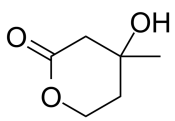
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-Mevalonolactone

((±)-Mevalonolactone; Mevalolactone)

Cat. No.: HY-107855

DL-Mevalonolactone ((±)-Mevalonolactone;Mevalolactone) is the δ-lactone form of mevalonic acid, a precursor in the mevalonate pathway.



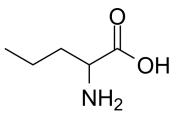
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DL-Norvaline

(2-Aminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010510

DL-Norvaline, a derivative of **L-norvaline**, L-norvaline is a non-competitive inhibitor of arginase.

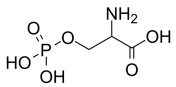


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

DL-O-Phosphoserine

Cat. No.: HY-15130

DL-O-Phosphoserine, a normal metabolite in human biofluid, is an ester of serine and phosphoric acid.



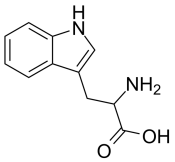
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

DL-Tryptophan

((±)-Tryptophan)

Cat. No.: HY-W012480

DL-Tryptophan is an endogenous metabolite.



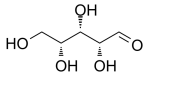
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Xylose

((±)-Xylos)

Cat. No.: HY-B1070

DL-Xylose is an intermediate of organic synthesis.



relative stereochemistry

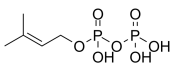
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DMAPP

(Dimethylallyl diphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-130573

DMAPP (Dimethylallyl pyrophosphate) is an isoprenoid precursor. DMAPP, as an isomer of isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP), exists in virtually all life forms.

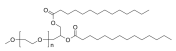


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMG-PEG 2000

Cat. No.: HY-112764

DMG-PEG 2000 is used for the preparation of liposome for **siRNA delivery** with improved transfection efficiency in vitro.

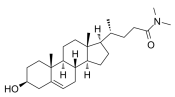


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DMHCA

Cat. No.: HY-129098

DMHCA, a potent and selective **LXR** agonist, specifically activates the cholesterol efflux arm of the LXR pathway without stimulating triglyceride synthesis. DMHCA has anti-inflammatory effects and can be used for the research of cholesterol homeostasis diabetes.

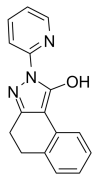


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DMT1 blocker 2

Cat. No.: HY-126302

DMT1 blocker 2 is a direct inhibitor of divalent metal transporter 1 (**DMT1**), with an IC_{50} of 0.83 μM. DMT1 blocker 2 can block iron uptake by enterocytes in vivo.



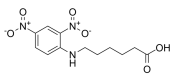
Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DNP-X acid

(6-((2,4-Dinitrophenyl)amino)hexanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-D1049

DNP-X acid (6-((2,4-Dinitrophenyl)amino)hexanoic acid), an amine-reactive building block for developing a probe, can be recognized by anti-DNP antibodies. DNP-X acid is also an excellent amine-reactive FRET quencher paired with Trp or Tyr.

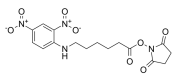


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

DNP-X, SE (6-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)aminohexanoic acid, succinimidyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-D1050

DNP-X, SE (6-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)aminohexanoic acid, succinimidyl ester), the DNP-X acid modified by succinimidyl ester, is an amine-reactive building block for developing a probe, which can be recognized by anti-DNP antibodies.

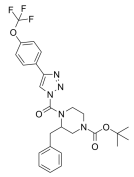


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DO34

Cat. No.: HY-117771

DO34 is a highly potent, selective and centrally active **diacylglycerol lipase (DAGL)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 6 nM for DAGLα conversion of SAG to 2-AG, and an IC_{50} for DAGLβ.

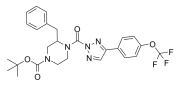


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

DO34 analog

Cat. No.: HY-117771A

DO34 analog is a triazole **DAGL(α)** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2017096315 A1, compound 100.

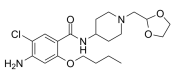


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dobupride

Cat. No.: HY-U00071

Dobupride is a novel gastroprokinetic drug.



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

Docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester

(Ethyl docosahexaenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-107343

Docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (Ethyl docosahexaenoate) is a 90% concentrated ethyl ester of docosahexaenoic acid manufactured from the microalgal oil.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Docosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W013049

Docosanoic acid is poorly absorbed, and a cholesterol-raising saturated fatty acid in humans.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Docosapentaenoic acid 22n-3

Cat. No.: HY-113159

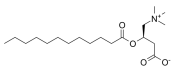
Docosapentaenoic acid (22n-3) is a component of phospholipids found in all animal cell membranes.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Dodecanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113166

Dodecanoylcarnitine is present in fatty acid oxidation disorders such as long-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase deficiency, carnitine palmitoyltransferase I/II deficiency, and is also associated with celiac disease.



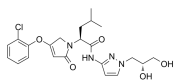
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Dorzagliatin

(HMS5552)

Cat. No.: HY-109030

Dorzagliatin (HMS5552), a dual-acting **glucokinase (GK)** activator, improves glycaemic control and pancreatic β-cell function in type 2 diabetes.

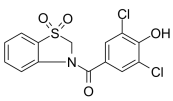


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dotinurad

Cat. No.: HY-109031

Dotinurad is a potent and selective urate reabsorption inhibitor. Dotinurad inhibits urate transporter 1 (**URAT1**) with an IC_{50} value of 37.2 nM. Dotinurad acts as a uricosuric agent.



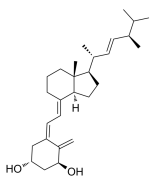
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxercalciferol

(1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32348

Doxercalciferol is a Vitamin D2 analog, acts as an activator of **Vitamin D receptor**, and prevent renal disease.

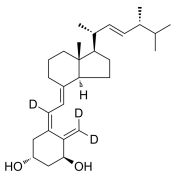


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxercalciferol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-15285

Doxercalciferol-D3 is the deuterated form of Doxercalciferol, which is a Vitamin D2 analog that acts as a vitamin D receptor activator (VDRA).

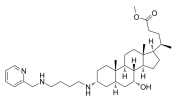


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DPM-1001

Cat. No.: HY-121515

DPM-1001 is a potent, specific, orally active and non-competitive inhibitor of **protein-tyrosine phosphatase (PTP1B)** with an IC_{50} of 100 nM. DPM-1001 is an analog of the specific PTP1B inhibitor MSI-1436. DPM-1001 has anti-diabetic property.

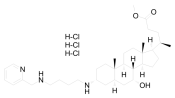


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

DPM-1001 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-121515A

DPM-1001 trihydrochloride is a potent, specific, orally active and non-competitive inhibitor of **protein-tyrosine phosphatase (PTP1B)** with an IC_{50} of 100 nM. DPM-1001 trihydrochloride is an analog of the specific PTP1B inhibitor MSI-1436. DPM-1001 trihydrochloride has anti-diabetic property.

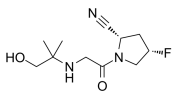


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DPP-IV-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00346

DPP-IV-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV)**, a highly specific **serine protease**, with an IC_{50} of 4.6 nM.



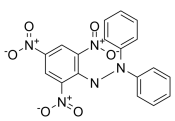
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DPPH

(2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl)

Cat. No.: HY-112053

DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) is a stable free radical that can be used to measure the radical scavenging activity of antioxidants. The odd electron of nitrogen atom in DPPH is reduced by receiving a hydrogen atom from antioxidants to the corresponding hydrazine.



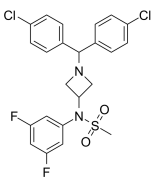
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Drinabant

(AVE1625)

Cat. No.: HY-14788

Drinabant (AVE1625) is an orally active **CB1 receptor** antagonist. Drinabant (AVE1625) inhibits the agonist-stimulated calcium signal with IC_{50} values of 25 nM and 10 nM for the hCB1-R and rCB1-R, respectively, and is ineffective for the hCB2-R.

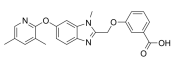


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS-6930

Cat. No.: HY-124581

DS-6930 is a potent and selective agonist of **PPARγ**, with an EC_{50} of 41 nM. DS-6930 could robust reduce plasma glucose (PG), and with fewer PPARγ-related adverse effects than Rosiglitazone. DS-6930 can be used for the research of diabetes.

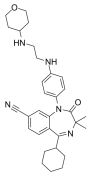


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS08210767

Cat. No.: HY-125879

DS08210767 is a highly potent, orally bioavailable **PTHR1** antagonist with IC_{50} of 90 nM.

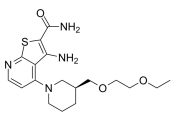


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS96432529

Cat. No.: HY-145121

DS96432529 is a potent and orally active bone anabolic agent through **CDK8** inhibition.

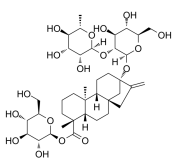


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dulcoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N6992

Dulcoside A is isolated from Stevia rebaudiana, it often advertised as a sweetener.



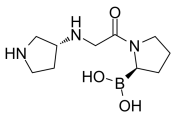
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dutogliptin

(PHX-1149 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-10286

Dutogliptin (PHX-1149 free base) is an orally available, potent, and selective **dipeptidyl peptidase-4** (**DPP4**) inhibitor for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.



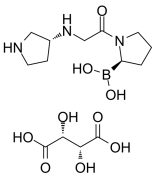
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dutogliptin tartrate

(PHX-1149)

Cat. No.: HY-10286A

Dutogliptin tartrate (PHX-1149) is an orally available, potent, and selective **dipeptidyl peptidase-4** (**DPP4**) inhibitor for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

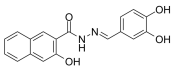


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dynasore

Cat. No.: HY-15304

Dynasore is a cell-permeable **dynamin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 15 μM.

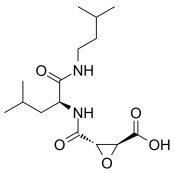


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

E 64c

Cat. No.: HY-100227

E 64c is a derivative of naturally occurring epoxide inhibitor of **cysteine proteases**, a Calcium-activated neutral protease **(CANP)** inhibitor and a very weak irreversible **cathepsin C** inhibitor. E 64c exhibits entry-blocking effect for MERS-CoV.

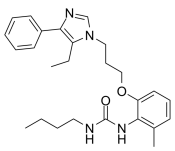


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

E-5324

Cat. No.: HY-19183

E-5324 is potent inhibitor of acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**) with IC_{50}s of 44 to 190 nM.



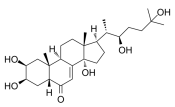
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ecdysone

(α-Ecdysone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0179

Ecdysone (α-Ecdysone), a major steroid hormone in insects and herbs, triggers **mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)** activation and induces cellular **apoptosis**.



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

Echistatin

Cat. No.: HY-P1189

Echistatin, the smallest active RGD protein belonging to the family of disintegrins that are derived from snake venoms, is a potent inhibitor of **platelet aggregation**. Echistatin is a potent inhibitor of **bone resorption** in culture.

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

Echistatin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1189A

Echistatin TFA, the smallest active RGD protein belonging to the family of disintegrins that are derived from snake venoms, is a potent inhibitor of **platelet aggregation**. Echistatin is a potent inhibitor of **bone resorption** in culture.

Purity: 95.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Edasalonexent

(CAT-1004)

Cat. No.: HY-17630

Edasalonexent (CAT-1004) is an orally bioavailable **NF-κB** inhibitor.

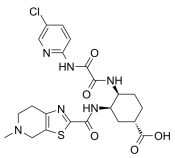
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Edoxaban M4

(D21-2393)

Cat. No.: HY-119124

Edoxaban M4, an active metabolite of Edoxaban, shows reproducible, but concentration-dependent matrix effects. Edoxaban (DU-176) is a selective, potent and orally active factor Xa (FXa) inhibitor
.

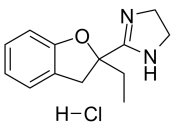


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Efaroxan hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1416A

Efaroxan hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active **α2-adrenoceptor** antagonist, with antidiabetic activity. Efaroxan hydrochloride is a selective **I1-Imidazoline receptor** antagonist. Efaroxan hydrochloride can be used for the research of cardiovascular disease.



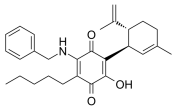
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EHP-101

(VCE-004.8)

Cat. No.: HY-128872

EHP-101 (VCE-004.8) is an orally active, specific **PPARγ** and **CB_2** 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.

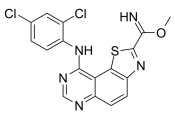


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

EHT 5372

Cat. No.: HY-111379

EHT 5372 is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of **DYRK's** family kinases with **IC_{50}s** of 0.22, 0.28, 10.8, 93.2, 22.8, 88.8, 59.0, 7.44, 221 nM for **DYRK1A**, **DYRK1B** , DYRK2 DYRK3 CLK1, CLK2, CLK4, GSK-3α, GSK-3β.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eicosadienoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113130

Eicosadienoic acid is a rare, naturally occurring n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid found mainly in animal tissues.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester

(EPA ethyl ester; Ethyl eicosapentaenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0747

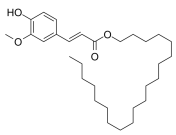
Eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester is an omega-3 fatty acid agent.

Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eicosyl ferulate

Cat. No.: HY-N8490

Eicosyl ferulate, a phenolic compound, is isolated from the fresh root and stem of Aristolochia kankauensis. Eicosyl ferulate exhibits glucose uptake stimulatory activity.



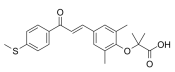
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Elafibranor

(GFT505)

Cat. No.: HY-16737

Elafibranor (GFT505) is a **PPARα/δ** agonist with **EC_{50}s** of 45 and 175 nM, respectively.

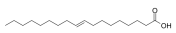


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Elaidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113016

Elaidic acid is the major trans fat found in hydrogenated vegetable oils and can be used as a pharmaceutical solvent.



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

Elastase from porcine pancreas

Cat. No.: HY-P2974

Elastase from porcine pancreas is a single polypeptide chain of 240 amino acid residues. Elastase from porcine pancreas is a serine protease that can hydrolyze proteins and polypeptide. Elastase from porcine pancreas can induce emphysema in hamsters.

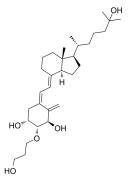
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eldecalcitol

(ED-71; 2-(3-hydroxypropoxy)-1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-A0020

Eldecalcitol (ED-71) is an orally active analogue of active vitamin D used in the treatment of osteoporosis. Eldecalcitol (ED-71) possesses a strong inhibitory effect on bone resorption and causes a significant increase in bone mineral density.

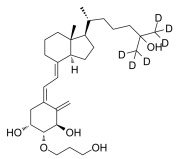


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Eldecalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-A0020S

Eldecalcitol-d6 is the deuterium labeled Eldecalcitol. Eldecalcitol is an orally active analogue of active vitamin D used in the treatment of osteoporosis.

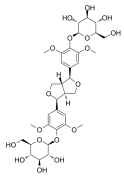


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Eleutheroside D

Cat. No.: HY-N4147

Eleutheroside D is an active lignan isolated from the root of Eleutherococcus senticosus, has anti-inflammatory and hypoglycemic activities. Eleutheroside D is an optical isomer of Eleutheroside E (HY-N0272).



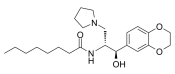
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eliglustat

(Genz 99067)

Cat. No.: HY-14885

Eliglustat is an specific, potent and orally active **glucocerebroside synthase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 24 nM.



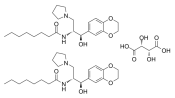
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eliglustat hemitartrate

(Genz-112638; Eliglustat tartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-14885A

Eliglustat hemitartrate is an specific, potent and orally active **glucocerebroside synthase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 24 nM.



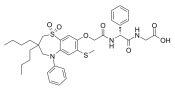
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Elobixibat

(A 3309; AZD 7806)

Cat. No.: HY-15790

Elobixibat is a potent **ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT)** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.53 ± 0.17 nM, 0.13 ± 0.03 nM, and 5.8 ± 1.6 nM for human IBAT, mouse IBAT, and canine IBAT.

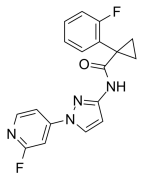


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ELOVL1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145122

ELOVL1-IN-1 is an **ELOVL1** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018107056A1, compound 87. ELOVL1-IN-1 can reduce very long chain fatty acid levels. ELOVL1-IN-1 can be used for the research of adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD).

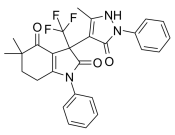


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ELOVL6-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138768

ELOVL6-IN-1 is a potent, orally active and selective **ELOVL6** inhibitor. ELOVL6-IN-1 dose-dependently inhibits mouse **ELOVL6** activities, with an IC_{50} value of 0.350 μM.

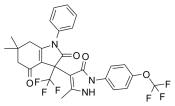


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ELOVL6-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-12146

ELOVL6-IN-2 is a potent, orally active and selective **ELOVL6** inhibitor. ELOVL6-IN-2 inhibits mouse **ELOVL6** activities, with an IC_{50} value of 34 nM.



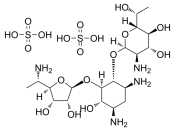
Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ELX-02 disulfate

(NB-124 disulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-114231B

ELX-02 disulfate (NB-124 disulfate) is an investigational, advanced synthetic eukaryotic ribosome selective glycoside (**ERSG**). ELX-02 disulfate is being developed as a therapy for genetic diseases caused by nonsense mutations.



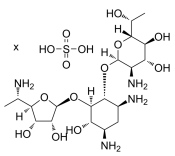
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ELX-02 sulfate

(NB-124 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-114231C

ELX-02 sulfate (NB-124 sulfate) is an investigational, advanced synthetic eukaryotic ribosome selective glycoside (ERSG). ELX-02 sulfate is being developed as a therapy for genetic diseases caused by nonsense mutations.



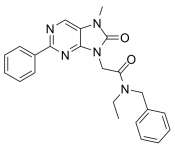
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emapunil

(AC-5216; XBD-173)

Cat. No.: HY-15527

Emapunil (AC-5216), an orally active and selective **TSPO (a mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor)** ligand, produces anti-anxiety and antidepressant-like effects in various animal models.

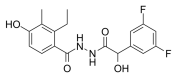


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EMD638683

Cat. No.: HY-15193

EMD638683 is a highly selective **SGK1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 3 μM.

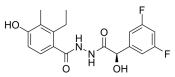


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EMD638683 R-Form

Cat. No.: HY-15193A

EMD638683 R-Form is the R-form of EMD638683. EMD638683 is a highly selective **SGK1** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 μM.

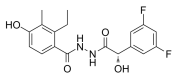


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EMD638683 S-Form

Cat. No.: HY-15193B

EMD638683 S-Form is the S-form of EMD638683. EMD638683 is a highly selective **SGK1** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 3 μM.



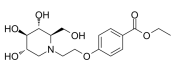
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emiglitate

(BAY o 1248)

Cat. No.: HY-16194

Emiglitate (BAY o 1248) is a potent, selective and competitive inhibitor of **α-glucoside hydrolase**.



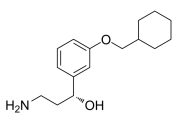
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Emixustat

(ACU-4429)

Cat. No.: HY-19720

Emixustat, a novel visual cycle modulator, is an inhibitor of the **visual cycle isomerase** with an IC_{50} value of 4.4 nM in vitro.



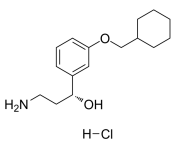
Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emixustat hydrochloride

(ACU-4429 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19720A

Emixustat hydrochloride strongly inhibits 11-cis-retinol production with IC50 values of 232 ± 3 nM.

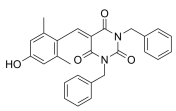


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EML 425

Cat. No.: HY-110263

EML425 is a potent and selective CREB binding protein (**CBP**)/**p300** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.9 and 1.1 μM, respectively.



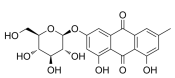
Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Emodin 6-O-β-D-glucoside

(Glucoemodin)

Cat. No.: HY-N8126

Emodin-6-O-β-D-glucoside (Glucoemodin) is an active compound from Reynoutria japonica. Emodin-6-O-β-D-glucoside shows potent anti-inflammatory and barrier protective effects.

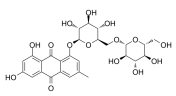


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Emodin-1-O-β-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8143

Emodin-1-O-β-gentiobioside is an anthraquinone.



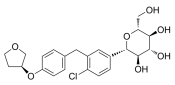
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Empagliflozin

(BI 10773)

Cat. No.: HY-15409

Empagliflozin (BI 107730 is a selective sodium glucose cotransporter-2 (**SGLT-2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.1 nM for human SGLT-2.

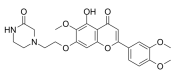


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

EMT inhibitor-2

Cat. No.: HY-128859

EMT inhibitor-2 (Compound 1) inhibits epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) induced by substances such as IL-1β and TGF-β released from the immunocytes. EMT inhibitor-2 inhibits CYP3A4 testosteron and CYP2C9 with IC_{50}s of 49.72 and 5.54 μM, respectively.



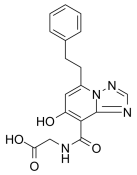
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enarodustat

(JTZ-951)

Cat. No.: HY-109057

Enarodustat is a potent and orally active **hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylase** inhibitor, with an EC_{50} of 0.22 μM. Enarodustat has the potential for renal anemia treatment.



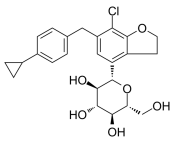
Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enavogliflozin

(DWP-16001)

Cat. No.: HY-109144

Enavogliflozin (DWP-16001), an antidiabetic agent, is an orally active, best-in-class and selective sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (**SGLT-2**) inhibitor.



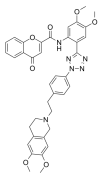
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Encequidar

(HM30181; HM30181A)

Cat. No.: HY-13646

Encequidar (HM30181; HM30181A) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **P-glycoprotein**.

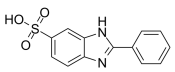


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ensulizole

Cat. No.: HY-109654

Ensulizole is a sulfonated UV absorber and can intense UVB and partial UVA absorption. Ensulizole can damage the DNA through the generation of reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) upon UV or sunlight irradiation.

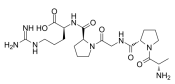


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Enterostatin(human,mouse,rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P1067

Enterostatin, human, mouse, rat is a pentapeptide that reduces fat intake.

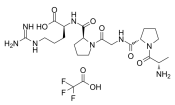


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enterostatin(human,mouse,rat) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1067A

Enterostatin (human,mouse,rat) TFA is a **pentapeptide** mainly formed in the intestine by the cleavage of secreted pancreatic procolipase. Enterostatin selectively reduces fat intake, bodyweight, and body fat in vivo.

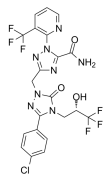


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Enuvaptan

Cat. No.: HY-139572

Enuvaptan is a **vasopressin receptor** antagonist and has the potential for research into renal and cardiovascular diseases.



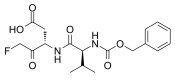
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EP1013

(F1013)

Cat. No.: HY-10397

EP1013 (F1013) is a broad-spectrum **caspase** selective inhibitor, used in the research of type 1 diabetes.

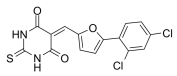


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EPAC 5376753

Cat. No.: HY-111446

EPAC 5376753 is an allosterically inhibitor of **Epac** which inhibits Epac1 with an IC_{50} of 4 μM in Swiss 3T3 cells.



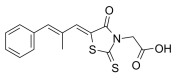
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epalrestat

(ONO2235)

Cat. No.: HY-66009

Epalrestat is an aldose reductase inhibitor for the treatment of diabetic neuropathy. Target: Aldose Reductase Epalrestat may affect or delay progression of the underlying disease process.

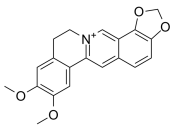


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epiberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0226

Epiberberine is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis, acts as a potent **AChE** and **BChE** inhibitor, and a non-competitive **BACE1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 μM, respectively.

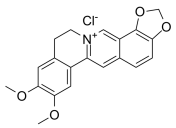


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Epiberberine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0226A

Epiberberine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis, acts as a potent **AChE** and **BChE** inhibitor, and a non-competitive **BACE1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.07, 6.03 and 8.55 μM, respectively.



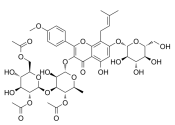
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Epimedin K

(Korepimedoside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N8087

Epimedin K (Korepimedoside B), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.

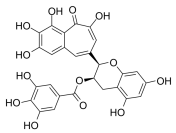


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epitheaflagallin 3-O-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N4298

Epitheaflagallin 3-O-gallate is a minor polyphenol in black tea.



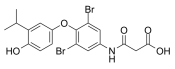
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eprotirome

(KB2115)

Cat. No.: HY-10473

Eprotirome (KB2115) is a liver-selective **thyroid hormone receptor (TR)** agonist. KB2115 has modestly higher affinity for **TRβ** than for **TRα**. Eprotirome reduces low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol concentrations. Eprotirome can be used for dyslipidemias and obesity research.



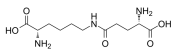
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg

Epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)-lysine

(H-Glu(H-Lys-OH)-OH; γ-Glu-ε-Lys)

Cat. No.: HY-113089

Epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)-lysine is an N(6)-acyl-L-lysine derivative. The enzyme tissue transglutaminase (tTg) helps the formation of epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)lysine bonds between ECM components in some disease, such as non-diabetic kidney, glaucoma filtration.</br>.



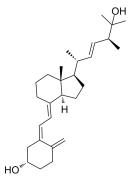
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Ercalcidiol

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D2)

Cat. No.: HY-32349

Ercalcidiol is a metabolite of **vitamin D_2**, is regarded as an indicator of vitamin D nutritional status.



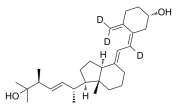
Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ercalcidiol-d3

(25-hydroxy Vitamin D2-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-32349S

Ercalcidiol-d3 (25-hydroxy Vitamin D2-d3) is the deuterium labeled Ercalcidiol. Ercalcidiol is a metabolite of Vitamins D2. Ercalcidiol can be used as an indicator of vitamins D status.

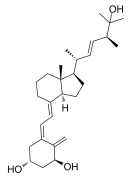


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ercalcitriol

(1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2) Cat. No.: HY-32350

Ercalcitriol (1α,25-Dihydroxy Vitamin D2) is an active metabolite of vitamin D2.

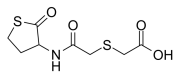


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Erdosteine

(RV 144) Cat. No.: HY-B0289

Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced **NF-κB** activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.

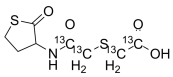


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Erdosteine-13C4

(RV 144-13C4) Cat. No.: HY-B0289S

Erdosteine-13C4 (RV 144-13C4) is a 13C-labeled Erdosteine. Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced **NF-κB** activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.

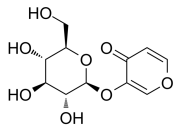


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Erigeroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2628

Erigeroside is as a derivatives of -glucose extracted from Satureja khuzistanica Jamzad. Erigeroside has good ability of anti-oxidation and scavenging oxidation free radical.

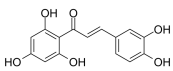


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eriodictyol chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N9551

Eriodictyol chalcone possesses both anti-**aromatase** and an anti-**17β-HSD** activity.

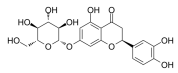


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside

(Eriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-N3847

Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside (Eriodictyol 7-O-β-D-glucoside), a flavonoid, is a potent free radical scavenger. Eriodictyol-7-O-glucoside is also an **Nrf2** activator, confers protection against Cisplatin-induced toxicity.

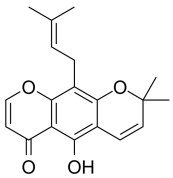


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Eriosematin

Cat. No.: HY-N4313

Eriosematin is a compound from the roots of Flemingia philippinensis with antiproliferative activity and **apoptosis**-inducing property.

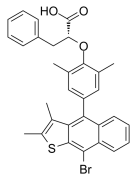


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ertiprotafib

(PTP 112) Cat. No.: HY-19383

Ertiprotafib is an inhibitor of **PTP1B, IkB kinase β (IKK-β)**, and a dual **PPARα and PPARβ** agonist, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.6 μM for PTP1B, 400 nM for IKK-β, an **EC_{50}** of ~1 μM for PPARα/PPARβ.

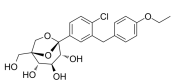


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ertugliflozin

(PF-04971729) Cat. No.: HY-15461

Ertugliflozin (PF-04971729) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2), with an IC_{50} of 0.877 nM for h-SGLT2. Has the potential for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

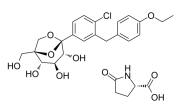


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ertugliflozin L-pyroglutamic acid

(PF-04971729 L-pyroglutamic acid) Cat. No.: HY-15461A

Ertugliflozin L-pyroglutamic acid (PF-04971729 L-pyroglutamic acid) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2), with an IC_{50} of 0.877 nM for h-SGLT2. Has the potential for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

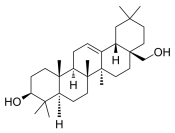


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Erythrodiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2419

Erythrodiol is an olive oil component. Erythrodiol promotes Cholesterol efflux (ChE) by selectively inhibiting the degradation of **ABCA1** protein. Erythrodiol is a good candidate to be further explored for therapeutic or preventive application in the context of atherosclerosis.

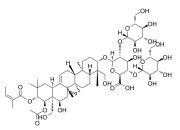


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Escin IB

Cat. No.: HY-N0555

Escin IB is a saponin isolated from skin and the endosperm of seeds of horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum). Escin IB shows inhibitory effect on **pancreatic lipase** activity.

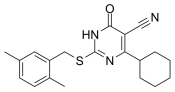


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

ESI-08

Cat. No.: HY-136172

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

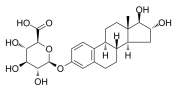


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Estriol 3-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-113169

Estriol-3-glucuronide exists in amniotic fluid during normal pregnancy and occurs naturally in urine.

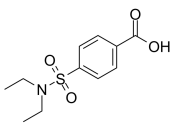


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etebenecid

Cat. No.: HY-B0939

Etebenecid is a uricosuric agents, lower uric acid levels in the body by increasing the elimination of uric acid by the kidneys, also inhibits penicillin tubular secretion.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eteplirsen

(AVI 4658)

Cat. No.: HY-108753

Eteplirsen (AVI 4658) is a synthetic antisense oligonucleotide. Eteplirsen can be used for Duchenne muscular dystrophy research.

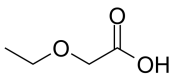
Eteplirsen

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

Ethoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W027555

Ethoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



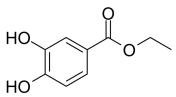
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Ethyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-W016409

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate), an antioxidant, is a **prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor found in the testa of peanut seeds. Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate protects myocardium by activating **NO synthase** and generating mitochondrial **ROS**.

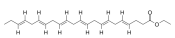


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl docosa-4,7,10,13,16,19-hexaenoate

Cat. No.: HY-W011120

Ethyl cis-4,7,10,13,16,19-Docosahexaenoate, the ethyl ester of Docosahexaenoate (DHA), is enriched in the ethyl ester fraction by the selective alcoholysis of fatty acid ethyl esters originating from tuna oil with lauryl alcohol.

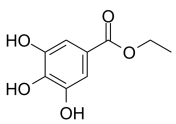


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Ethyl gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0525

Ethyl gallate is a nonflavonoid phenolic compound and also a scavenger of hydrogen peroxide.

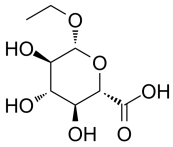


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Ethyl glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-113093

Ethyl glucuronide is an endogenous metabolite.

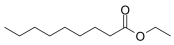


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Ethyl nonanoate

Cat. No.: HY-129623

Ethyl nonanoate is a rich ester in spirits and its presence is commonly related to the pleasant fruity bouquet of alcoholic beverages. Ethyl nonanoate is an **endogenous metabolite**.

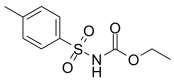


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Ethyl tosylcarbamate

Cat. No.: HY-135337

Ethyl tosylcarbamate is an intermediate in the synthesis of Gliclazide (G409877). Gliclazide is a whole-cell beta-cell ATP-sensitive potassium currents blocker with an IC_{50} of 184 nM.

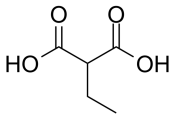


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethylmalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-34740

Ethylmalonic acid is non-carcinogenic potentially toxic and associated with anorexia nervosa and malonyl-CoA decarboxylase deficiency.

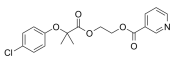


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Etofibrate

Cat. No.: HY-A0127

Etofibrate is the ethandiol-1,2 diester of the nicotinic and clofibric acids. Etofibrate has been shown to be a potent hypolipidemic agent in animal and human.



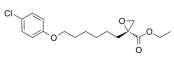
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Etomoxir

((R)-(+)-Etomoxir)

Cat. No.: HY-50202

Etomoxir ((R)-(+)-Etomoxir) is an irreversible inhibitor of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a (**CPT-1a**), inhibits fatty acid oxidation (FAO) through CPT-1a and inhibits palmitate β-oxidation in human, rat and guinea pig.



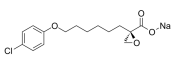
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Etomoxir sodium salt

((R)-(+)-Etomoxir sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-50202A

Etomoxir((R)-(+)-Etomoxir) sodium salt is an irreversible inhibitor of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a (**CPT-1a**), inhibits fatty acid oxidation (FAO) through CPT-1a and inhibits palmitate β-oxidation in human, rat and guinea pig.



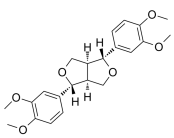
Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Eudesmin

((-)-Eudesmin; Eudesmine; (-)-Eudesmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2357

Eudesmin ((-)-Eudesmin) impairs adipogenic differentiation via inhibition of **S6K1** signaling pathway. Eudesmin possesses diverse therapeutic effects, including anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, and anti-bacterial activities.

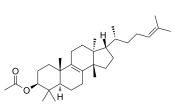


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Euphol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-138142

Euphol acetate is a triterpene that can be isolated from Euphorbia broteri. Euphol acetate is an inhibitor of hepatic transport proteins **organic anion-transporting polypeptide 1/3 (OATP1B1/3)**.

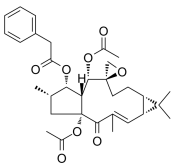


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbiasteroid

Cat. No.: HY-N2032

Euphorbiasteroid is a tricyclic diperpene of Euphorbia lathyris L., inhibits tyrosinase, and increases the phosphorylation of **AMPK**, with anti-cancer, anti-virus, anti-obesity and multidrug resistance-modulating effect.

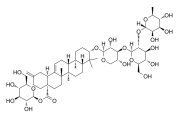


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eupteleasaponin I

Cat. No.: HY-N5095

Eupteleasaponin I is a component of Euptelea polyandra, may has gastroprotective activity.



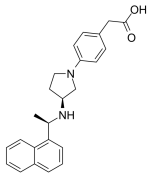
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Evocalcet

(KHK7580)

Cat. No.: HY-17613

Evocalcet has an activating effect on **calcium sensing receptor** (**CaSR**) extracted from patent WO 2017061621 A1, compound A.



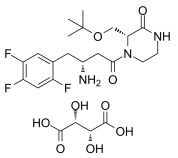
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Evogliptin tartrate

(DA-1229 tartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-117985B

Evogliptin tartrate is a potent, orally bioavailable and selective **dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)** inhibitor, with antidiabetic activity. Evogliptin tartrate has potential for anti-atherosclerosis therapy that targets arterial inflammation.

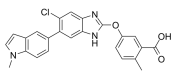


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EX229

Cat. No.: HY-112769

EX229, a Benzimidazole derivative, is a potent and allosteric activator of AMP-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**), with K_ds of 0.06 μM, 0.06 μM and 0.51 μM for α1β1γ1, α2β1γ1 and α1β2γ1 in biolayer interferometry, respectively.



Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Exendin-3/4 (59-86)

Cat. No.: HY-P1223

Exendin-3/4 (59-86) is a Exendin-4 peptide derivative.

KQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS

Purity: 97.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Exendin-3/4 (64-86)

Cat. No.: HY-P1447

Exendin-3/4 (64-86) is a polypeptide from patent CN 106029087 A. The incretin receptor ligands are derived from multiple skin toxicity Shan exosomes -3 skin of SDGTFTSDLSKQM Di EAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS.

EAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS

Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Exendin-4

(Exenatide)

Cat. No.: HY-13443

Exendin-4 (Exenatide), a 39 amino acid peptide, is a long-acting **glucagon-like** peptide-1 receptor agonist with an IC_{50} of 3.22 nM.

HGEGTFTSDLSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS-NH_2

Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Exendin-4 acetate

(Exenatide acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-13443A

Exendin-4 acetate (Exenatide acetate), a 39 amino acid peptide, is a long-acting **glucagon-like** peptide-1 receptor agonist with an IC_{50} of 3.22 nM.

HGEGTFTSDLSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS-NH_2

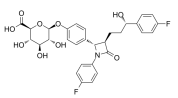
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ezetimibe phenoxy glucuronide

(Ezetimibe glucuronide; Ezetimibe β-D-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-135391

Ezetimibe phenoxy glucuronide (Ezetimibe glucuronide) is the active metabolite of Ezetimibe. Antihyperlipoproteinemic activity. Ezetimibe is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor.



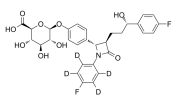
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ezetimibe phenoxy glucuronide-d4

(Ezetimibe glucuronide-d4; Ezetimibe β-D-glucuronide-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-135391S

Ezetimibe phenoxy glucuronide-D4 (Ezetimibe glucuronide-D4) is the deuterium labeled Ezetimibe phenoxy glucuronide. Ezetimibe phenoxy glucuronide is the active metabolite of Ezetimibe. Antihyperlipoproteinemic activity. Ezetimibe is a potent cholesterol absorption inhibitor.

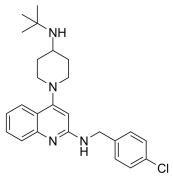


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ezurpimtrostat

Cat. No.: HY-137978

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).

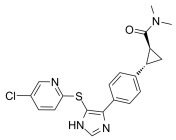


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FAAH-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-111389

FAAH-IN-1 is a fatty acid amide hydrolase (**FAAH**) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 145 nM and 650 nM for rat and human FAAH, respectively.



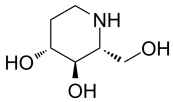
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fagomine

(D-Fagomine)

Cat. No.: HY-13005

Fagomine is a mild **glycosidase** inhibitor. The K_i of the iminosugar Fagomine is 4.8 μM, 39 μM, and 70 μM for Amyloglucosidase (A.niger), β-Glucosidase (bovine), and Isomaltase (yeast), respectively.

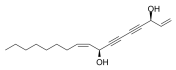


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Falcarindiol

Cat. No.: HY-N0364

Falcarindiol, an orally active polyacetylenic oxylipin, activates PPARγ and increases the expression of the cholesterol transporter ABCA1 in cells. Falcarindiol induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

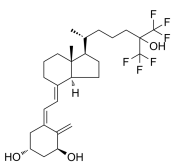


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Falecalcitriol

Cat. No.: HY-32342

Falecalcitriol(Fulstan; Hornel) is an analog of calcitriol; has a higher potency both in vivo and in vitro systems, and longer duration of action in vivo.



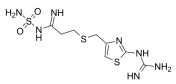
Purity: 95.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Famotidine

(MK-208)

Cat. No.: HY-B0377

Famotidine (MK-208) is a competitive histamine H2-receptor antagonist. Its main pharmacodynamic effect is the inhibition of gastric secretion.



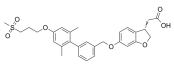
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fasiglifam

(TAK-875)

Cat. No.: HY-10480

Fasiglifam (TAK-875) is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable **GPR40** agonist with EC_{50} of 72 nM.



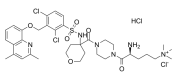
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Fasitibant chloride hydrochloride

(MEN16132)

Cat. No.: HY-106277A

Fasitibant chloride hydrochloride (MEN16132) is a potent, selective, high affinity, and longlasting nonpeptide **bradykinin B_2 (BK_2) receptor** antagonist.

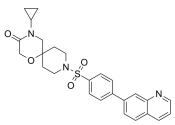


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FASN-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-12648

FASN-IN-4 is a potent inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (**FASN**) with an IC_{50} of 10 nM (WO2012064642A1, compound 29). FASN-IN-4 also inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** with an EC_{50} of 18.6nM.

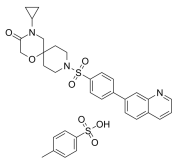


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg

FASN-IN-4 tosylate

Cat. No.: HY-12648A

FASN-IN-4 tosylate is a potent inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (**FASN**) with an IC_{50} of 10 nM (WO2012064642A1, compound 29). FASN-IN-4 tosylate also inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** with an EC_{50} of 18.6nM.

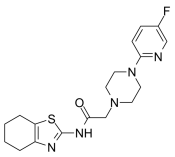


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FATP1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141699

FATP1-IN-1 is a fatty acid transport protein 1 **(FATP1)** inhibitor. FATP1-IN-1 is an inhibition of recombinant human or mouse acyl-CoA synthetase activity of FATP1, with the IC_{50} values of 0.046 μM or 0.60 μM, respectively.

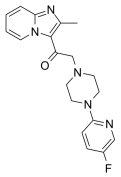


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FATP1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-141700

FATP1-IN-2, as an arylpiperazine derivative, is an orally active fatty acid transport protein 1 (**FATP1**) inhibitor (human IC_{50}=0.43 μM, mouse IC_{50}=0.39 μM).

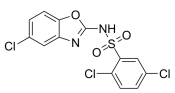


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FBPase-1 inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-136717

FBPase-1 inhibitor-1 (compound 1) is a allosteric inhibitor of **fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase-1)**.



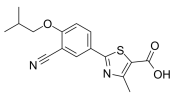
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Febuxostat

(TEI 6720; TMX 67)

Cat. No.: HY-14268

Febuxostat (TEI 6720) is selective **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

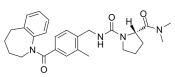


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fedovapagon

Cat. No.: HY-14887

Fedovapagon is a selective **vasopressin V2 receptor (V2R)** agonist with an EC_{50} of 24 nM, which is being developed for the treatment of nocturia.



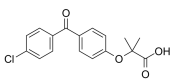
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fenofibric acid

(FNF acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0760

Fenofibric acid, an active metabolite of fenofibrate, is a **PPAR** activitor, with EC_{50}s of 22.4 μM, 1.47 μM, and 1.06 μM for PPARα, PPARγ and PPARδ, respectively; Fenofibric acid also inhibits **COX-2** enzyme activity, with an IC_{50} of 48 nM.

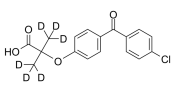


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fenofibric acid-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0760S

Fenofibric acid-d6 (FNF acid-d6) is the deuterium labeled Fenofibric acid.



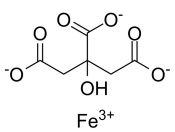
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ferric citrate

(Iron(III) citrate; Zerenex)

Cat. No.: HY-N1428C

Ferric citrate (Iron(III) citrate), an orally active iron supplement, is an efficacious phosphate binder. Ferric citratee can be used for iron deficiency anemia and chronic kidney disease (CKD) research.

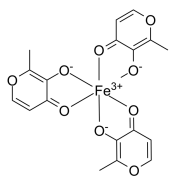


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Ferric maltol

Cat. No.: HY-108017

Ferric maltol is an orally active complex of a single ferric ion (Fe^{3+}). Ferric maltol has tha potential for iron deficiency anemia treatment in inflammatory bowel disease.

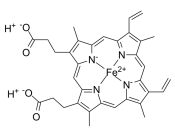


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ferroheme

Cat. No.: HY-111914A

Ferroheme, a complex of ferrous iron and a porphyrin, is an isosteric inhibitor of fatty acid binding to rat liver fatty acid binding protein.

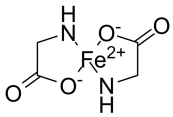


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ferrous bisglycinate

Cat. No.: HY-130078

Ferrous bisglycinate is an orally active iron fortificants and therapeutic iron supplements. Ferrous bisglycinate can be used for the research of iron deficiency anemia.

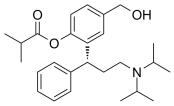


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Fesoterodine

Cat. No.: HY-70053

Fesoterodine is an orally active, nonsubtype selective, competitive **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with **pK_i** values of 8.0, 7.7, 7.4, 7.3, 7.5 for M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 receptors, respectively. Fesoterodine is used for the overactive bladder (OAB).

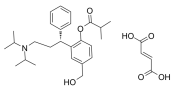


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fesoterodine fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-A0030

Fesoterodine Fumarate is an orally active, nonsubtype selective, competitive **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with **pK_i** values of 8.0, 7.7, 7.4, 7.3, 7.5 for M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 receptors, respectively. Fesoterodine Fumarate is used for the overactive bladder (OAB).

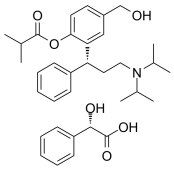


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fesoterodine L-mandelate

Cat. No.: HY-70053A

Fesoterodine L-mandelate is an orally active, nonsubtype selective, competitive **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with **pK_i** values of 8.0, 7.7, 7.4, 7.3, 7.5 for M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 receptors, respectively. Fesoterodine L-mandelate is used for the overactive bladder (OAB).



Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Fetuin, Fetal Bovine Serum

Cat. No.: HY-P2352

Fetuin, Fetal Bovine Serum is a liver-secreted 64 kDa plasma glycoprotein isolated from fetal bovine serum. Fetuin, Fetal Bovine Serum inhibits trypsin activity and promote cellular attachment, growth, and differentiation.

Fetuin, Fetal Bovine Serum

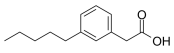
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Fezagepras

(Setogepram; PBI-4050)

Cat. No.: HY-100775A

Fezagepras (Setogepram) 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.



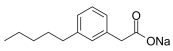
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fezagepras sodium

(Setogepram sodium; PBI-4050 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-100775

Fezagepras (Setogepram) 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.

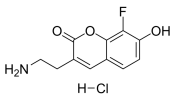


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FFN270 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131007

FFN270 hydrochloride, a fluorescent tracer of norepinephrine, is a fluorescent substrate of the norepinephrine and vesicular monoamine transporters.



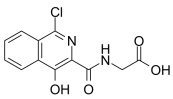
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FG-2216

(IOX3; YM311)

Cat. No.: HY-15641

FG-2216 (IOX3) is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **HIF prolyl hydroxylase-2 (PHD2)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 3.9 nM. FG-2216 induces robust erythropoietin and modest fetal hemoglobin in vivo.

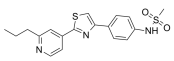


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FGH10019

Cat. No.: HY-16207

FGH10019 is a novel sterol regulatory element-binding protein (**SREBP**) inhibitor with **IC_{50}** of 1 μM.

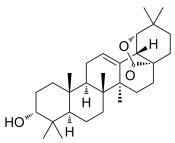


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ficusonolide

Cat. No.: HY-N10064

Ficusonolide has significant antidiabetic activity with a possible mechanism of interaction with dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (DPP-IV), protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP-1B), α-glucosidase, and α-amylase.



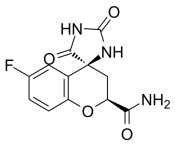
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fidarestat

(SNK 860)

Cat. No.: HY-105185

Fidarestat (SNK 860) is an inhibitor of **aldose reductase**, with IC_{50}s of 26 nM, 33 μM, and 1.8 μM for aldose reductase, AKR1B10 and V301L AKR1B10, respectively; Fidarestat (SNK 860) has the potential to treat diabetic disease.



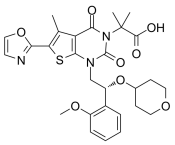
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Firsocostat

(ND-630; GS-0976; NDI-010976)

Cat. No.: HY-16901

Firsocostat (ND-630; GS-0976; NDI-010976) is an acetyl-CoA carboxylase (**ACC**) inhibitor; inhibits human ACC1 and ACC2 with IC_{50} values of 2.1 and 6.1 nM, respectively.

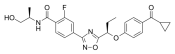


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Firuglipel

Cat. No.: HY-109032

Firuglipel (DS-8500a) is an orally available, potent and selective **GPR119** agonist.

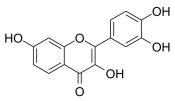


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fisetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0182

Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.

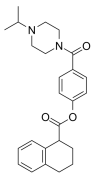


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

FK-448 Free base

Cat. No.: HY-100193

FK-448 Free base is an effective and specific inhibitor of **chymotrypsin**, with an IC_{50} of 720 nM.

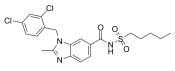


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FK614

Cat. No.: HY-101292

FK614 is an orally active, non-thiazolidinedione (TZD) type, and selective **PPARγ** modulator (SPPARM). FK614 functions as a **PPARγ** agonist with potent anti-diabetic activity in vivo. FK614 has different effects on the activation of **PPARγ** at each stage of adipocyte differentiation.

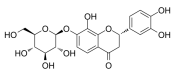


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flavanomarein

Cat. No.: HY-N7675

Flavanomarein is a predominant flavonoid of Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt with protective effects against diabetic nephropathy. Flavanomarein has good antioxidative, antidiabetic, antihypertensive and anti-hyperlipidemic activities.



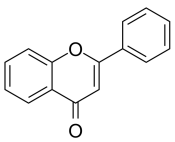
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Flavone

(2-Phenyl-4-chromone)

Cat. No.: HY-N2424

Flavone is an endogenous metabolite.

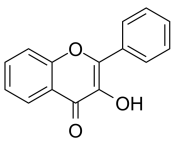


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Flavonol

Cat. No.: HY-107825

Flavonol is an endogenous metabolite.

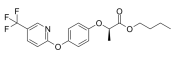


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fluazifop-P-butyl

Cat. No.: HY-B2007

Fluazifop-P-butyl, a graminicide from arylophenoxypropionate group, is a **acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACCase)** inhibitor.



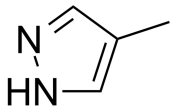
Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Fomepizole

(4-Methylpyrazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B0876

Fomepizole (4-Methylpyrazole) is a potent **cytochrome P450 (CYP2E1)** inhibitor. Fomepizole is a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme **alcohol dehydrogenase**. Fomepizole blocks further conversion of methanol and ethylene glycol to toxic metabolites.

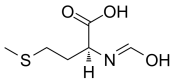


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

For-Met-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W016647

For-Met-OH is an endogenous metabolite.



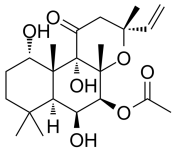
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Forskolin

(Coleonol; Colforsin)

Cat. No.: HY-15371

Forskolin (Coleonol) is a potent **adenylate cyclase** activator with an IC_{50} of 41 nM and an EC_{50} of 0.5 μM for **type I adenylyl cyclase**. Forskolin is also an inducer of intracellular **cAMP** formation.



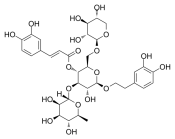
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Forsythoside F

(Arenarioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7397

Forsythoside F (Arenarioside) is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor and possesses antihyperuricemic effects in vivo.



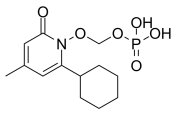
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fosciclopirox

(CPX-POM)

Cat. No.: HY-109174

Fosciclopirox suppresses growth of urothelial cancer by targeting the **γ-secretase** complex. Fosciclopirox selectively delivers the active metabolite, Ciclopirox (CPX), to the entire urinary tract. Ciclopirox has anticancer activity in a number of solid and hematologic malignancies.



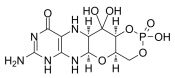
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fosdenopterin

(Precursor Z; BBP-870; ALXN-1101)

Cat. No.: HY-109145

Fosdenopterin (Precursor Z) is a synthetic cyclic pyranopterin monophosphate (cPMP). Fosdenopterin can be used for the research of molybdenum cofactor deficiency (MoCD) type A.

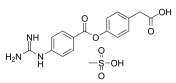


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FOY 251

Cat. No.: HY-19727A

FOY 251, an anti-proteolytic active metabolite Camostate (HY-13512), acts as a **proteinase** inhibitor. FOY 251 inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in cells assay.

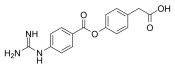


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

FOY 251 free base

Cat. No.: HY-19727

FOY 251 free base, an anti-proteolytic active metabolite of Camostate (HY-13512), acts as a **proteinase** inhibitor. FOY 25 free base inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection in cells assay.



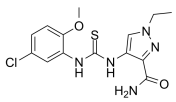
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FPH2

(BRD-9424)

Cat. No.: HY-12281

FPH2 induces of functional proliferation of primary human hepatocytes and may lead to the development of new therapeutics for liver diseases.

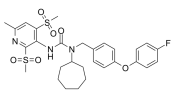


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FR-190809

Cat. No.: HY-122078

FR-190809 is a potent, nonadrenotoxic, orally efficacious acyl-CoA:cholesterol O-acyltransferase (**ACAT**) inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 45 nM.

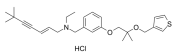


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FR194738

Cat. No.: HY-100303A

FR194738 is a **squalene epoxidase** inhibitor. FR194738 inhibits squalene epoxidase activity in HepG2 cell homogenates with an IC_{50} of 9.8 nM.

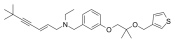


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

FR194738 free base

Cat. No.: HY-100303

FR194738 free base is a **squalene epoxidase** inhibitor. FR194738 inhibits squalene epoxidase activity in HepG2 cell homogenates with an IC_{50} of 9.8 nM.

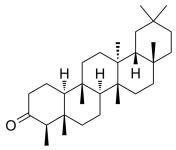


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Friedelin

Cat. No.: HY-N4110

Friedelin is isolated from isolated from the leaves of Maytenus ilicifolia(Mart).
Friedelin is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **CYP3A4** with **IC_{50}** and **K_i** values of 10.79 μM and 6.16 μM, respectively.

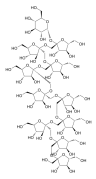


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP11/GF10

Cat. No.: HY-N7008

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP11/GF10 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=11). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 10 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.



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

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP12/GF11

Cat. No.: HY-N7009

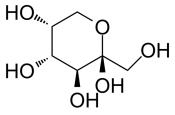
Fructo-oligosaccharide DP12/GF11 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=12). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 11 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

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

Fructose

Cat. No.: HY-N0395

Fructose is a simple ketonic monosaccharide found in many plants, where it is often bonded to glucose to form the disaccharide sucrose.



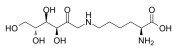
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fructosyl-lysine

(Fructoselysine)

Cat. No.: HY-129380

Fructosyl-lysine (Fructoselysine) is an **amadori glycation** product from the reaction of glucose and lysine by the Maillard reaction. Fructosyl-lysine is the **precursor** to glucosepane, a lysine–arginine protein cross-link that can be an indicator in diabetes detection.



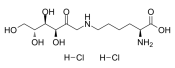
Purity: ≥93.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructosyl-lysine dihydrochloride

(Fructoselysine dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-129380A

Fructosyl-lysine (Fructoselysine) dihydrochloride is an **amadori glycation** product from the reaction of glucose and lysine by the Maillard reaction.

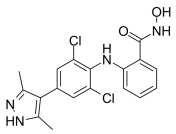


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FTO-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138843

FTO-IN-1 is a **fat mass and obesity-associated enzyme (FTO)** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018157843A1, compound 32, with an **IC_{50}** of <1 μM. FTO-IN-1 can be used for the research of cancer.

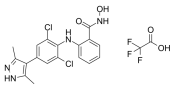


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FTO-IN-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-138843A

FTO-IN-1 TFA is a **fat mass and obesity-associated enzyme (FTO)** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2018157843A1, compound 32, with an IC_{50} of <1 μM. FTO-IN-1 TFA can be used for the research of cancer.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

FTSDVSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS

Cat. No.: HY-P1229

FTSDVSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS is an Exendin-4 peptide derivative.

Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Fucoidan

Cat. No.: HY-132179

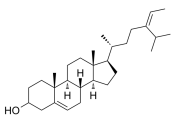
Fucoidan, a biologically active polysaccharide, is an efficient inhibitor of α-amylase and α-glucosidase. Anticoagulant, antitumor, antioxidant and antisteatotic activities.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Fucosterol

Cat. No.: HY-N4103

Fucosterol is a sterol isolated from algae, seaweed or diatoms. Fucosterol exhibits various biological activities, including antioxidant, anti-adipogenic, blood cholesterol reducing, anti-diabetic and anti-cancer activities.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Fucoxanthin

(all-trans-Fucoxanthin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2302

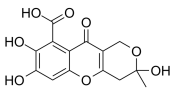
Fucoxanthin is a marine carotenoid and shows anti-obesity, anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.

Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fulvic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-122515

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.

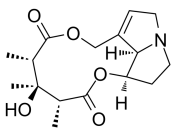


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fulvine

Cat. No.: HY-133589

Fulvine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from the seeds of Crotalaria fulva. Fulvine is **hepatotoxic** and can be used to induce hypertensive pulmonary vascular disease in vivo.

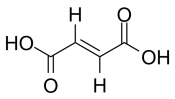


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015883

Fumaric acid, associated with fumarase deficiency, is identified as an oncometabolite or an endogenous, cancer causing metabolite.

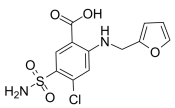


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Furosemide

Cat. No.: HY-B0135

Furosemide is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **$Na^+/K^+/2Cl^-$ (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

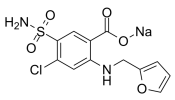


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Furosemide sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0135A

Furosemide sodium is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **$Na^+/K^+/2Cl^-$ (NKCC) cotransporter**, NKCC1 and NKCC2.

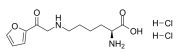


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Furosine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-139078

Furosine dihydrochloride, an amino acid derivative, is an important chemical marker of early-stage Maillard reactions. Furosine dihydrochloride is closely related to a variety of diseases such as diabetes.

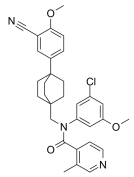


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FXR/TGR5 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-142159

FXR/TGR5 agonist 1 has agonist action on **FXR** and **TGR5**, and can be used for the treatment of fatty liver disease.

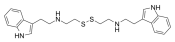


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

G6PD activator AG1

Cat. No.: HY-123962

G6PD activator AG1 is a potent and selective **glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD)** activator with an EC_{50} of 3 μM. G6PD activator AG1 reduces hemolysis of human erythrocytes.

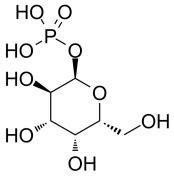


Purity: 96.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Galactose 1-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113143

Galactose 1-phosphate is an intermediate in the galactose metabolism and nucleotide sugars.

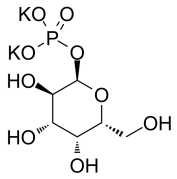


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Galactose 1-phosphate Potassium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113143A

Galactose 1-phosphate Potassium salt is is an intermediate in the galactose metabolism and nucleotide sugars.



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

Galantide

Cat. No.: HY-P0262

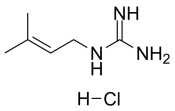
Galantide, a non-specific **galanin receptor** antagonist, is a peptide consisting of fragments of galanin and substance P. Galantide recognizes two classes of galanin binding sites (K_D<0.1 nM and ~6 nM) in the rat hypothalamus.

Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Galegine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0930B

Galegine hydrochloride, a guanidine derivative, contributes to weight loss in mice. Guanidine hydrochloride is the compound derived from G. officinalis, which gave rise to the biguanides, metformin and phenformin.



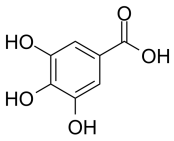
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**. Gallic acid has various activities, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticance activities.



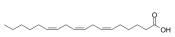
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gamma-Linolenic acid

(γ-Linolenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7140

Gamma-linolenic acid (γ-Linolenic acid) is an omega-6 (n-6), 18 carbon (18C-) polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) extracted from human milk and several botanical seed oils. Gamma-linolenic acid supplements could restore needed PUFAs and mitigate the disease.



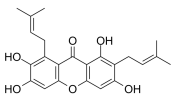
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Gamma-Mangostin

(γ-Mangostin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1957

Gamma-Mangostin is a novel competitive **5-hydroxytryptamine 2A (5-HT2A) receptors** antagonist, purified from the fruit hull of the medicinal plant Garcinia mangostana.

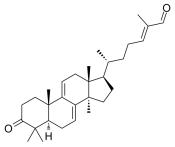


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ganoderal A

Cat. No.: HY-N2221

Ganoderal A, an oxygenated sterol from G. lucidum, is a cholesterol synthesis inhibitor.

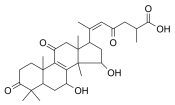


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganoderenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N2998

Ganoderenic acid A is a lanostane-type triterpene. Ganoderenic acid A is a potent inhibitor of **β-glucuronidase**. Ganoderenic acid A has a potent hepatoprotective effect against CCl4-induced liver injury.

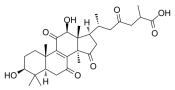


Purity: 97.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid C6

Cat. No.: HY-N2461

Ganoderic acid C6 has **aldose reductase** inhibitory activity.

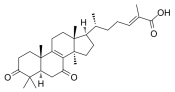


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid DM

Cat. No.: HY-120140

Ganoderic acid DM, a natural triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, induces DNA damage, G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human breast cancer cells. Ganoderic acid DM as a specific inhibitor of osteoclastogenesis.

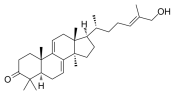


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderol A

Cat. No.: HY-N3925

Ganoderol A is a terpenoid extracted from Ganoderma lucidum with antimicrobial activities. Ganoderol A inhibits cholesterol synthesis pathway and has significant anti-inflammatory activity and protection against ultraviolet A (UVA) damage.



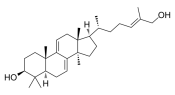
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderol B

(Ganodermadiol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2223

Ganoderol B is a potent **α-glucosidase** inhibitor. Ganoderol B has high α-glucosidase inhibition with an IC_{50} of 48.5 μg/mL (119.8 μM).

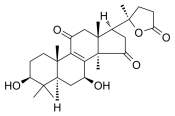


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganolactone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2234

Ganolactone B is a lanostane-type triterpene isolated from the fruiting bodies of G. sinense.



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

Gastric mucin

Cat. No.: HY-B2196

Gastric mucin is a large glycoprotein which is thought to play a major role in the protection of the gastrointestinal tract from acid, proteases, pathogenic microorganisms, and mechanical trauma.

Gastric mucin

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

Gastrin I (1-14), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1806

Gastrin I (1-14), human is 1-14 fragment of human gastrin I peptide. Gastrin I is an endogenous, gastrointestinal peptide hormone. Gastrin is the major hormonal regulator of gastric acid secretion.

{Glp}-GPWLEEEEEAYGW

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

Gastrin I (1-14), human TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1806A

Gastrin I (1-14), human TFA is 1-14 fragment of human gastrin I peptide. Gastrin I is an endogenous, gastrointestinal peptide hormone. Gastrin is the major hormonal regulator of gastric acid secretion.

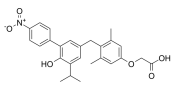
{Glp}-GPWLEEEEEAYGW (TFA salt)

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

GC 14

Cat. No.: HY-111442

GC 14 is a selective **thyroid hormone receptor** antagonist, with IC_{50} values of 35 nM and 200 nM for hTRβ and hTRα, respectively.

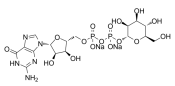


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GDP-α-D-mannose disodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7389B

GDP-α-D-mannose disodium is the donor substrate for mannosyltransferases and the precursor of GDP-β-L-fucose. GDP-α-D-mannose disodium gives a competitive inhibition with respect to GTP (K_i 14.7 μM) and an uncompetitive inhibition with respect to mannose-1-P (K_i 115 μM).



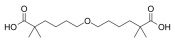
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gemcabene

(PD-72953)

Cat. No.: 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...



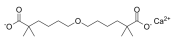
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gemcabene calcium

(PD-72953 calcium)

Cat. No.: 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,...



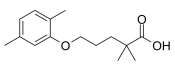
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gemfibrozil

(CI-719)

Cat. No.: HY-B0258

Gemfibrozil is an activator of **PPAR-α**, used as a lipid-lowering drug; Gemfibrozil is also a nonselective inhibitor of several **P450** isoforms, with K_i values for CYP2C9, 2C19, 2C8, and 1A2 of 5.8, 24, 69, and 82 μM, respectively.

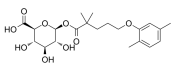


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gemfibrozil 1-O-β-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-129993

Gemfibrozil 1-O-β-Glucuronide, a metabolite of Gemfibrozil (CI-719; HY-B0258), is a potent and competitive **P450 (CYP)** isoform CYP2C8 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.07 μM.



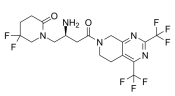
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Gemigliptin

(LC15-0444)

Cat. No.: HY-14892

Gemigliptin (LC15-0444) is a highly selective, reversible and competitive dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (**DPP-4**) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10.3 nM for human recombinant DPP-4. Gemigliptin exhibits potent anti-glycation properties.



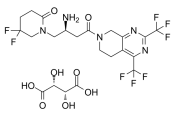
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gemigliptin tartrate

(LC15-0444 tartrate)

Cat. No.: HY-14892A

Gemigliptin tartrate (LC15-0444 tartrate) is a highly selective, reversible and competitive dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (**DPP-4**) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10.3 nM for human recombinant DPP-4. Gemigliptin tartrate exhibits potent anti-glycation properties.



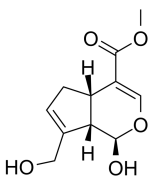
Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Genipin

((+)-Genipin)

Cat. No.: HY-17389

Genipin ((+)-Genipin) is a natural crosslinking reagent derived from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits. Genipin inhibits UCP2 (uncoupling protein 2) in cells.

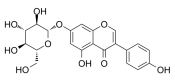


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Genistin (Genistine; Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0595

Genistin (Genistine), an isoflavone belonging to the phytoestrogen family, is a potent anti-adipogenic and anti-lipogenic agent. Genistin attenuates cellular growth and promotes apoptotic cell death breast cancer cells through modulation of **ERalpha** signaling pathway.

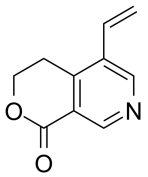


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Gentianine

Cat. No.: HY-N6039

Gentianine, an active metabolite of Swertiamarin, has anti-diabetic effect and anti-inflammatory property.

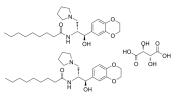


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Genz-123346

Cat. No.: HY-12744A

Genz-123346 is a potent, orally available **glucosylceramide synthase** inhibitor. Genz-123346 blocks the conversion of ceramide to glucosylceramide (GL1) and inhibits GM1 with an IC_{50} value of 14 nM.

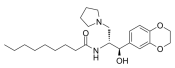


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Genz-123346 free base

Cat. No.: HY-12744

Genz-123346 (free base) is an inhibitor of **GL1 synthase** that blocks the conversion of ceramide to GL1; inhibits GM1 with IC_{50} value of 14 nM.



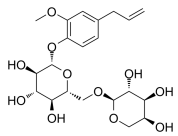
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Geoside

(Gein; Eugenyl vicianoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6903

Geoside (Gein) is a natural compound isolated from stevia rebaudiana.

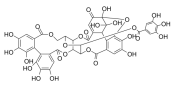


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geraniin

Cat. No.: HY-N0472

Geraniin is a **TNF-α** releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an IC_{50} of 43 μM.

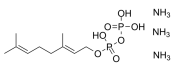


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Geranyl pyrophosphate triammonium

Cat. No.: HY-114295A

Geranyl pyrophosphate triammonium is a key intermediate in the isoprenoid biosynthesis pathway (IBP). Geranyl pyrophosphate triammonium plays key roles in cellular metabolism and is responsible for the production of both sterol and non-sterol isoprenoids.

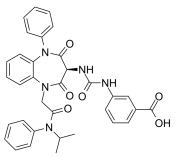


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GI 181771

Cat. No.: HY-11076

GI 181771 is a **cholecystokinin 1** receptor agonist investigated for the treatment of obesity.



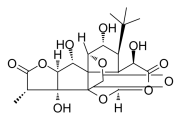
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginkgolide C

(BN-52022; Ginkgolide-C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0785

Ginkgolide C is a flavone isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves, possessing multiple biological functions, such as decreasing platelet aggregation and ameliorating Alzheimer disease.



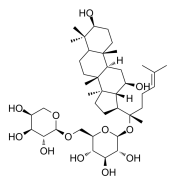
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginsenoside C-Y

(Ginsenoside Y)

Cat. No.: HY-N9389

Ginsenoside C-Y, a natural antioxidant, possesses antiphotoaging and antimelanogenesis activities.



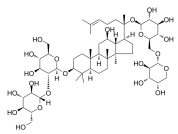
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rb2

(Ginsenoside C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0040

Ginsenoside Rb2 is one of the main bioactive components of ginseng extracts. Rb2 can upregulate **GPR120** gene expression. Ginsenoside Rb2 has antiviral effects.

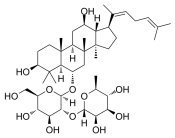


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg4

Cat. No.: HY-N6580

Ginsenoside Rg4 is a major protopanaxatriol type ginsenoside isolated from the leaves of Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer.



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

GIP (1-30) amide, porcine

Cat. No.: HY-P2541

GIP (1-30) amide, porcine is a full glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor agonist with high affinity equal to native GIP(1-42). GIP (1-30) amide, porcine is a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion and potent stimulator of insulin.

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

GIP (1-30) amide, porcine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2541A

GIP (1-30) amide, porcine TFA is a full glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor agonist with high affinity equal to native GIP(1-42). GIP (1-30) amide, porcine is a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion and potent stimulator of insulin.

Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GIP (1-30) amide,human

Cat. No.: HY-P2080

GIP (1-30) amide,human is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) fragment. GIP is an incretin hormone that stimulates insulin secretion and reduces postprandial glycaemic excursions.

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

GIP (1-30) amide,human acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P2080B

GIP (1-30) amide,human acetate is a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) fragment. GIP is an incretin hormone that stimulates insulin secretion and reduces postprandial glycaemic excursions.

Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GIP (3-42), human

Cat. No.: HY-P2542

GIP (3-42), human acts as a glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor antagonist, moderating the insulin secreting and metabolic actions of GIP in vivo.

Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GIP, human

(Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (GIP), human)

Cat. No.: HY-P0276

GIP, human, a peptide hormone consisting of 42 amino acids, is a stimulator of glucose-dependent insulin secretion and a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion. GIP, human acts as an incretin hormone released from intestinal K cells in response to nutrient ingestion.

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

GIP, human TFA

(Gastric Inhibitory Peptide (GIP), human TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0276A

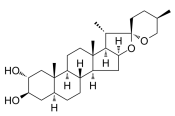
GIP, human TFA, a peptide hormone consisting of 42 amino acids, is a stimulator of **glucose-dependent insulin secretion** and a weak inhibitor of gastric acid secretion. GIP, human TFA acts as an incretin hormone released from intestinal K cells in response to nutrient ingestion.

Purity: 96.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Gitogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2574

Gitogenin is a natural steroid isolated from the whole plant of Tribulus longipetalus.

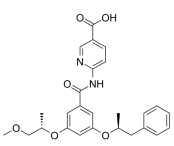


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

GKA50

Cat. No.: HY-15671

GKA50 is a potent **glucokinase** activator (EC_{50}=33 nM at 5 mM glucose). GKA50 stimulates insulin release from mouse islets of Langerhans. GKA50 is a glucose-like activator of beta-cell metabolism in rodent and human islets and a Ca^{2+}-dependent modulator of insulin secretion.

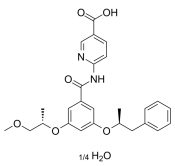


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

GKA50 quarterhydrate

Cat. No.: HY-15671A

GKA50 quarterhydrate is a potent **glucokinase** activator (EC_{50}=33 nM at 5 mM glucose) and stimulates insulin release from mouse islets of Langerhans.

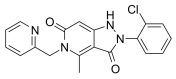


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GKT136901

Cat. No.: HY-101499

GKT136901 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **NADPH oxidase (NOX1/4)**, with K_is of 160 and 165 nM, respectively. GKT136901 is also a selective and direct scavenger of peroxynitrite.

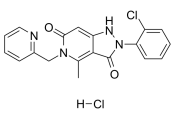


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GKT136901 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101499A

GKT136901 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **NADPH oxidase (NOX1/4)**, with K_is of 160 and 165 nM, respectively. GKT136901 hydrochloride is also a selective and direct scavenger of peroxynitrite.

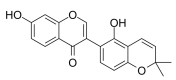


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glabrone

Cat. No.: HY-N4194

Glabrone is an isoflavone isolated from Glycyrrhiza glabra roots. Glabrone exhibits anti-influenza activity and significant PPAR-γ ligand-binding activity.



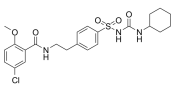
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glibenclamide

(Glyburide)

Cat. No.: HY-15206

Glibenclamide (Glyburide) is an orally active ATP-sensitive K^+ channel (K_{ATP}) inhibitor and can be used for the research of diabetes and obesity. Glibenclamide inhibits **P-glycoprotein**.

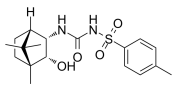


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Glibornuride

Cat. No.: HY-17451

Glibornuride is a blocker of ATP-sensitive K^+ channels (K_{ATP} **channel**) with a **p**K_i of 5.75. Antidiabetic agent.

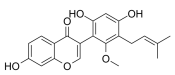


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glicoricone

Cat. No.: HY-N9329

Glicoricone, a phenolic compound, is isolated from a species of licorice. Glicoricone is an inhibitor of **monoamine oxidase (MAO)**, with an IC_{50} of 140 μM. Glicoricone binds to **estrogen receptor (ER)** and shows estrogen antagonist activity.



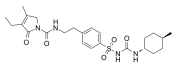
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glimepiride

(Glimperide; HOE-490)

Cat. No.: HY-B0104

Glimepiride (Glimperide) is a medium-to-long acting sulfonylurea anti-diabetic compound with an ED_{50} of 182 μg/kg.



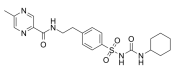
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Glipizide

(CP 28720; K 4024)

Cat. No.: HY-B0254

Glipizide (CP 2872; K 4024) a potent, orally active and sulfonylurea class **anti-diabetic** agent and can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research but not type 1.



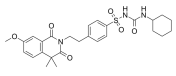
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gliquidone

(AR-DF 26)

Cat. No.: HY-B1114

Gliquidone (AR-DF 26) is an anti-diabetic drug in the sulfonylurea class, used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus type 2.

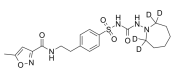


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glisoxepid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-A0176S

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

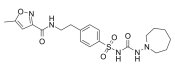


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Glisoxepide

Cat. No.: HY-A0176

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



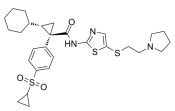
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Globalagliatin

(LY2608204)

Cat. No.: HY-13529

Globalagliatin (LY2608204) is a activator of glucokinase (GK) with EC50 of 42 nM.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLP-1 moiety from Dulaglutide

Cat. No.: HY-P1348

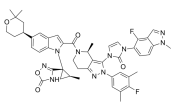
GLP-1 moiety from Dulaglutide is a 31-amino acid fragment of Dulaglutide which is a glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor (GLP-1) agonist, extracted from patent US 20160369010 A1.

Purity: 95.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-1 receptor agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-112185

GLP-1 receptor agonist 1 is a GLP-1 receptor agonist extracted from patent WO2018056453A1, Compound 67.

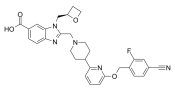


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLP-1 receptor agonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-129656

GLP-1 receptor agonist 3 is a **GLP-1 receptor** agonist extracted from patent WO2018109607A1, Example 4A-1, has EC_{50}s of 1.1 nM and 13 nM in Clone H6 and Clone C6 cell lines assay, respectively.

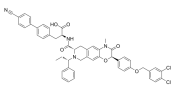


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-1 receptor agonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-129657

GLP-1 receptor agonist 4 is a **glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1R)** agonist extracted from patent WO2009111700A2, compound 87, has an EC_{50} of 64.5 nM. GLP-1 receptor agonist 4 can be used in the research for treatment of diabetes.

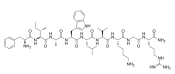


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-1(28-36)amide

Cat. No.: HY-P3101

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

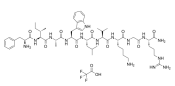


Purity: 96.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GLP-1(28-36)amide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3101A

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

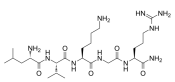


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-1(32-36)amide

Cat. No.: HY-P3102

GLP-1(32-36)amide, a pentapeptide, derived from the C terminus of the glucoregulatory hormone GLP-1. GLP-1(32-36)amide could inhibit weight gain and modulate whole body glucose metabolism in diabetic mice.

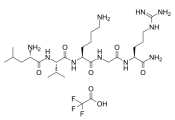


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GLP-1(32-36)amide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3102A

GLP-1(32-36)amide TFA, a pentapeptide, derived from the C terminus of the glucoregulatory hormone GLP-1. GLP-1(32-36)amide TFA could inhibit weight gain and modulate whole body glucose metabolism in diabetic mice.



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

GLP-1(7-36), amide (Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1)(7-36), amide; Human GLP-1 (7-36), amide)

Cat. No.: HY-P0054A

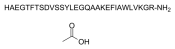
GLP-1(7-36), amide is a physiological incretin hormone that stimulates insulin secretion.

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

GLP-1(7-36), amide acetate (Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1)(7-36), amide acetate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-P0054

GLP-1(7-36), amide acetate is a major intestinal hormone that stimulates glucose-induced insulin secretion from β cells.



Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GLP-1(7-36), amide TFA (Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1)(7-36), amide TFA; Human GLP-1 (7-36), amide TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0054B

GLP-1(7-36), amide TFA is a major intestinal hormone that stimulates glucose-induced insulin secretion from β cells.

Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GLP-1(7-37)

Cat. No.: HY-P0055

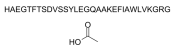
GLP-1(7-37) is an intestinal insulinotropic hormone that augments glucose induced insulin secretion.

Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

GLP-1(7-37) acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0055A

GLP-1(7-37) acetate is an intestinal insulinotropic hormone that augments glucose induced insulin secretion.



Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

GLP-1(9-36)amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1141

GLP-1(9-36)amide is a major metabolite of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide formed by the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4). GLP-1(9-36)amide acts as an antagonist to the human pancreatic **GLP-1 receptor**.

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

GLP-1(9-36)amide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1141A

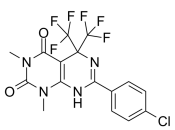
GLP-1(9-36)amide TFA is a major metabolite of glucagon-like peptide-1-(7-36) amide formed by the enzyme dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4). GLP-1(9-36)amide TFA acts as an antagonist to the human pancreatic **GLP-1 receptor**.

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

GLP-1R Antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-101116

GLP-1R Antagonist 1 (compound 5d) is an orally active, CNS penetrant and non-competitive antagonist of **glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor (GLP-1R)**, with an IC_{50} of 650 nM.

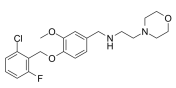


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLP-1R modulator C16

Cat. No.: HY-141839

GLP-1R modulator C16 is an allosteric modulator enhancing GLP-1 binding to GLP-1R via a transmembrane site (EC_{50} 8.43 ± 3.82 μM).

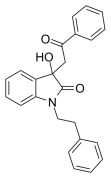


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-1R modulator C5

Cat. No.: HY-141840

GLP-1R modulator C5 is an allosteric modulator enhancing GLP-1 binding to GLP-1R via a transmembrane site (EC_{50} 1.59 ± 0.53 μM).

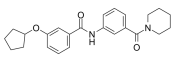


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-1R modulator L7-028

Cat. No.: HY-141842

GLP-1R modulator L7-028 is an allosteric modulator enhancing GLP-1 binding to GLP-1R via a transmembrane site (EC_{50} 11.01 ± 2.73 μM).



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

GLP-2(1-33)(human)

(GLP-2 (human); Glucagon-like peptide 2 (human))

Cat. No.: HY-P1024

GLP-2(1-33) (human) is an enteroendocrine hormone which can bind to the **GLP-2 receptor** and stimulate the growth of intestinal epithelium.

Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-2(3-33)

Cat. No.: HY-P2625

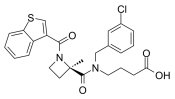
GLP-2(3-33), generated naturally by dipeptidylpeptidase IV (DPPIV), acts as a partial agonist on **GLP-2 receptor** (EC_{50}=5.8 nM).

Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLPG0974

Cat. No.: HY-12940

GLPG0974 is a **free fatty acid receptor-2 (FFA2/GPR43)** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 9 nM.



Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glucagon (1-29), bovine, human, porcine

(Porcine glucagon)

Cat. No.: HY-P0082

Glucagon (1-29), bovine, human, porcine is a peptide hormone, produced by pancreatic α-cells. Glucagon stimulates gluconeogenesis. Glucagon (1-29), bovine, human, porcine activates HNF4α and increases HNF4α phosphorylation.

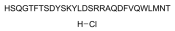
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Glucagon (1-29), bovine, human, porcine hydrochloride

(Porcine glucagon hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-P0082A

Glucagon (1-29), bovine, human, porcine hydrochloride is a peptide hormone, produced by pancreatic α-cells. Glucagon hydrochloride stimulates gluconeogenesis. Glucagon (1-29), bovine, human, porcine hydrochloride activates HNF4α and increases HNF4α phosphorylation.

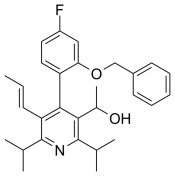


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucagon receptor antagonists-1

Cat. No.: HY-10036

Glucagon receptor antagonists-1 is a highly potent glucagon receptor antagonist.

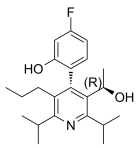


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Glucagon receptor antagonists-2

Cat. No.: HY-50158

Glucagon receptor antagonists-2 is a highly potent glucagon receptor antagonist.



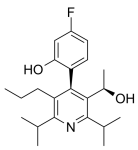
relative stereochemistry

Purity: 97.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucagon receptor antagonists-3

Cat. No.: HY-50159

Glucagon receptor antagonists-3 is a highly potent glucagon receptor antagonist.



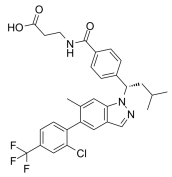
relative stereochemistry

Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucagon receptor antagonists-5

Cat. No.: HY-128781

Glucagon receptor antagonists-5 (compound 13K) is a potent and orally bioavailable indazole-based **glucagon receptor** antagonist (K_i=32 nM). Glucagon receptor antagonists-5 has potential for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).



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

Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human

Cat. No.: HY-P1841

Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human is a 33-amino acid peptide derived from the C-terminal of proglucagon and mainly produced by the intestinal L cells. Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human stimulates intestinal mucosal growth and decreases apoptosis of enterocytes .

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

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (1-37), human

(HuGLP-1)

Cat. No.: HY-P1145

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (1-37), human is a highly potent agonist of the **GLP-1 receptor**.

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

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (1-37), human TFA

(HuGLP-1 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1145A

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (1-37), human (TFA) is a highly potent agonist of the **GLP-1 receptor**.

Purity: 97.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 (GLP-1) (7-36)-Lys (Biotin), amide, human

Cat. No.: HY-P2535

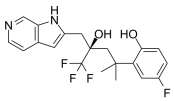
Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 (GLP-1) (7-36)-Lys (Biotin), amide, human is an N-terminal-labelled biotinylated GLP-1 (7-36) amide.

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

Glucocorticoid receptor agonist

Cat. No.: HY-14234

Glucocorticoid receptor agonist is a potent Glucocorticoid receptor agonist. IC50 value: Target:.

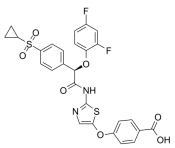


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glucokinase activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-101788

Glucokinase activator 1 is a liver-directed **glucokinase** activator with an EC_{50} of 34 nM.

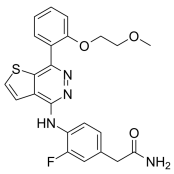


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLUT4 activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-128574

GLUT4 activator 1 (Compound 26b) is a potent glucose transporter type 4 (**GLUT4**) translocation activator with an EC_{50} of 0.14 μM.

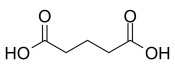


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W008820

Glutaric acid, C5 dicarboxylic acid, is an intermediate during the catabolic pathways of lysine and tryptophan. Glutaric acid affects pericyte contractility and migration. Glutaric acid is an indicator of glutaric aciduria type I.

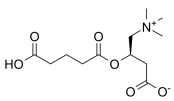


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glutarylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113005

Glutarylcarnitine is the diagnostic metabolite for malonic aciduria and glutaric aciduria type I monitored in most tandem mass spectrometry newborn screening programmes.

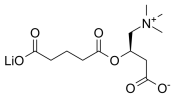


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glutarylcarnitine lithium

Cat. No.: HY-113005A

Glutarylcarnitine lithium is the diagnostic metabolite for malonic aciduria and glutaric aciduria type I monitored in most tandem mass spectrometry newborn screening programmes.



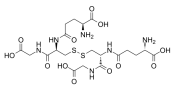
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glutathione oxidized

(L-Glutathione oxidized; GSSG; Oxiglutatione)

Cat. No.: HY-D0844

Glutathione oxidized (L-Glutathione oxidized) is produced by the oxidation of glutathione which is a major intracellular antioxidant and detoxifying agent.

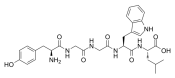


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gluten Exorphin B5

Cat. No.: HY-P1742

Gluten Exorphin B5 is an exogenous opioid peptides derived from wheat gluten, acts on **opioid receptor**, increases postprandial plasma insulin level in rats.

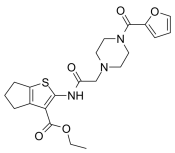


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLX351322

Cat. No.: HY-100111

GLX351322 is an inhibitor of NADPH oxidase 4 (**Nox4**), and inhibits hydrogen peroxide production from NOX4-overexpressing cells with an IC_{50} of 5 μM.

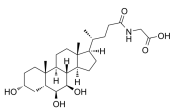


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gly-β-MCA

Cat. No.: HY-114392

Gly-β-MCA, a bile acid, is a potent, sable, intestine-selective and oral bioactive farnesoid X receptor **(FXR)** inhibitor that may be a candidate for the treatment of metabolic disorders.

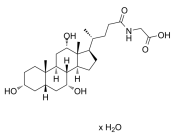


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glycocholic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N1423B

Glycocholic acid hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



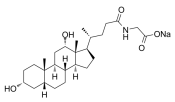
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Glycodeoxycholate Sodium

(Sodium glycyldeoxycholate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1427

Glycodeoxycholate Sodium is a bile salt.

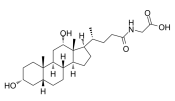


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycodeoxycholic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-125731

Glycodeoxycholic Acid is an endogenous metabolite.



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

Glycogen, Mussel

Cat. No.: HY-113511

Glycogen is a glycolytic intermediates and high-energy phosphates that can serve as a form of energy storage in humans, animals, fungi, and bacteria.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 50 mg

Glycogen, Oysters

Cat. No.: HY-113511A

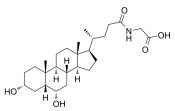
Glycogen, Oysters is a glycolytic intermediates and high-energy phosphates that can serve as a form of energy storage in humans, animals, fungi, and bacteria.

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

Glycohyodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-126995

Glycohyodeoxycholic acid is a major metabolite of Hyodeoxycholic acid in humans. Glycohyodeoxycholic acid has preventative effects on gallstone formation.

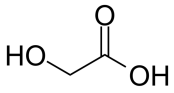


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glycolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015967

Glycolic acid is an inhibitor of **tyrosinase**, suppressing melanin formation and lead to a lightening of skin colour.

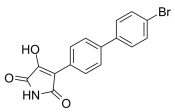


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Glycolic acid oxidase inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-22166

Glycolic acid oxidase inhibitor 1 is a **glycolate oxidase** inhibitor, extracted from patent EP0021228A1, in Table IV.

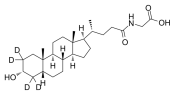


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glycolithocholic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-116374S

Glycolithocholic acid-d4 is the deuterium labeled Glycolithocholic acid.

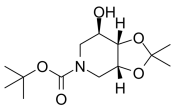


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycosidase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135670

Glycosidase-IN-1 (Compound 9) is a **glycosidase** inhibitor synthesized from D-mannose. Glycosidase-IN-1 be used to synthesize some immunosuppressive agents and β-glucosidase inhibitors. Glycosidase-IN-1 has hypoglycemic activity.

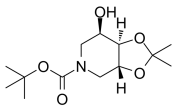


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycosidase-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-135670B

Glycosidase-IN-2 (Compound 20) is an azasugar class of **glycosidase** inhibitor. Glycosidase-IN-2 has hypoglycemic activity.

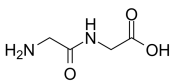


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-D0889

Glycylglycine is the simplest of all peptides and could function as a gamma-glutamyl acceptor.

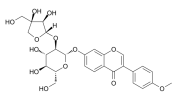


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Glycyroside

Cat. No.: HY-N6984

Glycyroside is a isoflavone diglycoside isolated from Glycyrrhiza eurycarpa P. C. Li.

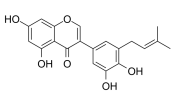


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycyrrhisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N3962

Glycyrrhisoflavone, an active prenylflavonoid, inhibits **α-glucosidase**.



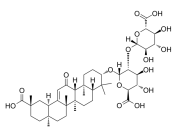
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycyrrhizic acid

(Glycyrrhizin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0184

Glycyrrhizic acid is a triterpenoid saponinl, acting as a direct **HMGB1** antagonist, with anti-tumor, anti-diabetic activities.



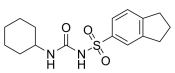
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Glyhexamide

(SQ 15860; Serbose; Subose)

Cat. No.: HY-U00012

Glyhexamide is an effective hypoglycemic agent in adult diabetics.

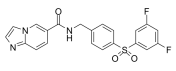


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GNE-617

Cat. No.: HY-15766

GNE-617 is a specific **NAMPT** inhibitor that inhibits the biochemical activity of NAMPT with an IC_{50} of 5 nM and exhibits efficacy in xenograft models of cancer.

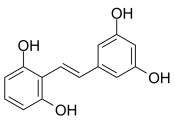


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gnetol

Cat. No.: HY-126052

Gnetol is a phenolic compound isolated from the root of Gnetum ula Brongn. Gnetol potently inhibits **COX-1** (IC_{50} of 0.78 μM) and **HDAC**. Gnetol is a potent **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.5 μM for murine tyrosinase and suppresses melanin biosynthesis.

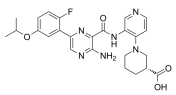


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GNF4877

Cat. No.: HY-129492

GNF4877 is a potent **DYRK1A** and **GSK3β** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6nM and 16nM, respectively, which leads to blockade of nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFATc) nuclear export and increased β-cell proliferation (EC_{50} of 0.66μM for mouse β (R7T1) cells).

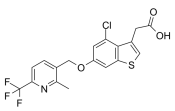


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GOAT-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-103479

GOAT-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **ghrelin O-acyltransferase (GOAT)**, which could be useful for the prophylaxis or treatment of obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, metabolic, non-alcoholic fatty liver, steatohepatitis, sarcopenia, appetite control, alcohol/narcotic dependence,...



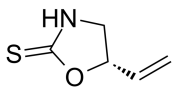
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Goitrin

((S)-Goitrin; L-5-Vinyl-2-thiooxazolidone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0224A

Goitrin ((S)-Goitrin), a product of glucosinolate-myrosinase reactions, is a potent inhibitor of **thyroid peroxidase**. Goitrin can inhibit iodine utilization by the thyroid. Goitrin also exhibits anti-influenza virus (**H1N1**) activity.

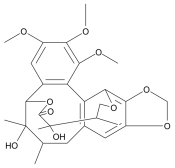


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2413

Gomisin D, a lignan compound isolated from Fructus Schisandra, is a potential antidiabetic and anti-Alzheimer's agent. Gomisin D inhibits **UDP-Glucuronosyltransferases** activity and scavenges ABTS(+) radicals.

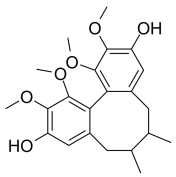


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gomisin J

Cat. No.: HY-N0385

Gomisin J is a small molecular weight lignan found in Schisandra chinensis and has been demonstrated to have vasodilatory activity.



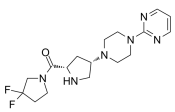
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gosogliptin

(PF-00734200; PF-734200)

Cat. No.: HY-10287

Gosogliptin is a potent and selective inhibitor of **dipeptidyl peptidase-IV** (**DPP-IV**).

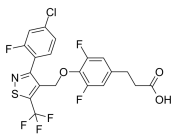


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

GPR120 Agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-108711

GPR120 Agonist 1 is a potent and selective **GPR120** agonist, and possesses promising antidiabetic effect and good safety profile to be a development candidate.

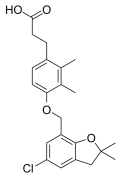


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPR120 Agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-111353

GPR120 Agonist 2 is a **GPR120** agonist extracted from patent US 20110313003 A1, example 209.

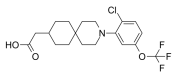


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GPR120 Agonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-101492

GPR120 Agonist 3 is a selective **Gpr120** agonist with a **logEC$_{50}$** of −7.62.

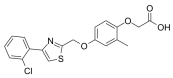


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GPR120 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-50162

GPR120 modulator 1 is a **G protein coupled receptor 120 (GPR120)** modulator extracted from patent US8394841B2, compound example F1. GPR120 modulator 1 can be used for the research of diseases associated with abnormal or deregulated GPR120, such as diabetes.

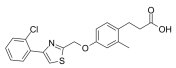


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GPR120 modulator 2

Cat. No.: HY-50172

GPR120 modulator 2 is a **G protein coupled receptor 120 (GPR120)** modulator extracted from patent US8394841B2, compound example F13. GPR120 modulator 2 can be used for the research of diseases associated with abnormal or deregulated GPR120, such as diabetes.

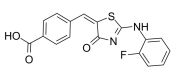


Purity: 97.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GPR35 agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-15705

GPR35 agonist 2 (compound 11) is a potent agonist of **GPR35**, with **EC$_{50}$**s of 26 and 3.2 nM in the β-arrestin and Ca^{2+} release assay, respectively.

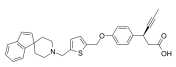


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPR40 Activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-13971

GPR40 Activator 1 is a potent GPR40 activator for treatment of type 2 diabetes. IC50 value: Target: GPR40 Preparation of spiropiperidine derivatives for use as antidiabetic agents By Hamdouchi, Chafiq; Lineswala, Jayana Pankaj; Maiti, Pranab From PCT Int. Appl.

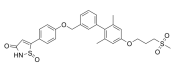


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GPR40 Activator 2

Cat. No.: HY-12647

GPR40 Activator 2 is a potent GPR40 activator from patents WO 2012147516 A1, WO 2012046869A1 and WO 2011078371 A1.

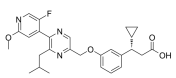


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GPR40 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111359

GPR40 agonist 1 is a potent and novel **GPR40** full agonist with an **EC$_{50}$** of 2 nM and 17 nM for hGPR40 and rGPR40, respectively.

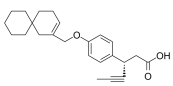


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPR40 Agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-U00395

GPR40 Agonist 2 is a **GPR40** agonist that can be used in the research of diabetes, extracted from patent WO2009054479A1.

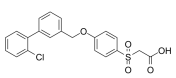


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPR40 agonist 4

Cat. No.: HY-103083

GPR40 agonist 4 is a potent **free fatty acid receptor 1** (**FFA1/ GPR40**) agonist with a **pEC$_{50}$** of 7.54.

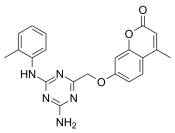


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GPR40/FFAR1 modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-111763

GPR40/FFAR1 modulator 1 is an agonist and an allosteric modulator for **Gq-coupled free fatty acid receptor 1 (GPR40/FFAR1)**.

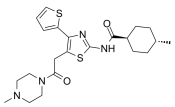


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPR81 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-135982

GPR81 agonist 1 is a potent and highly selective **GPR81** agonist, with **EC_{50}**s of 58 nM and 50 nM for human and mouse GPR81, respectively. GPR81 agonist 1 inhibits lipolysis in differentiated 3T3-L1 adipocytes.

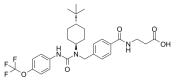


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GRA Ex-25

Cat. No.: HY-50675

GRA Ex-25 is an inhibitor of **glucagon receptor**, with **IC_{50}** of 56 and 55 nM for rat and human glucagon receptors, respectively.



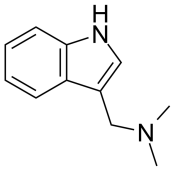
Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gramine

(Donaxine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0166

Gramine (Donaxine) is a natural alkaloid isolated from giant reed, acts as an active **adiponectin receptor (AdipoR)** agonist, with **IC_{50}**s of 3.2 and 4.2 μM for AdipoR2 and AdipoR1, respectively. Gramine is also a human and mouse **β2-Adrenergic receptor (β2-AR)** agonist.



Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Grape seed extract

Cat. No.: HY-N7072

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 **apoptotic** in human colorectal cancer cells.

Grape seed extract

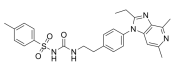
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Grapiprant

(CJ-023423; RQ-00000007; AAT-007)

Cat. No.: HY-16781

Grapiprant (CJ-023423) is a selective **EP4 receptor** antagonist whose physiological ligand is prostaglandin E_2 (PGE_2). Grapiprant displaces [^{3}H]-PGE_2 (1 nM) binding to dog recombinant **EP4 receptor** with **IC_{50}** value of 35 nM and **K_i** value of 24 nM.

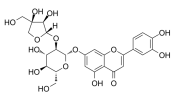


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Graveobioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4318

Graveobioside A is an anthoxanthin glycoside.



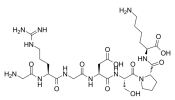
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GRGDSPK

(EMD 56574)

Cat. No.: HY-P0322

GRGDSPK (EMD 56574) is a peptide incluing Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD). GRGDSPK (EMD 56574) is an competitive and reversible inhibitory peptide for inhibiting integrin-fibronectin binding. GRGDSPK is used to study the role of integrins in bone formation and resorption.



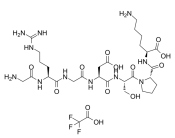
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GRGDSPK TFA

(EMD 56574 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0322A

GRGDSPK TFA (EMD 56574 TFA) is a peptide incluing Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD). GRGDSPK TFA is an competitive and reversible inhibitory peptide for inhibiting integrin-fibronectin binding. GRGDSPK TFA is used to study the role of integrins in bone formation and resorption.

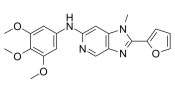


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GRK5-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-136561

GRK5-IN-2 (compound 707), a pyridine-based bicyclic compound, is a potent **G-protein-coupled receptor kinase 5 (GRK5)** inhibitor. GRK5-IN-2 regulates the expression and/or release of insulin and is useful for the metabolic disease research.

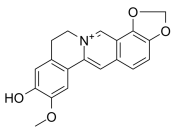


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Groenlandicine

Cat. No.: HY-N6865

Groenlandicine is a protoberberine alkaloid isolated from Coptidis Rhizoma. Groenlandicine exhibits moderate inhibitory effect with **IC_{50}** value of 154.2 μM for **human recombinant aldose reductase (HRAR)**.

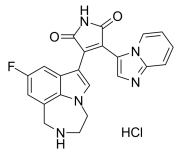


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK-3 inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-13973A

GSK-3 inhibitor 1 is an inhibitor of **GSK-3**.

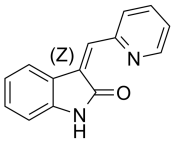


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK-3β inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-126144

GSK-3β inhibitor 1 (compound 3a) is a **glycogen synthase kinase 3β (GSK-3β)** inhibitor and demonstrates high antidiabetic efficacy, with an **IC_{50}** of 4.9 nM.

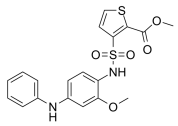


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GSK0660

Cat. No.: HY-12377

GSK0660 is a potent antagonist of **PPARβ** and **PPARδ**, with **IC_{50}**s of 155 nM for both isoforms.

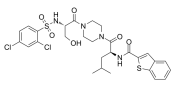


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1016790A

Cat. No.: HY-19608

GSK1016790A is a potent and selective **transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4)** channel agonist. GSK1016790A can elicit Ca^{2+} influx and elevate intracellular Ca^{2+} in HEK cells.

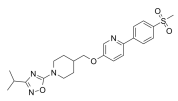


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1292263

Cat. No.: HY-12066

GSK-1292263 is an orally available **GPR119** agonist with **pEC_{50}**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).



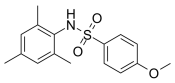
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK137647A

(GSK 137647)

Cat. No.: HY-19995

GSK137647A is a selective FFA4 agonist, with pEC50 of 6.3, 6.2, and 6.1 for human, Mouse and Rat FFA4, respectively.

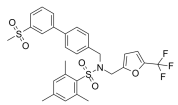


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2033

Cat. No.: HY-108688

GSK2033 is a **LXR** antagonist with **pIC_{50}**s of 7 and 7.4 for **LXRα** or **LXRβ**, respectively.

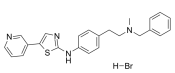


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK205

Cat. No.: HY-120691A

GSK205 is a potent, selective **TRPV4** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 4.19 μM for inhibiting **TRPV4**-mediated Ca^{2+} influx.

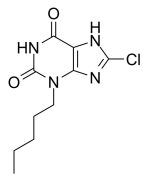


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK256073

Cat. No.: HY-119222

GSK256073 is a potent, selective and orally active **GPR109A** agonist and a long-lasting and non-flushing **HCA2** full agonist with a **pEC_{50}** of 7.5 (human HCA2).

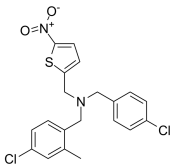


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2945

Cat. No.: HY-117147

GSK2945 is a class of tertiary amine, and is a highly specific **Rev-erbα/REV-ERBα (mouse/human reverse erythroblastosis virus α)** antagonist with **EC_{50}**s of 21.5 μM and 20.8 μM, respectively. GSK2945 enhances **cholesterol 7α-hydroxylase (CYP7A1)** level and cholesterol metabolism.

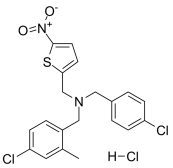


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK2945 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-117147A

GSK2945 hydrochloride is a class of tertiary amine, and is a highly specific **Rev-erbα/REV-ERBα (mouse/human reverse erythroblastosis virus α)** antagonist with **EC_{50}**s of 21.5 μM and 20.8 μM, respectively.

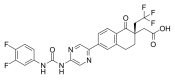


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2973980A

Cat. No.: HY-111417

GSK2973980A is a potent and selective **Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3 nM.

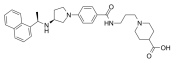


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK3004774

Cat. No.: HY-107773

GSK3004774 is a potent, nonabsorbable agonist of **CaSR**, with an **pEC_{50}** of 7.3, 6.6 and 6.5 for human, mouse and rat CaSR, respectively. GSK3004774 shows an **EC_{50}** of 50 nM for human CaSR.

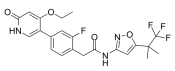


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK3179106

Cat. No.: HY-100459

GSK3179106 is an orally active and selective **RET** kinase inhibitor with **IC_{50}**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.

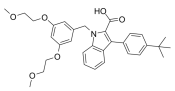


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK376501A

Cat. No.: HY-101746

GSK376501A is a selective peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (**PPARγ**) modulator for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.



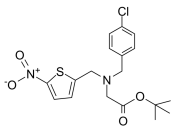
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GSK4112

(SR6452)

Cat. No.: HY-14414

GSK4112 is a Rev-erbα agonist with EC50 of 0.4 μM, also is a small molecule chemical probe for the cell biology of the nuclear heme receptor Rev-erbα.



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

GTFTSDVSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS

Cat. No.: HY-P1231

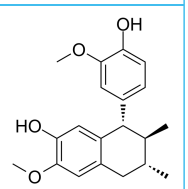
GTFTSDVSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS is an Exendin-4 peptide derivative.

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Guaiacin

Cat. No.: HY-N2247

Guaiacin is a arylnaphthalene type lignin isolated from the barks of Machilus thunbergii SIEB. et ZUCC (Lauraceae). Guaiacin significantly increases alkaline phosphatase activity and osteoblast differentiation.



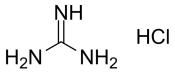
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guanidine hydrochloride

(Guanidinium chloride; Aminoformamidine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0178A

Guanidine hydrochloride (Guanidinium chloride) a strong chaotrope, is also a strong denaturant of proteins.

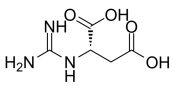


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Guanidinosuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113373

Guanidinosuccinic acid is a nitrogenous metabolite.



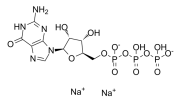
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guanosine-5'-triphosphate disodium salt

(5'-GTP disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-W010737

Guanosine-5'-triphosphate disodium salt (5'-GTP trisodium salt) is an activator of the signal transducing G proteins and also serves as an energy-rich precursor of mononucleotide units in the enzymatic biosynthesis of DNA and RNA.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Guanylin(human) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1179A

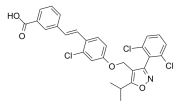
Guanylin(human) TFA, a 15-amino acid peptide, is an endogenous intestinal guanylate cyclase activator.

Purity: 97.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW 4064

Cat. No.: HY-50108

GW 4064 is a potent **FXR** agonist with an EC_{50} of 65 nM.



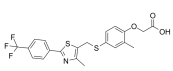
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

GW 501516

(GW 1516; GSK-516)

Cat. No.: HY-10838

GW 501516 (GW 1516) is a **PPARδ** agonist with an EC_{50} of 1.1 nM.

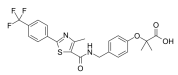


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW 590735

Cat. No.: HY-106278

GW 590735 is a potent and selective **PPARα** agonist. GW 590735 showsEC_{50}=4 nM on PPARα and at least 500-fold selectivity versus PPARδ and PPARγ. GW 590735 can be used for the research of dyslipidemia.

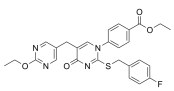


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW-1100

Cat. No.: HY-50691

GW-1100 is a selective **GPR40** antagonist with a pIC_{50} of 6.9.



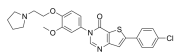
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GW-803430

(GW-3430)

Cat. No.: HY-11083

GW-803430 (GW-3430) is a potent and selective melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1 (**MCH R1**) antagonist with a pIC_{50} of 9.3. GW-803430 is orally active in an animal model of obesity.



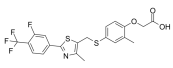
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GW0742

(GW610742)

Cat. No.: HY-13928

GW0742 is a potent **PPARβ** and **PPARδ** agonist, with an IC_{50} of 1 nM for human **PPARδ** in binding assay, and EC_{50}s of 1 nM, 1.1 μM and 2 μM for human **PPARδ**, PPARα, and PPARγ, respectively.

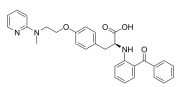


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW1929

Cat. No.: HY-15655

GW1929 is a potent **PPAR-γ** agonist, with a pK_i of 8.84 for human **PPAR-γ**, and pEC_{50}s of 8.56 and 8.27 for human **PPAR-γ** and murine **PPAR-γ**, respectively.

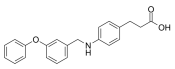


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GW9508

Cat. No.: HY-15589

GW9508 is a potent and selective **G protein-coupled receptors FFA1 (GPR40)** and **GPR120** agonist with **pEC$_{50}$**s of 7.32 and 5.46, respectively. GW9508 shows ~100-fold selectivity for **GPR40** over **GPR120**.

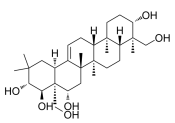


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gymnemagenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2268

Gymnemagenin is a triterpenoid isolated from G. sylvestre. Gymnemagenin is an agent for diabetes and obesity and also possesses antiviral properties.

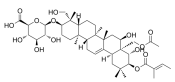


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gymnemic acid I

Cat. No.: HY-N2541

Gymnemic acid I is a bioactive triterpene saponin found in Gymnema sylvestre. Gymnemic acid I decreases the apoptosis under the high glucose stress.

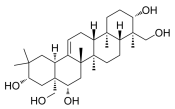


Purity: 96.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gymnestrogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2273

Gymnestrogenin is a pentahydroxytriterpene from the leaves of Gymnema sylvestre R.Br. Gymnestrogenin is a **LXR** antagonist with **IC$_{50}$**s of 2.5 and 1.4 μM for LXRα and LXRβ transactivation, respectively.

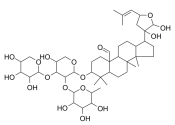


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gypenoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2440

Gypenoside A is a natural compound isolaated from Gynostemma pentaphyllum Makino.

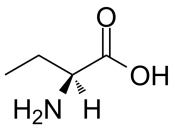


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

H-Abu-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W010589

H-Abu-OH, one of the three isomers of aminobutyric acid, is elevated in the plasma of children with with Reye's syndrome, tyrosinemia, homocystinuria, nonketotic hyperglycinemia, and ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency.

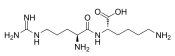


Purity: 97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-Arg-Lys-OH

Cat. No.: HY-126487

H-Arg-Lys-OH is a dipeptide formed from L-arginyl and L-lysine residues.

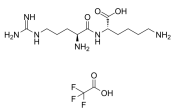


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Arg-Lys-OH TFA

Cat. No.: HY-126487A

H-Arg-Lys-OH TFA is a dipeptide formed from L-arginyl and L-lysine residues.

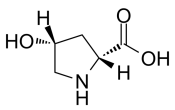


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H-D-cis-Hyp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008129

cis-4-Hydroxy-D-proline is a precursor of conformationally restricted PNA adenine monomer. cis-4-Hydroxy-D-proline can be used to study the specificity and kinetics of D-alanine dehydrogenase.

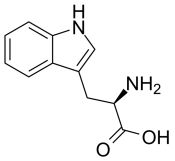


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-D-Trp-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W012479

H-D-Trp-OH is a D-stereoisomer of tryptophan and occasionally found in naturally produced peptides such as the marine venom peptide.

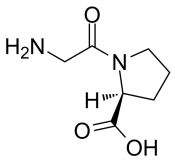


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

H-Gly-Pro-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W016887

H-Gly-Pro-OH is an end product of collagen metabolism that is further cleaved by prolidase.

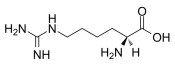


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

H-HoArg-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008385

H-HoArg-OH, a homologue arginine, is a strong inhibitor of human bone and liver **alkaline phosphatase**.

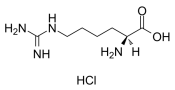


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-HomoArg-OH.HCl

Cat. No.: HY-W012340

H-HomoArg-OH.HCl is an endogenous metabolite.

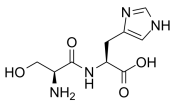


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

H-Ser-His-OH

Cat. No.: HY-126488

H-Ser-His-OH is a short peptide with hydrolysis cleavage activity, an endogenous metabolite.

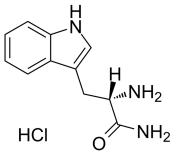


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

H-Trp-NH2.HCl

Cat. No.: HY-W008766

H-Trp-NH2.HCl is an endogenous metabolite.

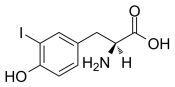


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

H-Tyr(3-I)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008452

H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is a potent and effective **tyrosine hydroxylase** inhibitor. H-Tyr(3-I)-OH is an intermediate in the production of thyroid hormones and has a role as a human or mouse metabolite.



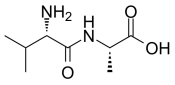
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

H-Val-Ala-OH

(Valyl-alanine)

Cat. No.: HY-W007035

H-Val-Ala-OH (Valyl-alanine) is a dipeptide formed from L-Valine and L-Alanine residues. H-Val-Ala-OH has a role as a metabolite.

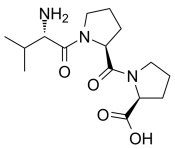


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH

Cat. No.: HY-114161

H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH, a milk-derived proline peptides derivative, is an inhibitor of Angiotensin I converting enzyme **(ACE)**, with an IC_{50} of 9 μM.

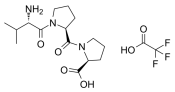


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH TFA

Cat. No.: HY-114161A

H-Val-Pro-Pro-OH (TFA), a milk-derived proline peptides derivative, is an inhibitor of Angiotensin I converting enzyme **(ACE)**, with an IC_{50} of 9 μM.



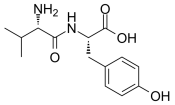
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

H-Val-Tyr-OH

(Valyl-tyrosine)

Cat. No.: HY-W009338

H-Val-Tyr-OH is an endogenous metabolite.

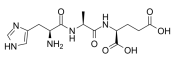


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

HAE

Cat. No.: HY-P1232

HAE is a 3-amino acid peptide which consists of histidine, alanine and glutamate.

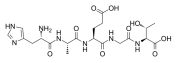


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HAEGT

Cat. No.: HY-P1230

HAEGT is the first N-terminal 1-5 residues of glucagon like peptide-1 (GLP-1) peptide. HAEGT can acts as competitive substrate for probing prime substrate binding sites of human dipeptidyl peptidase-IV.

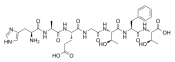


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HAEGTFT

Cat. No.: HY-P1228

HAEGTFT is the first N-terminal 1-7 residues of GLP-1 peptide.

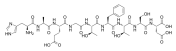


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HAEGTFTSD

Cat. No.: HY-P1226

HAEGTFTSD is a 9-residue peptide of human GLP-1 peptide or GLP-1(7-36), amide (HY-P0054A). GLP-1(7-36), amide is a physiological incretin hormone that stimulates insulin secretionin a glucose-dependant manner.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HAEGTFTSDVS

Cat. No.: HY-P1224

HAEGTFTSDVS is the first N-terminal 1-11 residues of GLP-1 peptide.

HAEGTFTSDVS

Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HAEGTFTSDVSSYLE

Cat. No.: HY-P1445

HAEGTFTSDVSSYLE is a polypeptide from patent CN 102920658 B. GLP-I analog contains the sequence.

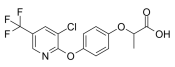
HAEGTFTSDVSSYLE

Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Haloxyfop

Cat. No.: HY-B1856

Haloxyfop is an aryloxyphenoxypropionic acid **herbicide** and is widely used in grass weeds in broad-leaf crops. Haloxyfop inhibits the acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (EC 6.4.1.2) from corn seedling chloroplasts with an IC_{50} of 0.5 μM, but has no effect on this enzyme in pea.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HCGRP-(8-37)

(Human α-CGRP (8-37))

Cat. No.: HY-P1014

HCGRP-(8-37) is a human calcitonin gene-related peptide (hCGRP) fragment and also an antagonist of **CGRP receptor**.

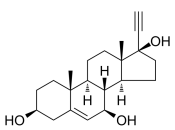
VTHRLAGLLSRSGGVVKNNFVPTNVGSKAF-NH_2

Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

HE 3286

Cat. No.: HY-108039

HE 3286 is a synthetic derivative of a natural anti-inflammatory steroid, β-AET. HE 3286 is an orally active partial **NF-κB** inhibitor. HE3286 reduces proinflammatory signals, including IL-6 and matrix metallopeptidase 3. HE 3286 freely penetrates the blood brain barrier in mice.

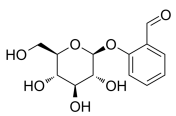


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Helicin

Cat. No.: HY-N7060

Helicin, found in Rosaceae, is a moderate **syrB** inducer. Helicon can be hydrolyzed by BglY enzyme.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Heneicosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-121447

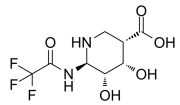
Heneicosanoic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid which is found in plants and animals.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Heparastatin

Cat. No.: HY-100899

Heparastatin is a **heparanase** inhibitor.

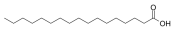


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Heptadecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004284

Heptadecanoic acid is an odd chain saturated fatty acid (OCS-FA). Heptadecanoic acid is associated with several diseases, including the incidence of coronary heart disease, prediabetes and type 2 diabetes as well as multiple sclerosis.

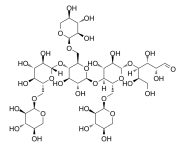


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Heptasaccharide Glc4Xyl3

Cat. No.: HY-125826

Heptasaccharide Glc4Xyl3, a covalent inhibitor of **endo-xyloglucanases**, is used for the identification and analysis of diverse xyloglucan-active enzymes in nature.

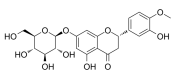


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-125130

Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is produced by the enzymatic conversion of Hesperidin. Hesperetin 7-O-glucoside is a potent **human HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor and also effectively inhibits the growth of **Helicobacter pylori**. Antihypertensive effect.

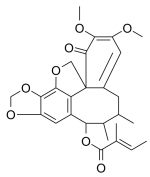


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Heteroclitin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2077

Heteroclitin D is a lignin from Kadsura medicinal plants with anti-liqid peroxidation. Heteroclitin D inhibits L-type **calcium channels**.

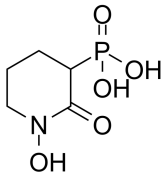


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hex

Cat. No.: HY-131904A

Hex is an **enolase** inhibitor, with K_i values of 74.4 nM and 269.4 nM for ENO2 and ENO1, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hexadecanal

(Palmitaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W004305

Hexadecanal (Palmitaldehyde) is a free fatty aldehyde present in animals.

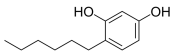
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Hexylresorcinol

(4-Hexylresorcinol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0986

Hexylresorcinol (4-Hexylresorcinol) is a natural compound found in plants with antimicrobial, anthelmintic, antiseptic and antitumor activities. Hexylresorcinol can induce **apoptosis** in squamous carcinoma cells.

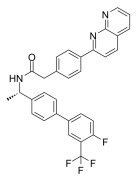


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

hGPR91 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-126217

HGPR91 antagonist 1 is a potent and selective small molecule **hGPR91** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 7 μM.



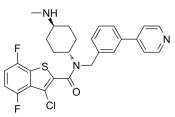
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hh-Ag1.5

(SAg1.5)

Cat. No.: HY-124899

Hh-Ag1.5 (SAg1.5) is a potent **Hedgehog** (**Hh**) agonist with an EC_{50} of 1 nM. Hh-Ag1.5 mediated reprogramming breaks the quiescence of noninjured liver stem cells for rescuing liver failure.

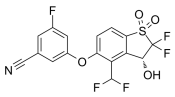


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

HIF-2α-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-19949

HIF-2α-IN-1 is a HIF-2α inhibitor has an IC50 of less than 500 nM in HIF-2α scintillation proximity assay.



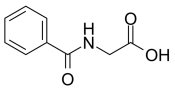
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hippuric acid

(2-Benzamidoacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W016562

Hippuric Acid (2-Benzamidoacetic acid), an acyl glycine produced by the conjugation of benzoic acid and glycine, is a normal component in urine as a metabolite of aromatic compounds from food.

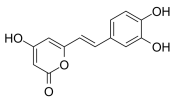


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Hispidin

Cat. No.: HY-100618

Hispidin, a **PKC** inhibitor and a phenolic compound from Phellinus linteus, has been shown to possess strong anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, and anti-dementia properties.

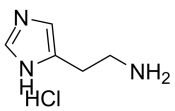


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Histamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0722

Histamine dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



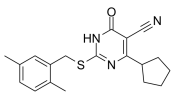
HCl

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

HJC0197

Cat. No.: HY-117958

HJC0197 is a potent **Epac1** (exchange protein directly activated by cAMP 1) and **Epac2** (IC_{50}=5.9 μM for Epac2) antagonist. HJC0197 selectively blocks cAMP-induced Epac activation.

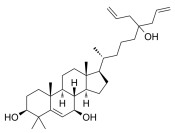


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HMG499

Cat. No.: HY-114316

HMG499 is a potent and selective **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.41 μM. HMG499 can prevent statins-induced accumulation of HMGCR, reduce serum cholesterol levels and decrease atherosclerosis.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HNGF6A

Cat. No.: HY-P1184

HNGF6A is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A inhibits of **ROS** production during oxidative stress.

MAPRGASCLLLLTGEIDLPVKRRA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HNGF6A TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1184A

HNGF6A TFA is a humanin analogue. HNGF6A TFA increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose metabolism, and has the potential for diabetes research. HNGF6A TFA inhibits of **ROS** production during oxidative stress.

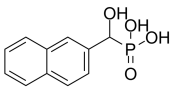
MAPRGASCLLLLTGEIDLPVKRRA (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HNMPA

Cat. No.: HY-101962

HNMPA is a membrane impermeable **insulin receptor tyrosine kinase** inhibitor. HNMPA inhibits serine and tyrosine autophosphorylation by the human insulin receptor. HNMPA has no effect on protein kinase C or cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase activities.

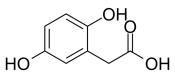


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homogentisic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113283

Homogentisic acid is a specific metabolite in urine and serum, which is used for diagnosis of alkaptonuria.



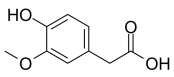
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Homovanillic acid

(Vanilacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0384

Homovanillic acid is a dopamine metabolite found to be associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency, celiac disease, growth hormone deficiency, and sepiapterin reductase deficiency.



Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

HS024

Cat. No.: HY-P1215

HS024 is a selective **MC4 receptor** antagonist, with K_is of 0.29, 3.29, 5.45, and 18.6 nM for MC4, MC5, MC3, and MC1, respectively. HS024 increase food intake.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

HS024 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1215A

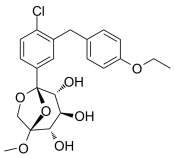
HS024 is a selective **MC4 receptor** antagonist, with K_is of 0.29, 3.29, 5.45, 18.6 nM for MC4, MC5, MC3, and MC1, respectively. HS024 increase food intake.

Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HSK0935

Cat. No.: HY-101782

HSK0935 is a potent, highly selective and orally available **SGLT2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM. Antihyperglycemic activities.

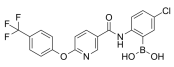


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HSL-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101509

HSL-IN-1 (compound 24b) is a potent and orally active **hormone sensitive lipase (HSL)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=2 nM) with a significantly reduced reactive metabolite liability.

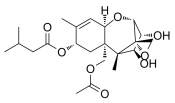


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HT-2 Toxin

Cat. No.: HY-N6729

HT-2 Toxin is an active, deacetylated metabolite of the T-2 toxin. HT-2 toxin inhibits protein synthesis and cell proliferation in plants.

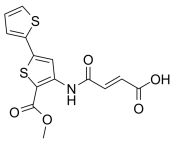


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

HTS01037

Cat. No.: HY-101503

HTS01037 is an inhibitor of **fatty acid** binding; and a competitive antagonist of **protein-protein** interactions mediated by AFABP/aP2 with a K_i of 0.67 μM.

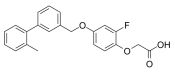


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HWL-088

Cat. No.: HY-130120

HWL-088 is a highly potent and orally active **free fatty acid receptor 1 (FFA1/GPR40)** agonist (EC_{50} of 18.9 nM) with moderate **PPARδ** activity (EC_{50} of 570.9 nM) . HWL-088 improves glucose and lipid metabolism, and has anti-diabetic effects.



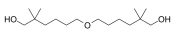
Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydrocarbon chain derivative 1

(6,6'-Oxybis[2,2-dimethyl-1-hexanol])

Cat. No.: HY-U00332

Hydrocarbon chain derivative 1 is an active compound, with inhibitory activities against lipid synthesis.



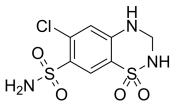
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydrochlorothiazide

(HCTZ)

Cat. No.: HY-B0252

Hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ), an orally active diuretic drug of the thiazide class, inhibits transforming **TGF-β/Smad** signaling pathway. Hydrochlorothiazide has direct vascular relaxant effects via opening of the **calcium-activated potassium (KCA)** channel.



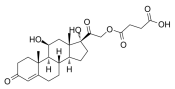
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate

(Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1402

Hydrocortisone hemisuccinate (Hydrocortisone 21-hemisuccinate), a physiological glucocorticoid, is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).



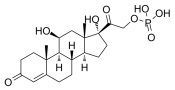
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydrocortisone phosphate

(Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate; Cortisol 21-phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1155

Hydrocortisone phosphate (Hydrocortisone 21-phosphate), a physiological glucocorticoid, and is an orally active steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (SAID).

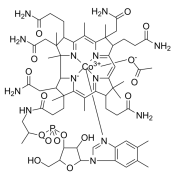


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxocobalamin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-B2209B

Hydroxocobalamin acetate is an injectable naturally occurring form of vitamin B12 with a favorable adverse effect profile, used as a dietary supplement in the treatment of vitamin B12 deficiency including pernicious anemia.



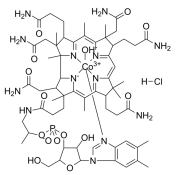
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 250 mg

Hydroxocobalamin monohydrochloride

(Vitamin B12a monohydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B2209A

Hydroxocobalamin monohydrochloride (Vitamin B12a monohydrochloride) is an injectable naturally occurring form of vitamin B12 with a favorable adverse effect profile, used as a dietary supplement in the treatment of vitamin B12 deficiency including pernicious anemia.

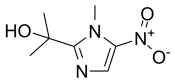


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydroxy ipronidazole

Cat. No.: HY-135212

Hydroxy ipronidazole (Ipronidazole-OH) is a **metabolite** of nitroimidazole antibiotics, such as ipronidazole (IPZ). Hydroxy ipronidazole may has similar mutagenic potential as the parent compound.

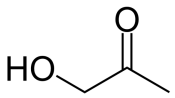


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxyacetone

Cat. No.: HY-Y1366

Hydroxyacetone is an endogenous metabolite.



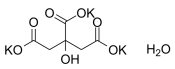
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Hydroxycitric acid tripotassium hydrate

(Potassium citrate monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W009156

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 **ATP citrate lyase** with weight loss benefits.

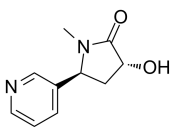


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Hydroxycotinine

Cat. No.: HY-113239

Hydroxycotinine is the main nicotine metabolite detected in smokers urine.

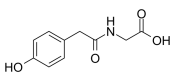


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Hydroxyphenylacetylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113210

Hydroxyphenylacetylglycine is an acyl glycine, and an endogenous human metabolite.

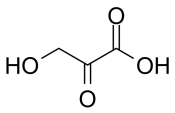


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hydroxypyruvic acid

(β-Hydroxypyruvic acid; 3-Hydroxypyruvic acid) Cat. No.: HY-113013

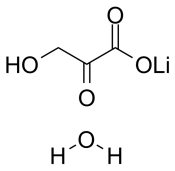
Hydroxypyruvic acid (β-Hydroxypyruvic acid) is an **intermediate** in the metabolism of glycine, serine and threonine. Hydroxypyruvic acid is a **substrate** for serine-pyruvate aminotransferase and glyoxylate reductase/hydroxypyruvate reductase.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxypyruvic acid lithium hydrate (β-Hydroxypyruvic acid lithium hydrate; 3-Hydroxypyruvic acid lithium hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-113013A

Hydroxypyruvic acid lithium hydrate (β-Hydroxypyruvic acid lithium hydrate) is an **intermediate** in the metabolism of glycine, serine and threonine.

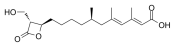


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hymeglusin

(F-244; 1233A; L-659699) Cat. No.: HY-117430

Hymeglusin, as a fungal β-lactone **antibiotic**, is a **HMG-CoA** synthase inhibitor (IC_{50} = 0.12 μM). Hymeglusin covalently modifies the active Cys^{129} residue of the enzyme.

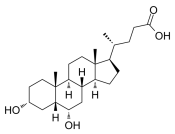


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Hyodeoxycholic acid

(HDCA) Cat. No.: HY-N0169

Hyodeoxycholic acid is a secondary bile acid formed in the small intestine by the gut flora, and acts as a **TGR5 (GPCR19)** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 31.6 μM in CHO cells.

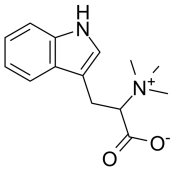


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hypaphorine

Cat. No.: HY-N2179

Hypaphorine is an indole alkaloid isolated from Pisolithus tinctorius, and with neurological and glucose-lowering effects in rodents.

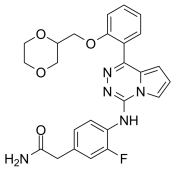


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hypoglycemic agent 1

Cat. No.: HY-130003

Hypoglycemic agent 1 acts as a therapeutic and/or prophylactic agent for diabetes. Hypoglycemic agent 1 has an action for lowering blood sugar.

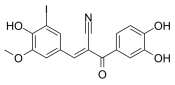


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

I-OMe-Tyrphostin AG 538

(I-OMe-AG 538) Cat. No.: HY-135680

I-OMe-Tyrphostin AG 538 (I-OMe-AG 538) is a specific inhibitor of **IGF-1R** (insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor tyrosine kinase).

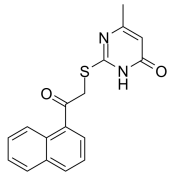


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

I3MT-3

(HMPSNE) Cat. No.: HY-128206

I3MT-3 (HMPSNE) is a potent, selective, and cell-membrane permeable inhibitor of **3-Mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase (3MST)** (IC_{50}=2.7 μM). I3MT-3 is inactive for other H2S/sulfane sulfur-producing enzymes.

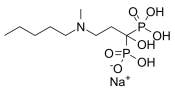


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ibandronate Sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0515B

Ibandronate Sodium is a highly potent nitrogen-containing bisphosphonate used for the treatment of osteoporosis.

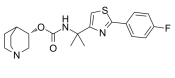


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ibiglustat

(Venglustat; SAR402671; GZ402671) Cat. No.: HY-16743

Ibiglustat (Venglustat) is an orally active, brain-penetrant **glucosylceramide synthase (GCS)** inhibitor.

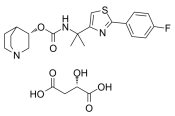


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ibiglustat (L-Malic acid) (Venglustat (L-Malic acid); SAR402671 (L-Malic acid); GZ402671 (L-Malic acid))

Cat. No.: HY-16743A

Ibiglustat (Venglustat) L-Malic acid is an orally active, brain-penetrant **glucosylceramide synthase (GCS)** inhibitor.

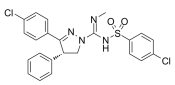


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ibipinabant (SLV319; BMS-646256)

Cat. No.: HY-14791

Ibipinabant (SLV319) is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of **cannabinoid CB1 receptor**, with a K_i of 7.8 nM. Ibipinabant shows more than 1000-fold selectivity for CB1 over CB2 (K_i=7943 nM). Ibipinabant can be used for the research of obesity and diabetic.

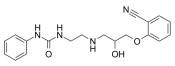


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ICI 89406

Cat. No.: HY-15726

ICI 89406 is a selective **β1 adrenergic receptor** antagonist amenable to labelling with positron emitters, for PET.

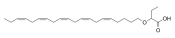


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Icosabutate

Cat. No.: HY-121212

Icosabutate, an orally active ω-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid, is an **aeicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) derivative**. Icosabutate overcomes the drawbacks of unmodified EPA for liver targeting and improves insulin sensitivity, hepatic inflammation and fibrosis.

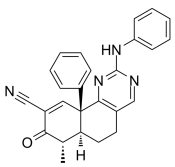


Purity: 95.30%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IDH1 Inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-128661

IDH1 Inhibitor 2 (compound 13) is a potent **wild-type IDH1** inhibitor via a direct covalent modification of His315, with an IC_{50} of 110 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IGF-I (24-41) (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (24-41))

Cat. No.: HY-P1777

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).

YFNKPTGYGSSSRRAPQT

Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

IGF-I (24-41) (TFA) (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (24-41) (TFA))

Cat. No.: HY-P1777A

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).

YFNKPTGYGSSSRRAPQT (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IGF-I (30-41) (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (30-41))

Cat. No.: HY-P1773

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).

GYGSSSRRAPQT

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IGF-I (30-41) (TFA) (Insulin-like Growth Factor I (30-41) (TFA))

Cat. No.: HY-P1773A

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).

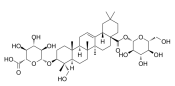
GYGSSSRRAPQT (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ilexoside XLVIII

Cat. No.: HY-N9524

Ilexoside XLVIII is an acyl CoA cholesteryl acyl transferase (**ACAT**) inhibitor. Ilexoside XLVIII is a triterpene saponin isolated from an aqueous extract of the leaves of Ilex kudincha.

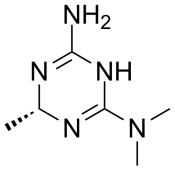


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imeglimin
(EMD 387008)

Cat. No.: HY-14771

Imeglimin (EMD 387008) is an oral glucose-lowering agent. Imeglimin improves insulin sensitivity. Imeglimin also reduces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production, increases mitochondrial DNA and improves **mitochondrial** function.

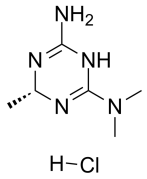


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imeglimin hydrochloride
(EMD 387008 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14771A

Imeglimin hydrochloride (EMD 387008) is an oral glucose-lowering agent. Imeglimin also reduces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production, increases mitochondrial DNA and improves **mitochondrial** function.

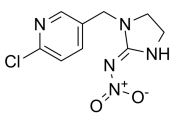


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Imidacloprid

Cat. No.: HY-B0838

Imidacloprid is an effective and widely used neonicotinoid pesticide to control pests of cereals, vegetables, tea and cotton.

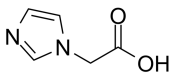


Purity: 97.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Imidazol-1-yl-acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010448

Imidazol-1-yl-acetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

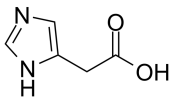


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Imidazoleacetic acid
(Imidazolyl-4-acetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113413

Imidazoleacetic acid is an endogenous ligand that stimulates **imidazole receptors**.

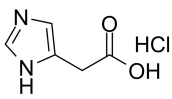


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imidazoleacetic acid hydrochloride
(Imidazolyl-4-acetic acid hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W007686

2-(1H-Imidazol-5-yl)acetic acid hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

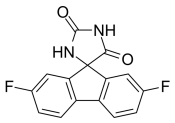


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Imirestat
(AL 1576; Alcon 1576; HOE 843)

Cat. No.: HY-16255

Imirestat (AL 1576) is an **aldose reductase** inhibitor, used for the treatment of diabetes.

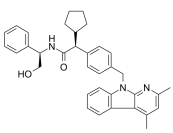


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Implitapide
(AEGR 427)

Cat. No.: HY-106130

Implitapide (AEGR 427) is a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (**MTP**) inhibitor.

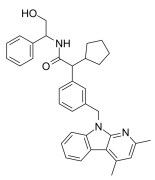


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Implitapide Racemate

Cat. No.: HY-U00329

Implitapide Racemate is the racemate of Implitapide. Implitapide is a microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) inhibitor.

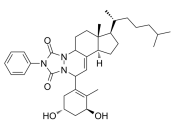


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Impurity C of Alfacalcidol

Cat. No.: HY-13294

Impurity of Alfacalcidol. Alfacalcidol (1-hydroxycholecalciferol; Alpha D3; 1.alpha.-Hydroxyvitamin D3) is a non-selective VDR activator medication.

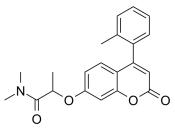


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

IMT1

Cat. No.: HY-134539

IMT1 is a first-in-class specific and noncompetitive human **mitochondrial RNA polymerase (POLRMT)** inhibitor. IMT1 causes a conformational change of POLRMT, which blocks substrate binding and transcription in a dose-dependent way in vitro.



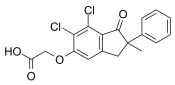
Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Indacrinone

(MK-196; Indacrynic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-U00242

Indacrinone (MK196) is an investigational diuretic which has pronounced saluretic activity in the rat and dog as well as both uricosuric and saluretic activity in the chimpanzee.



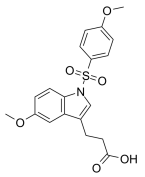
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Indeglitazar

(PPM 204)

Cat. No.: HY-14817

Indeglitazar (PPM 204) is an orally available **PPAR** pan-agonist for all three PPARα, PPARδ and PPARγ.

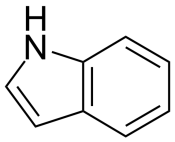


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Indole

Cat. No.: HY-W001132

Indole is an endogenous metabolite.

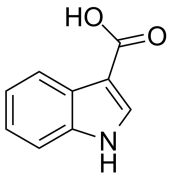


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Indole-3-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-40161

Indole-3-carboxylic acid is a normal urinary indolic tryptophan metabolite and has been found elevated in patients with liver diseases.

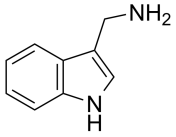


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Indole-3-methanamine

Cat. No.: HY-33893

Indole-3-methanamine is a potential biomarker for the consumption of these foods such as barley, cereals, and cereal product.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Infliximab

(Avakine; CT-P13)

Cat. No.: HY-P9970

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.

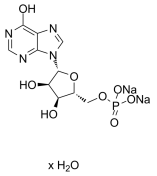
Avakine

Purity: 90.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Inosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-108213A

Inosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

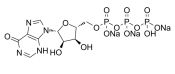


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg

Inosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W013706

Inosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt is a nucleoside triphosphate and functions as an substrate for ATPases and GTPases.



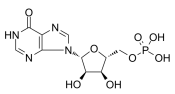
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Inosinic acid

(5'-IMP; IMP; Inosine 5'-dihydrogen phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-108213

Inosinic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Insulin (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P0035

Insulin (human) is a polypeptide hormone that regulates the level of glucose.

Insulin (human)

Purity: 96.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Insulin alpha-chain (1-13)

Cat. No.: HY-P1901

Insulin alpha-chain (1-13) is a human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-DR4-restricted epitope comprising the first 13 amino acids of the insulin A-chain.

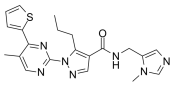
KRGIVEQCCTSICSL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Insulin levels modulator

Cat. No.: HY-112819

Insulin levels modulator could be used to treat diabetes.

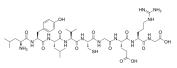


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Insulin β Chain Peptide (15-23)

Cat. No.: HY-P2511

Insulin β Chain Peptide (15-23), also known as INS, is an insulin-derived peptide recognized by islet-associated T cells.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Insulin(cattle)

(Insulin from bovine pancreas)

Cat. No.: HY-P1156

Insulin cattle (Insulin from bovine pancreas) is a two-chain polypeptide hormone produced in vivo in the pancreatic β cells. Insulin cattle has often been used as growth supplement in culturing cells.

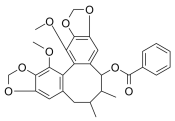
Insulin(cattle)

Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

InteriotherinA

Cat. No.: HY-N6849

Interiotherin A is a lignan with a dibenzocyclooctadiene skeleton isolated from Kadsura interior. Interiotherin A inhibits **HIV** replication to exhibit anti-HIV activity, it has a role as a metabolite and an anti-HIV agent.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Inulin

Cat. No.: HY-N7075

Inulin is a storage polysaccharide and belongs to a group of non-digestible carbohydrates, fructan. Inulin is from plants of the Compositae and Lilialiaceaes families, often used as a prebiotic, fat replacer, sugar replacer, texture modifier, plays beneficial role in gastric .

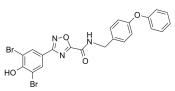
Inulin

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

IOWH-032

Cat. No.: HY-18337

IOWH-032 is a novel and potent CFTR inhibitor (IC50=1.01 uM) in T84 and CHO-CFTR cell based assays. IC50 value: 1.01 uM (CHO-CFTR FLIPR) Target: CFTR Profiling of iOWH032 showed it to be a CFTR inhibitor in T84 and CHO-CFTR cell based assays.



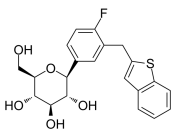
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ipragliflozin

(ASP1941)

Cat. No.: HY-14894

Ipragliflozin (ASP1941) is an orally active and selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.38 and 1876 nM, 6.73 and 1166 nM, 5.64 and 1380 nM for human SGLT2 and SGLT1, rat SGLT2 and SGLT1, mouse SGLT2 and SGLT1, respectively. Antidiabetic agent.

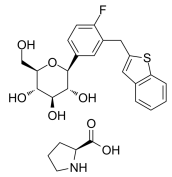


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ipragliflozin (L-Proline)

Cat. No.: HY-14894A

Ipragliflozin (L-Proline) is a highly potent and selective **SGLT2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.8 nM; little and NO potency for SGLT1/3/4/5/6.

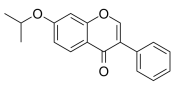


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ipriflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N0094

Ipriflavone is a synthetic isoflavone derivative used to suppress bone resorption.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Iprindole

Cat. No.: HY-12392

Iprindole, a tricyclic indole antidepressant, is a weak inhibitor of the uptake of noradrenaline and 5-HT.
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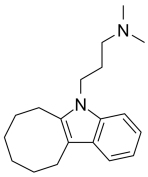


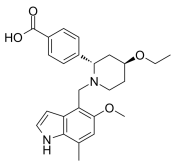
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iptacopan

(LNP023)

Cat. No.: HY-127105

Iptacopan (LNP023) is a first-in-class, orally bioavailable, highly potent and highly selective **factor B** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 10 nM. Iptacopan shows direct, reversible, and high-affinity binding to human factor B with a K_D of 7.9 nM.



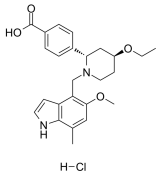
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

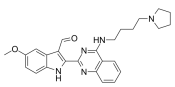


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IQZ23

Cat. No.: HY-133556

IQZ23 inhibits adipocyte differentiation via **AMPK** pathway activation. IQZ23 exerts a high efficacy in decreasing the triglyceride level (EC_{50}=0.033 μM) in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. IQZ23 could be used for the research of obesity and related metabolic disorders.

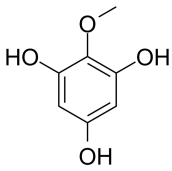


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iretol

Cat. No.: HY-13938

Iretol (2,4,6-trihydroxyanisole) is a a degradation product of a glucoside obtained from Iris Jorentina. Iretol is an intermediate in the synthesis of natural isoflavones, such as Tectorigenin, Irigenin and Caviunin.



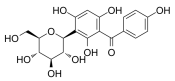
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iriflophenone 3-C-glucoside

(Iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N4008

Iriflophenone 3-C-β-D-glucopyranoside, isolated from Cyclopia genistoides, has antioxidant activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iron dextran

(Fe dextran)

Cat. No.: HY-107928

Iron dextran (Fe dextran) can be used in the study of iron-deficiency anemia in animals.

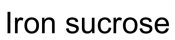
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mL

Iron sucrose

(Iron saccharate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2068

Iron sucrose (Iron saccharate) is a intravenous iron preparation and a pro-oxidant agent. Iron sucrose has the potential for iron deficiency anemia treatment.



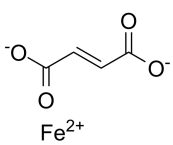
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

Iron(II) fumarate

(Ferrous fumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1651

Iron(II) fumarate (Ferrous fumarate) is the iron(II) salt of fumaric acid. Iron(II) fumarate is an orally active dietary supplement and has the potential for iron deficiency anemia treatment.



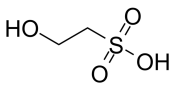
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Isethionic acid

(2-Hydroxyethanesulfonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0095

Isethionic acid (2-Hydroxyethanesulfonic acid) is an organosulfur compound. Isethionic acid is widely distributed in animal species and in a few red algal species. Isethionic acid can be used as an anionic detergent and has anti-settlement activity against Balanus amphitrite.



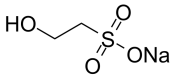
Purity: 80.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Isethionic acid sodium salt (Sodium

1-hydroxy-2-ethanesulfonate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1173

Isethionic acid sodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.



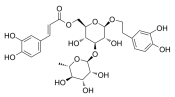
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Isoacteoside

(Isoverbascoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0022

Isoacteoside is a natural compound which exhibit significant inhibition of advanced glycation end product formation with IC50 values of 4.6-25.7 μM, compared with those of aminoguanidine (IC50=1,056 μM) and quercetin (IC50=28.4 μM) as positive controls.



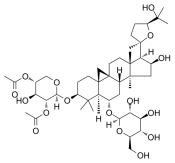
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isoastragaloside I

(Isoastragaloside-I)

Cat. No.: HY-N0887

Isoastragaloside I is a natural compound from the medicinal herb Radix Astragali; possesses the activity of elevating adiponectin production.

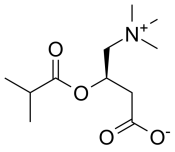


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isobutyryl-L-carnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113165

Isobutyryl-L-carnitine is a product of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases.

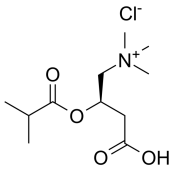


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobutyryl-L-carnitine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-113165A

Isobutyryl-L-carnitine chloride is a product of the acyl-CoA dehydrogenases.



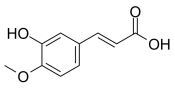
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Isoferulic acid

(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0761

Isoferulic acid (3-Hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid) is a cinnamic acid derivative that has antidiabetic activity. Isoferulic acid binds to and activates α1-adrenergic receptors (IC_{50}=1.4 μM) to enhance secretion of β-endorphin (EC_{50}=52.2 nM) and increase glucose use.

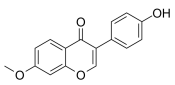


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isoformononetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7501

Isoformononetin is an analog of Daidzein (HY-N0019) and has **immunoprotective** effects. Isoformononetin inhibits the differentiation of Th17 and B-cells lymphopoesis to promote osteogenesis in estrogen-deficient bone loss conditions.

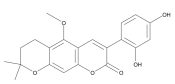


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoglycycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N6989

Isoglycycoumarin is a flavonoid isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis. Isoglycycoumarin is a highly selective probe for human cytochrome **P450 2A6 (CYP2A6)**.



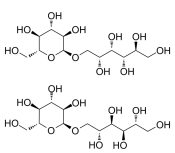
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isomalt

(Palatinitol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7393

Isomalt (Palatinitol), a well-tolerated, non-toxic polyol and a protein-stabilizing excipient, stabilizes **lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)** moderately during freeze-drying, and performs better during storage.



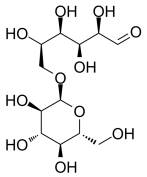
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isomaltose

(6-O-α-D-Glucopyranosyl-D-glucose; D-Isomaltose)

Cat. No.: HY-N3018

Isomaltose is composed of two glucose units and suitable as a non-cariogenic sucrose replacement and is favorable in products for diabetics and prediabetic dispositions.

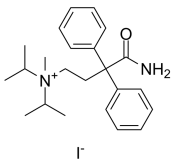


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isopropamide iodide

Cat. No.: HY-B1667

Isopropamide iodide is a long-acting quaternary anticholinergic agent. Isopropamide iodide is used in peptic ulcer and other gastrointestinal disorders marked by hyperacidity and hypermotility.

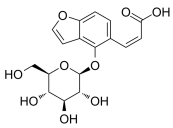


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isopsoralenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7504

Isopsoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Isopsoralenoside can be quickly metabolized to Psoralen (HY-N0053) in digestive tract contents.



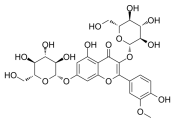
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3,7-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Isorhamnetin-3,7-diglucoside; Isorhamnetin diglucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8196

Isorhamnetin 3,7-di-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, a major flavonoid compound, is metabolized in vivo by intestinal bacteria to isorhamnetin and that isorhamnetin plays an important role as an antioxidant.

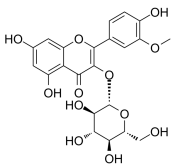


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0777

Isorhamnetin-3-O-glucoside, a natural compound widely contained in many vegetables and rice, could be metabolized in intestinal microbiota after digestion.

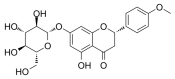


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isosakuranin

Cat. No.: HY-N4296

Isosakuranin is a natural product derived from the fruits of Paliurus ramosissimus.



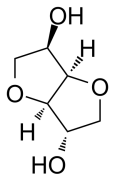
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isosorbide

(D-Isosorbide; Dianhydro-D-glucitol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1469

Isosorbide (D-Isosorbide), an orally active vasodilating agent that can be used for the research of heart failure and angina (chest pain). Isosorbide is also an oral hyperosmotic diuretic.

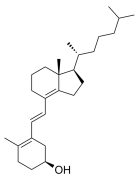


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Isotachysterol 3

Cat. No.: HY-130704

Isotachysterol 3 is an analog of 1,25-dihydrox Vitamin D3. Isotachysterol 3 stimulates intestinal **calcium transport** and bone calcium mobilization in anephric rats.

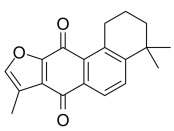


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isotanshinone IIA

Cat. No.: HY-N6650

Isotanshinone IIA, an abietane-type diterpene metabolite, could non-competitively inhibit Protein Tyrosine Phosphatase 1B (**PTP1B**) activity with an IC_{50} 0f 11.4 μM.

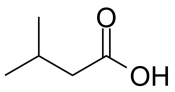


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012980

Isovaleric acid is a natural fatty acid and known to effect on neonatal death and possible Jamaican vomiting sickness in human.

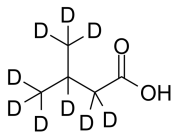


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isovaleric acid-d9

Cat. No.: HY-W012980S

Isovaleric acid-d9 is the deuterium labeled Isovaleric acid. Isovaleric acid is a natural fatty acid and known to effect on neonatal death and possible Jamaican vomiting sickness in human.



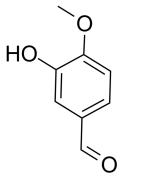
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isovanillin

(3-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-I0637

Isovanillin is an **aldehyde oxidase** inhibitor. Antispasmodic activities. Antidiarrheal activities.



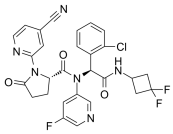
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ivosidenib

(AG-120)

Cat. No.: HY-18767

Ivosidenib (AG-120) is an orally active inhibitor of **isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 mutant (mIDH1) enzyme**, it exhibits profound d-2-hydroxyglutatrate (2-HG) lowering in vivo.



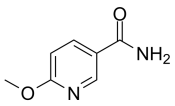
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JBSNF-000088

(6-Methoxynicotinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-112584

JBSNF-000088 (6-Methoxynicotinamide), a analog of nicotinamide (NA), is a potent **Nicotinamide N-methyltransferase (NNMT)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.8 μM, 2.8 μM, and 5.0μM for human NNMT, monkey NNMT and mouse NNMT, respectively.

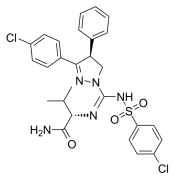


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

JD-5037

Cat. No.: HY-18697

JD-5037 is a potent **CB_1R** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 1.5 nM.

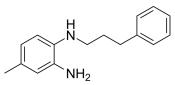


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JSH-23

Cat. No.: HY-13982

JSH-23 is an **NF-κB** inhibitor which inhibits NF-κB transcriptional activity with an **IC_{50}** 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.

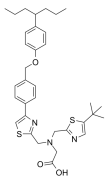


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

JTT 551

Cat. No.: HY-19779

JTT 551 is selective a protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (**PTP1B**) inhibitor, with **K_i**s of 0.22 μM and 9.3 μM for PTP1B and TCPTP (T-cell protein tyrosine phosphatase), respectively; JTT 551 can be used in the research of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

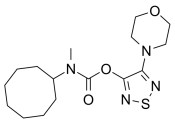


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JZP-430

Cat. No.: HY-101457

JZP-430 is a potent, highly selective, irreversible inhibitor of **α/β-hydrolase domain 6 (ABHD6)** with an **IC_{50}** of 44 nM, exhibits ~230-fold selectivity over fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) and lysosomal acid lipase (LAL).



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

K-(D-1-Nal)-FwLL-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-P1432

K-(D-1-Nal)-FwLL-NH2 is a high affinity, potent and inverse **ghrelin receptor** agonist (**EC_{50}**=3.4 nM, **K_i**=4.9 nM). K-(D-1-Nal)-FwLL-NH2 can be used for the research of obesity.

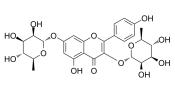
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferitrin

(Lespedin; Lespenephryl)

Cat. No.: HY-N0628

Kaempferitrin is a natural flavonoid, possesses antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antitumoral and chemopreventive effects, and activates **insulin** signaling pathway.



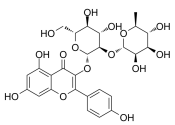
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside

(Kaempferol 3-O-neohesperidoside)

Cat. No.: HY-107207

Kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside (Kaempferol 3-O-neohesperidoside) is a flavonoid. Kaempferol 3-neohesperidoside exhibits insulinomimetic effect on the rat soleus muscle.

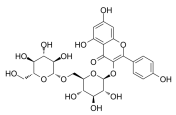


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N1510

Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside is a flavonoid isolated from C. alata leaves with antidiabetic activity. Kaempferol 3-O-gentiobioside possesses activity against α-glucosidase and displays carbohydrate enzyme inhibitory effect with an IC_{50} of 50.0 μM.

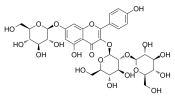


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5117

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside-7-glucoside is a bioactive component in roasted Lycium chinense leaves with anti-obesity activity.

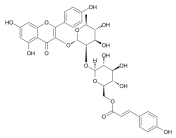


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-(6'''-trans-p-coumaroyl-2''-glucosyl)rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6965

Kaempferol-3-O-(6'''-trans-p-coumaroyl-2''-glucosyl)rhamnoside is a natural antioxidant from herbal medicines.

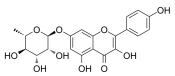


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3431

Kaempferol-7-O-rhamnoside, isolated from Chimonanthus nitens Oliv. Leaves, is a potent **α-glucosidase activity** inhibitor. Kaempferol-7-O-rhamnoside has the potential for diabetes.

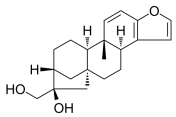


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Kahweol

Cat. No.: HY-N6258

Kahweol is one of the consituents of the coffee from Coffea Arabica with anti-inflammatory anti-angiogenic, and anti-cancerous activities. Kahweol inhibits **adipogenesis** and increase glucose uptake by AMP-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**) activation. Kahweol induces **apoptosis**.



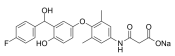
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

KAT681

(T0681)

Cat. No.: HY-U00220

KAT681 is a liver-selective thyromimetic.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Katacalcin

(PDN 21)

Cat. No.: HY-P0149

Katacalcin (PDN 21) is a potent plasma calcium-lowering peptide.

DMSSDLERDHRPHVSMPQNAN

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Katacalcin TFA

(PDN 21 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0149A

Katacalcin TFA (PDN 21 TFA) is a potent plasma calcium-lowering peptide.

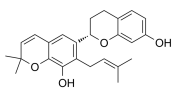
DMSSDLERDHRPHVSMPQNAN (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kazinol B

Cat. No.: HY-N3426

Kazinol B, a prenylated flavan with a dimethyl pyrane ring, is an inhibitor of **nitric oxide (NO)** production. Kazinol B improves insulin sensitivity by enhancing glucose uptake via the insulin-Akt signaling pathway and AMPK activation. Kazinol B has the potential for diabetes mellitus research.

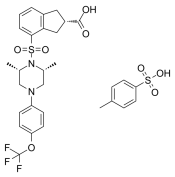


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KD-3010

Cat. No.: HY-111068

KD-3010 is a potent, orally active, and selective **PPARδ** agonist.

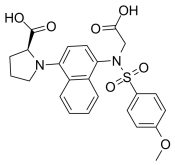


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-126245

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 is a **Keap1 (Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1)-Nrf2 (nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2) protein-protein interaction** inhibitor, and with an IC_{50} of 43 nM for Keap1 protein.

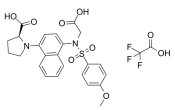


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-126245A

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 IC_{50} of 43 nM for Keap1 protein.

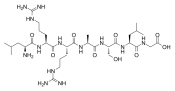


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kemptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0248

Kemptide is a synthetic heptapeptide that acts as a specific substrate for cAMP-dependent protein kinase (**PKA**).

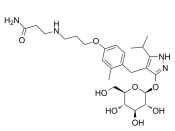


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

KGA-2727

Cat. No.: HY-123797

KGA-2727 is a first selective, high-affinity and orally active **SGLT1** inhibitor with K_is of 97.4 nM and 43.5 nM for **human** and **rat SGLT1**, respectively. The selectivity ratios (K_i for SGLT2/K_i for **SGLT1**) of KGA-2727 are 140 (human) and 390 (rat). KGA-2727 has antidiabetic efficacy.

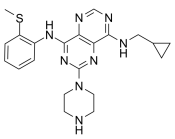


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KHK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-12841

KHK-IN-1 is a potent ketohexokinase (KHK) inhibitor with IC50 of 12 nM; interacts with Asp-27B in the ATP-binding region of KHK.

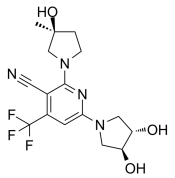


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KHK-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-103478

KHK-IN-2 is a potent and selective **ketohexokinase (KHK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.45 μM.

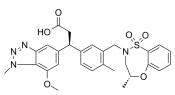


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KI696

Cat. No.: HY-101140

KI696 is a high affinity probe that disrupts the **Keap1/NRF2** interaction. KI696 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **KEAP1/NRF2** interaction.

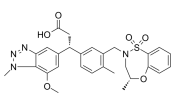


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KI696 isomer

Cat. No.: HY-101140A

KI696 isomer is the less active isomer of KI696 (HY-101140). KI696 is a high affinity probe that disrupts the Keap1/NRF2 interaction.

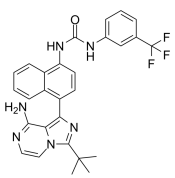


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

KIRA6

Cat. No.: HY-19708

KIRA6 is an advanced small-molecule **IRE1α** RNase kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM. KIRA6 can trigger an **apoptotic** response.

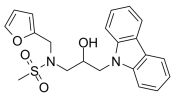


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

KL001

Cat. No.: HY-108468

KL001 is a first-in-class **cryptochrome** (**CRY**, a flavoproteins that are sensitive to blue light, and is involved in the circadian rhythms of plants and animals) stabilizer which specifically interacts with CRY1 and CRY2.

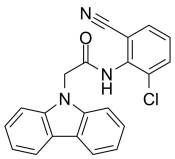


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

KL044

Cat. No.: HY-119506

KL044, a stabilizer of the **clock protein cryptochrome (CRY)** , is a potent chemical probe with a **pEC$_{50}$** value of 7.32, leading to the extension of the circadian period and repression of Per2 activity.

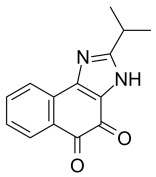


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KL1333

Cat. No.: HY-128895

KL1333, a derivative of β-lapachone, is an orally available **NAD+** modulator. KL1333 reacts with NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase 1 (NQO1) as a substrate, resulting in increases in intracellular NAD+ levels via NADH oxidation.

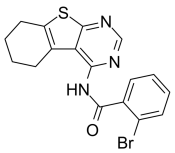


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KL201

Cat. No.: HY-134194

KL201 a circadian clock modulator, is a isoform-selective cryptochrome 1 (CRY1) stabilizer. KL201 has no stabilizing effect on CRY2. KL201 lengthens the period of circadian rhythms in cells and tissues.

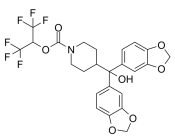


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KML29

Cat. No.: HY-18977

KML29 is an extremely selective, orally active and irreversible **MAGL** inhibitor, with **IC$_{50}$** values of 15 nM, 43 nM and 5.9 nM for mouse, rat and human MAGL, respectively.

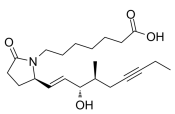


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KMN-80

Cat. No.: HY-118743

KMN-80, a derivative of PGE1 (HY-B0131), is a selective and potent agonist of **EP$_4$ receptor** with an **IC$_{50}$** and a **K$_i$** of 3 nM and 2.35 nM, respectively. KMN-80 is against EP$_3$ receptor with an **IC$_{50}$** of 1.4 μM and >10 μM for all other prostanoid receptors.

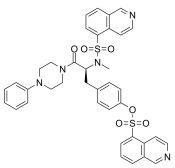


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

KN-62

Cat. No.: HY-13290

KN-62 is a selective and reversible inhibitor of calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (**CaMK-II**) with a **K$_i$** of 0.9 μM for rat brain CaMK-II. KN-62 directly binds to the calmodulin binding site of CaMK-II.



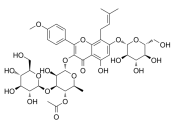
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Korepimedoside C

(Epimedin I)

Cat. No.: HY-N8086

Korepimedoside C (Epimedin I), a flavonol glycoside, is isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai.

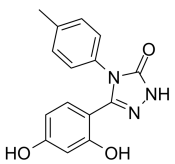


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KPLH1130

Cat. No.: HY-128578

KPLH1130 is a specific pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase (**PDK**) inhibitor, blocks macrophage polarization and attenuates proinflammatory responses. KPLH1130 improves glucose tolerance in HFD-fed mice.

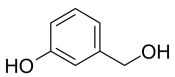


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KSD 2405

Cat. No.: HY-78446

KSD 2405 is an endogenous metabolite.

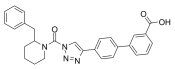


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

KT203

Cat. No.: HY-120215

KT203 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **α/β-hydrolase domain containing 6 (ABHD6)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.31 nM in Neuro2A cells.

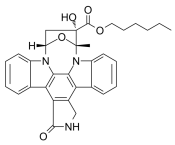


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

KT5720

Cat. No.: HY-N6789

KT5720 is a cell-permeable, potent, specific, reversible, ATP-competitive inhibitor of **protein kinase A (PKA)**, with a K_i of 60 nM.

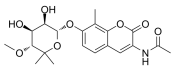


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 μg, 100 μg

KU-32

Cat. No.: HY-108248

KU-32 is a novel, novobiocin-based **Hsp90** inhibitor that can protect against neuronal cell death.

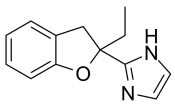


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KU14R

Cat. No.: HY-15481

KU14R is a new I(3)-R antagonist, which selectively blocks the insulin secretory response to imidazolines.

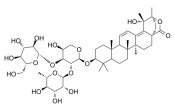


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kudinoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N4253

Kudinoside D is a main natural component of triterpenoid saponin derived from Ilex kudingcha. Kudinoside D suppresses adipogenesis through modulation of the AMPK pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocytes.

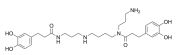


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kukoamine B

Cat. No.: HY-N2393

Kukoamine B is a component of Lycii Cortex, with anti-oxidant, anti-acute inflammatory and anti-diabetic properties.



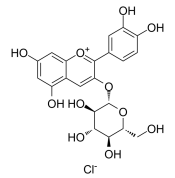
Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Kuromanin chloride

(Chrysontemin; Cyanidin 3-O-glucoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0640

Kuromanin (chloride), extracted from mulberry leaves, has been shown to improve blood glucose concentrations and lipid homeostasis and to reduce obesity.

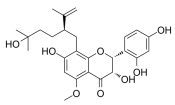


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Kushenol K

Cat. No.: HY-117010

Kushenol K, a flavonoid antioxidant isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol K is a **cytochrome P-450 3A4 (CYP3A4)** inhibitor with a K_i value of 1.35 μM. Kushenol K shows weak antiviral activity against **HSV-2** (EC_{50} of 147 μM).

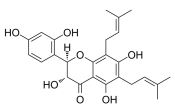


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol L

Cat. No.: HY-N3414

Kushenol L is one of the main components of EtOA cextracts from Kushen, a traditional medicinal herb derived from the dried roots of Sophora flavescens Ait. Kushenol L is a flavonoid and plays an important role in anti-diabeticeffects.

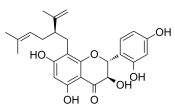


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol X

Cat. No.: HY-N3413

Kushenol X, a flavonoid compound isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kushenol X is a potent **β-glucuronidase** and **human carboxylesterase 2 (hCE2)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.07 μM and 3.05 μM, respectively.

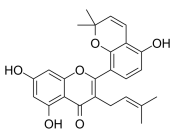


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kuwanon A

Cat. No.: HY-N2300

Kuwanon A is a flavone derivative isolated from the root barks of the mulberry tree (Morus alba L.); inhibits nitric oxide production with an IC_{50} of 10.5 μM.

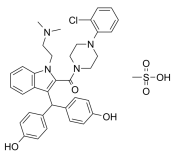


Purity: 96.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

KW-8232

Cat. No.: HY-100304A

KW-8232, an orally active anti-osteoporotic agent, and can reduces the biosynthesis of **PGE2**.

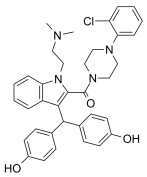


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KW-8232 free base

Cat. No.: HY-100304

KW-8232 free base, an orally active anti-osteoporotic agent, and can reduces the biosynthesis of **PGE2**.

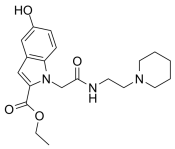


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

KY-02327

Cat. No.: HY-124156

KY-02327, a metabolically stabilized KY-02061 analog, is a potent **Dishevelled (Dvl)-CXXC5** interaction inhibitor. KY-02327 shows an activating effect on the Wnt/β-catenin pathway, resulting in promotion of osteoblast differentiation.

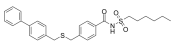


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KY-226

Cat. No.: HY-120327

KY-226 is a potent, selective, orally active and allosteric **protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.25 μM, and without PPARγ agonist activity.



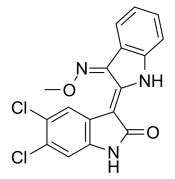
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KY19382

(A3051)

Cat. No.: HY-131447

KY19382 is a potent and orally active dual inhibitor of **CXXC5-DVL** and **GSK3β**, with IC_{50}s of 19 and 10 nM, respectively. KY19382 activates Wnt/β-catenin signaling through inhibitory effects on both CXXC5-DVL interaction and GSK3β activity.

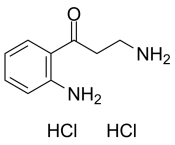


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kynuramine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-119395B

Kynuramine, an endogenously occurring amine, is a fluorescent substrate and probe of plasma **amine oxidase**.

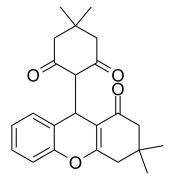


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

L 152804

Cat. No.: HY-107734

L 152804 is an orally active and selective **neuropeptide Y Y5 receptor (NPY5-R)** antagonist, with a K_i of 26 nM for **hY5**. L 152804 causes weight loss in diet-induced obese mice by modulating food intake and energy expenditure.

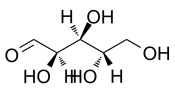


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-(+)-Arabinose

Cat. No.: HY-W015611

L-(+)-Arabinose selectively inhibits intestinal sucrase activity in a noncompetitive manner and suppresses the plasma glucose increase due to sucrose ingestion.



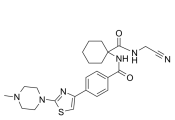
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-006235

(L-235)

Cat. No.: HY-103352

L-006235 (L-235) is a potent, selective, reversible and orally active inhibitor of **cathepsin K**, with an IC_{50} of 5 nM in bone resorption assay. L-006235 shows selectivity for cathepsin K (K_i=0.2 nM) over cathepsin B, cathepsin L, and cathepsin S (K_i=1, 6, and 47 μM, respectively).

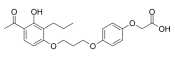


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-165041

Cat. No.: HY-20019

L-165041 is a cell permeable **PPARδ** agonist, with K_is of 6 nM and appr 730 nM for PPARδ and PPARγ, respectively, and induces adipocyte differentiation in NIH-PPARδ cells.

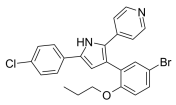


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-168049

Cat. No.: HY-103547

L-168049 is a potent, selective, orally active and non-competitive **glucagon receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 3.7 nM, 63 nM, and 60 nM for human, murine, and canine glucagon receptors, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-2-Aminooxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-134230

L-2-Aminooxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid is a potent inhibitor of L-phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
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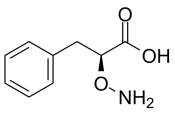
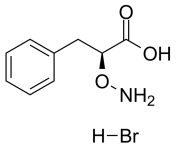


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-2-Aminooxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid hydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-134230A

L-2-Aminooxy-3-phenylpropanoic acid hydrobromide is a potent inhibitor of L-phenylalanine ammonia-lyase.
.

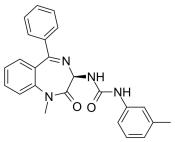


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-365260

Cat. No.: HY-106840

L-365260 is a potent and selective antagonist of non-peptide **gastrin** and **brain cholecystokinin receptor (CCK-B)**, with K_is of 1.9 nM and 2.0 nM, respectively.



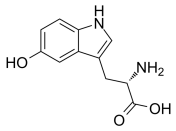
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-5-Hydroxytryptophan

(L-5-HTP; Oxitriptan)

Cat. No.: HY-B1716

L-5-Hydroxytryptophan (L-5-HTP), a naturally occurring amino acid and a dietary supplement for use as an antidepressant, appetite suppressant, and sleep aid, is the immediate precursor of the neurotransmitter serotonin and a **reserpine** antagonist.

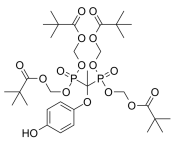


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-690488

Cat. No.: HY-101076

L-690488 is a prodrug of L-690330 and is a selective **inositol monophosphatase (IMPase)** inhibitor. L-690488 has more effective cell penetration than L-690330.



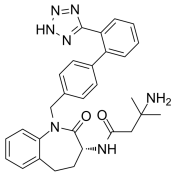
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-692429

(MK-0751)

Cat. No.: HY-10957

L-692429 (MK-0751) is a benzolactam derivative and a nonpeptidyl **growth hormone secretagogue (GHS)** agonist. L-692429 binds to **G protein-coupled receptor** with a K_i of 63 nM.

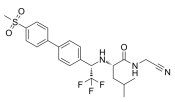


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-873724

Cat. No.: HY-50887

L-873724 is a potent, orally bioavailable, selective and reversible non-basic cathepsin K inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.2, 178, 264, and 5239 nM for cathepsin K, cathepsin S, cathepsin L, cathepsin B, respectively. L-873724 also exhibits an IC_{50} of 0.5 nM for rabbit cathepsin K.



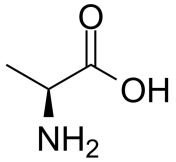
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Alanine

(L-2-Aminopropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0229

L-Alanine is a non-essential amino acid, involved in sugar and acid metabolism, increases immunity, and provides energy for muscle tissue, brain, and central nervous system.

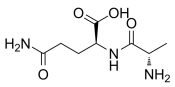


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Alanyl-L-glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-W014102

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.



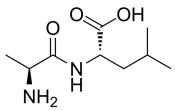
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Alanyl-L-leucine

(H-Ala-Leu-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W040088

L-Alanyl-L-leucine is an endogenous metabolite.



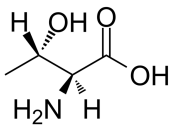
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

L-Allothreonine

(H-allo-Thr-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W008315

L-Allothreonine (H-allo-Thr-OH) is an endogenous metabolite.

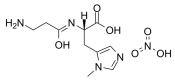


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Anserine nitrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011393

L-Anserine nitrate is an endogenous metabolite.

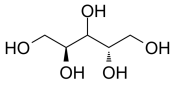


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

L-Arabinitol

Cat. No.: HY-W040141

L-Arabinitol is a potential biomarker for the comsuption of the food products such as sweet potato, deerberry, moth bean, and is also associated with Alzheimer's disease and ribose-5-phosphate isomerase deficiency.



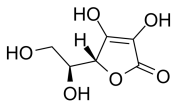
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Ascorbic acid

(L-Ascorbate; Vitamin C)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166

L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM. L-Ascorbic acid is also a collagen deposition enhancer and an elastogenesis inhibitor.



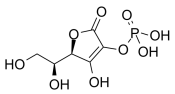
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-103701

L-ascorbic acid 2-phosphate (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid) is a long-acting ;**vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.



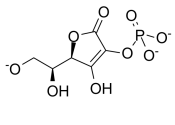
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate magnesium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid magnesium)

Cat. No.: HY-103701A

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate magnesium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid magnesium) is a long-a cting **vitamin C derivative**&n bsp;that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.



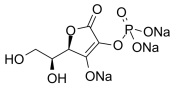
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium

(2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-107837

L-Ascorbic acid 2-phosphate trisodium (2-Phospho-L-ascorbic acid trisodium) is a long-acting **vitamin C derivative** that can stimulate **collagen formation** and expression.

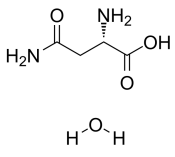


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Asparagine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W017443

L-Asparagine monohydrate ((-)-Asparagine monohydrate) is a non-essential amino acid that is involved in the metabolic control of cell functions in nerve and brain tissue.

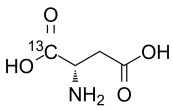


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g

L-Aspartic acid 13C

Cat. No.: HY-N0666S

L-Aspartic acid 13C is a 13C labeled L-Aspartic acid. L-Aspartic acid is is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug deliverly.

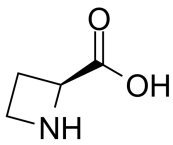


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W050044

L-Azetidine-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

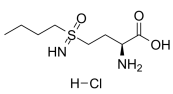


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride (L-Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride; L-BSO hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106376C

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride is a cell-permeable, potent, fast acting, orally active and irreversible inhibitor of **g-glutamylcysteine synthetase** and depletes cellular glutathione levels.

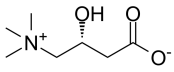


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Carnitine (Levocarnitine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0399

L-Carnitine (Levocarnitine) is an endogenous molecule involved in fatty acid metabolism, biosynthesized within the human body using amino acids: L-lysine and L-methionine, as substrates.

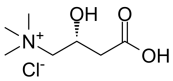


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

L-Carnitine hydrochloride ((R)-Carnitine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B2246

L-Carnitine hydrochloride ((R)-Carnitine hydrochloride), a highly polar, small zwitterion, is an essential co-factor for the mitochondrial β-oxidation pathway.

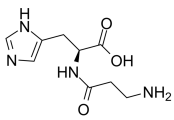


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

L-Carnosine

Cat. No.: HY-W013494

L-Carnosine is a dipeptide of the amino acids beta-alanine and histidine and has the potential to suppress many of the biochemical changes that accompany aging.

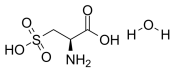


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Cysteic acid monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-124009A

L-Cysteic acid monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

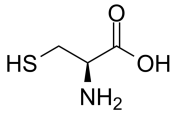


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 g

L-Cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0337

L-Cysteine is a conditionally essential amino acid, which acts as a precursor for biologically active molecules such as hydrogen sulphide (H2S), glutathione and taurine. L-Cysteine suppresses ghrelin and reduces appetite in rodents and humans.

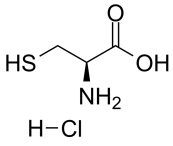


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cysteine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-Y0337A

L-Cysteine hydrochloride is a conditionally essential amino acid, which acts as a precursor for biologically active molecules such as hydrogen sulphide (H2S), glutathione and taurine. L-Cysteine hydrochloride suppresses ghrelin and reduces appetite in rodents and humans.

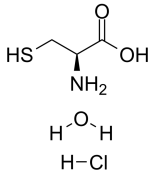


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cysteine hydrochloride hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W016715

L-Cysteine hydrochloride hydrate is a conditionally essential amino acid, which acts as a precursor for biologically active molecules such as hydrogen sulphide (H2S), glutathione and taurine.

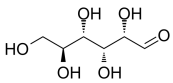


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 500 mg

L-Glucose

(L-(-)-Glucose) Cat. No.: HY-W010042

L-Glucose (L-(-)-Glucose) is an enantiomer of D-glucose. L-Glucose can promote food intake.

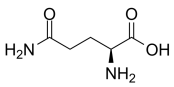


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Glutamine

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) Cat. No.: HY-N0390

L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes. L-Glutamine provides a source of carbons for oxidation in some cells.

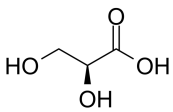


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glyceric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113377

L-Glyceric acid is a mainly urinary metabolite accumulating in rare inherited metabolic disease L-glyceric aciduria. L-Glyceric acid can be used to diagnose primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2). L-Glyceric acid excretion to distinguish PH1 from PH2.

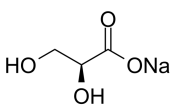


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L-Glyceric acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-113377A

L-Glyceric acid sodium is a mainly urinary metabolite accumulating in rare inherited metabolic disease L-glyceric aciduria. L-Glyceric acid sodium can be used to diagnose primary hyperoxaluria type 2 (PH2). L-Glyceric acid sodium excretion to distinguish PH1 from PH2.

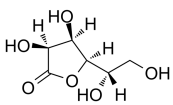


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Gulono-1,4-lactone

Cat. No.: HY-W016628

L-Gulono-1,4-lactone is a substrate of L-gulono-1,4-lactone oxidoreductase, which catalyzes the last step of the biosynthesis of L-ascorbic (Vatamin) C.

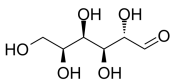


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Gulose

Cat. No.: HY-128394

L-Gulose, the putative furanose form of L-sorbosone, is an L-hexose sugar and an intermediate in the biosynthesis of L-Ascorbate (vitamin C).

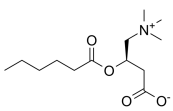


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

L-Hexanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113144

L-Hexanoylcarnitine is an acylcarnitine and is found to be associated with celiac disease.

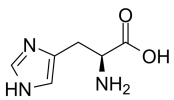


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Histidine

Cat. No.: HY-N0832

L-Histidine is an essential amino acid for infants. L-Histidine is an inhibitor of **mitochondrial glutamine transport**.

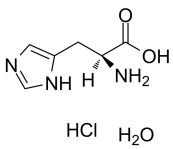


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Histidine hydrochloride hydrate

(H-His-OH.HCl.H2O) Cat. No.: HY-W014423

L-Histidine hydrochloride hydrate (H-His-OH.HCl.H2O) is an endogenous metabolite.

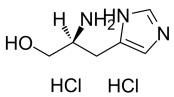


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Histidinol dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W014233

L-Histidinol dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

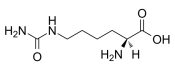


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

L-Homocitrulline

Cat. No.: HY-W018004

L-Homocitrulline is metabolized to homoarginine through homoargininosuccinate via the urea cycle pathway and its metabolic abnormality could lead to Lysinuric Protein Intolerance (LPI).

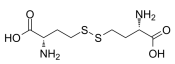


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Homocystine

Cat. No.: HY-W011690

L-Homocystine is the oxidized member of the L-homocysteine. Homocysteine is a pro-thrombotic factor, vasodilation impairing agent, pro-inflammatory factor and endoplasmatic reticulum-stress inducer used to study cardiovascular disease mechanisms.



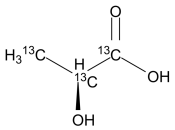
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Lactic acid-13C3

((S)-2-hydroxypropanoic-13-C3)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0479S

L-Lactic acid-13C3 is a stable isotope labeled L-Lactic acid analog. L-Lactic acid-13C3 can be used for lactate metabolism research.

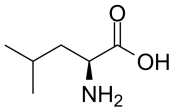


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Leucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0486

L-Leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid (BCAA), which activates the **mTOR** signaling pathway.



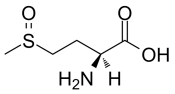
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

L-Methionine sulfoxide

(H-Met(O)-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W010104

L-Methionine sulfoxide (H-Met(O)-OH), a metabolite of Methionine, induces M1/classical macrophage polarization, and modulates oxidative stress and purinergic signaling parameters.

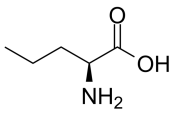


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Norvaline

Cat. No.: HY-Y0399

L-Norvaline is an endogenous metabolite.

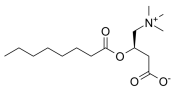


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Octanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113161

L-Octanoylcarnitine is the physiologically active form of octanoylcarnitine.

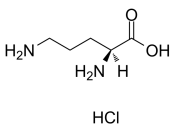


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Ornithine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W017018

L-Ornithine hydrochloride is a free amino acid that plays a central role in the urea cycle and is also important for the disposal of excess nitrogen.

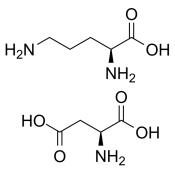


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Ornithine L-aspartate

Cat. No.: HY-A0282

L-Ornithine L-aspartate is a stable salt of two natural nonessential L-amino acids: ornithine and aspartic acid. L-Ornithine L-aspartate lowers blood ammonia concentration and to eliminate symptoms of hepatic encephalopathy associated with liver cirrhosis.

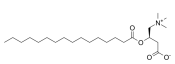


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113147

L-Palmitoylcarnitine, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

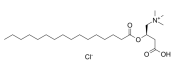


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-113147A

L-Palmitoylcarnitine chloride, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.

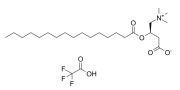


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-113147B

L-Palmitoylcarnitine TFA, a long-chain acylcarnitine and a fatty acid metabolite, accumulates in the sarcolemma and deranges the membrane lipid environment during ischaemia.



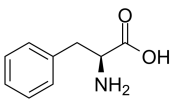
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

L-Phenylalanine

((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215

L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli. L-Phenylalanine is a **α2δ subunit of voltage-dependent Ca^{+} channels** antagonist with a K_i of 980 nM.



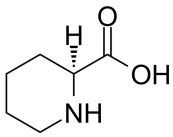
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

L-Pipecolic acid

(H-HoPro-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W012734

L-Pipecolic acid (H-HoPro-OH) is a breakdown product of lysine, accumulates in body fluids of infants with generalized genetic peroxisomal disorders, such as Zellweger syndrome, neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy.

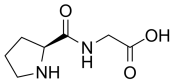


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Prolylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-WAA0142

L-Prolylglycine is an endogenous metabolite.

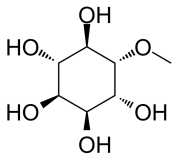


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

L-Quebrachitol

Cat. No.: HY-N2375

L-Quebrachitol is a natural product isolated from many plants, promotes osteoblastogenesis by upregulation of **BMP-2**, runt-related transcription factor-2 (**Runx2**), **MAPK** (ERK, JNK, p38α), and **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling pathway.



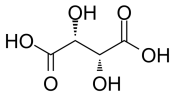
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

L-Tartaric acid

(L-(+)-Tartaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0293

L-Tartaric acid (L-(+)-Tartaric acid) is an endogenous metabolite.



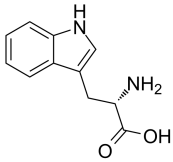
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

L-Tryptophan

(Tryptophan; Tryptophane)

Cat. No.: HY-N0623

L-Tryptophan (Tryptophan) is an essential amino acid that is the precursor of serotonin, melatonin, and vitamin B3.

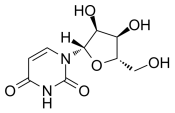


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Uridine

Cat. No.: HY-W006429

L-Uridine, isolated from the Polyporaceae fungus Poria cocos (Schw.), is an enantiomer of the normal RNA constituent D-uridine. L-uridine acts as a phosphate acceptor for nucleoside phosphotransferases.

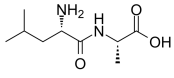


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

L-Leucyl-L-alanine

Cat. No.: HY-128434

L-Leucyl-L-alanine is a simple dipeptide composed of L-leucine and L-alanine.

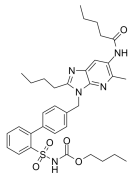


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

L162441

Cat. No.: HY-U00245

L162441 is an **Angiotensin type 1 receptor** antagonist.

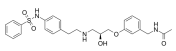


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L748337

Cat. No.: HY-103211

L748337 is a potent **β3-adrenergic receptor** antagonist and displays selectivity over β1 and β2 receptors. The K_i values of L748337 for β3-, β2- and β1-adrenoceptors are 4.0 nM, 204 nM and 390 nM, respectively.



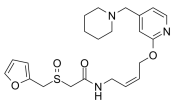
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lafutidine

(FRG-8813)

Cat. No.: HY-B0160

Lafutidine (FRG-8813) is a **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist (H_2RA), with proven gastric mucosal protective effects. Lafutidine can be used for the research of gastroesophageal reflux disease.

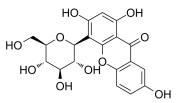


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lancerin

Cat. No.: HY-N2159

Lancerin, isolated from the root bark of Cudraniu cochinchinensis, possesses anti-lipid peroxidation.



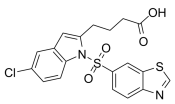
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lanifibranor

(IVA337)

Cat. No.: HY-104049

Lanifibranor is a pan **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor** (**PPAR**) agonist with EC_{50}s of 1.5, 0.87 and 0.21 μM for human **PPARα**, **PPARσ** and **PPARγ**, respectively.



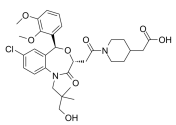
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lapaquistat

(T-91485)

Cat. No.: HY-14925

Lapaquistat (T-91485), a **cholesterol biosynthesis** inhibitor, is the active metabolite of TAK-475. Lapaquistat can decrease statin-induced myotoxicity in lipid-lowering therapy.



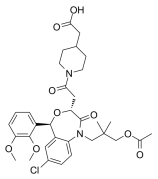
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lapaquistat acetate

(TAK-475)

Cat. No.: HY-16274

Lapaquistat acetate (TAK-475) is a **squalene synthase** inhibitor, blocking the conversion of farnesyl diphosphate (FPP) to squalene in the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway.

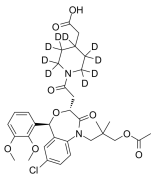


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lapaquistat-d9 acetate

Cat. No.: HY-16274S

Lapaquistat-d9 acetate (TAK-475-d9) is the deuterium labeled Lapaquistat acetate. Lapaquistat acetate (TAK-475) is a **squalene synthase** inhibitor, blocking the conversion of farnesyl diphosphate (FPP) to squalene in the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway.

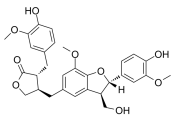


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lappaol A

Cat. No.: HY-N2475

Lappaol A is a natural compound with antiaging activity.
.

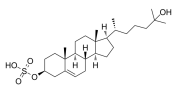


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Larsucosterol

Cat. No.: HY-139576

Larsucosterol is a cholesterol metabolite from the nuclei of normal human liver tissues, epigenetically regulates the transcription of proteins and enzymes involved in lipid synthesis, inflammation, and apoptosis.

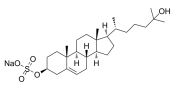


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Larsucosterol sodium

Cat. No.: HY-139576A

Larsucosterol sodium is a cholesterol metabolite from the nuclei of normal human liver tissues, epigenetically regulates the transcription of proteins and enzymes involved in lipid synthesis, inflammation, and apoptosis.

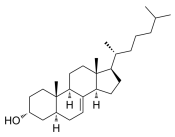


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lathosterol

Cat. No.: HY-113486

Lathosterol is a cholesterol-like molecule. Serum Lathosterol concentration is an indicator of whole-body cholesterol synthesis.

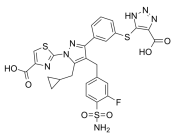


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

LDHA-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-115875

LDHA-IN-5 is a novel, potent, dual **GO/LDHA** inhibitor for primary hyperoxaluria.

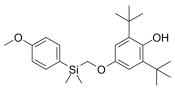


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LDL-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-U00054

LDL-IN-3 is an anti-atherosclerotic compound extracted from patent WO/2005/039596A1, example C25 and patent US 6133467, example 3.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leptin (22-56), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1523

Leptin (22-56), human is the fragment of leptin, mediated via several isoforms of receptors (**Ob-Rs**).

VPIQKVQDDTKTLIKTIVTRINDISHTQSVSSKQK

Purity: 95.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Leptin (93-105), human

Cat. No.: HY-P2540

Leptin (93-105), human, is the amino acids 93 to 105 fragment of human leptin. Leptin is a 167-residue peptide hormone mainly produced by adipocytes and acts in the central nervous system to primarily coordinate the metabolic adaptations to fasting.

NVIQISNDLENLR

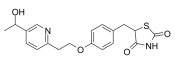
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leriglitazone

(Hydroxypioglitazone)

Cat. No.: HY-117727

Leriglitazone (Hydroxypioglitazone), a metabolite of pioglitazone.



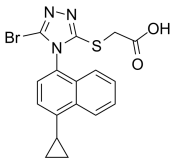
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lesinurad

(RDEA594)

Cat. No.: HY-15258

Lesinurad is a **URAT1** and **OAT** inhibitor, is determined to be a substrate for the kidney transporters **OAT1** and **OAT3** with K_m values of 0.85 and 2 μM, respectively.



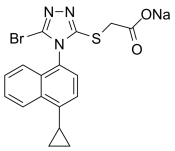
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lesinurad sodium

(RDEA-594 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15258A

Lesinurad sodium is a **URAT1** and **OAT** inhibitor, is determined to be a substrate for the kidney transporters **OAT1** and **OAT3** with K_m values of 0.85 and 2 μM, respectively.



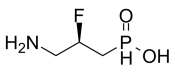
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lesogaberan

(AZD-3355)

Cat. No.: HY-10061

Lesogaberan (AZD-3355) is a potent and selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 8.6 nM for human recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors.

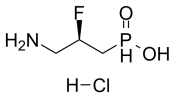


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Lesogaberan hydrochloride

(AZD-3355 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10061B

Lesogaberan (AZD-3355) hydrochloride is a potent and selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 8.6 nM for human recombinant $GABA_B$ receptor.

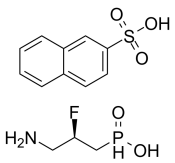


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lesogaberan napadisylate

(AZD-3355 napadisylate) Cat. No.: HY-10061A

Lesogaberan (AZD-3355) napadisylate is a potent and selective **$GABA_B$ receptor** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 8.6 nM for human recombinant $GABA_B$ receptors.

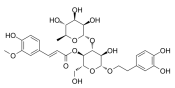


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leucosceptoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8018

Leucosceptoside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hypertensive activities. Leucosceptoside A shows inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** and **PKCα** (**IC_{50}** of 19.0 μM).

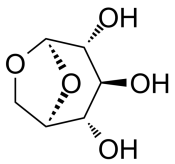


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levoglucosan

(1,6-Anhydro-β-D-glucopyranose; 1,6-Anhydro-β-D-glucose) Cat. No.: HY-W050145

Levoglucosan (1,6-Anhydro-β-D-glucopyranose) is an anhydrosugar produced through glucan pyrolysis and is widely found in nature.

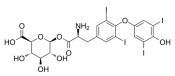


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Levothyroxine acyl glucuronide

(Thyroxine acyl-β-D-glucuronide) Cat. No.: HY-135955

Levothyroxine acyl glucuronide (Thyroxine Acyl-β-D-glucuronide), an endogenous metabolite, is the acyl glucuronide formation of thyroxine (T4).

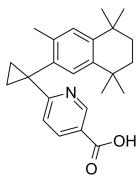


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

LG100268

(LG268) Cat. No.: HY-15340

LG100268 (LG268) is a potent, selective and orally active **retinoid X receptor (RXR)** agonist with **EC_{50}** values of 4 nM, 3 nM, and 4 nM for RXR-α, RXR-β, and RXR-γ, respectively.

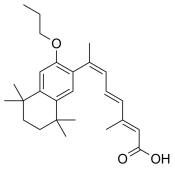


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LG100754

(UVI 2112) Cat. No.: HY-108523

LG100754 (UVI 2112) is a **RXR dimers** modulater. LG100754 acts as a **RXR:RXR** homodimer antagonist, but functions as a agonist towards **RXR:PPARα** and **RXR:PPARγ** heterodimers. LG100754 is an insulin sensitizer that functions through RXR.

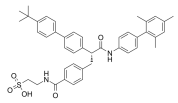


Purity: 100.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

LGD-6972

Cat. No.: HY-12525

LGD-6972 is a selective and orally active **glucagon receptor** antagonist. LGD-6972 has the potential for type 2 diabetes research.

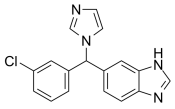


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liarozole

(R75251) Cat. No.: HY-106019

Liarozole (R75251; R85246) is an imidazole derivative and orally active **retinoic acid (RA) metabolism-blocking agent (RAMBA)**.

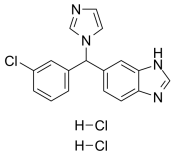


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liarozole dihydrochloride

(R75251 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-106019C

Liarozole (R75251) dihydrochloride is an imidazole derivative and orally active **retinoic acid (RA) metabolism-blocking agent (RAMBA)**.



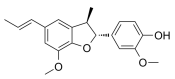
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg

Licarin A

((+)-Licarin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N2252

Licarin A ((+)-Licarin A), a neolignan, significantly and dose-dependently reduces TNF-α production (IC_{50}=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.



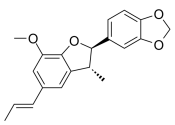
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licarin B

((-)-Licarin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0479

Licarin B, a nitric oxide production inhibitor extracted from the component of the seeds of Myristica fragrans, improves insulin sensitivity via **PPARγ** and activation of GLUT4 in the IRS-1/PI3K/AKT pathway.

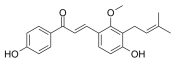


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licochalcone C

Cat. No.: HY-N0374

Licochalcone C could inhibit **α-glucosidase**, with **IC_{50}s** of <100 nM and 92.43 μM for α-glucosidase and protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), respectively.

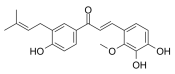


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licochalcone D

Cat. No.: HY-N4187

Licochalcone D, a flavonoid compound mainly existing in the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate, is a potent inhibitor of **NF-kappaB (NF-κB) p65**. Licochalcone D possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer properties.



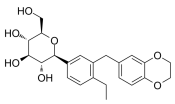
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Licogliflozin

(LIK066)

Cat. No.: HY-109092

Licogliflozin is a sodium glucose cotransporter (**SGLT1** and **SGLT2**) inhibitor.

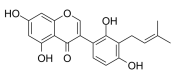


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licoisoflavone A

Cat. No.: HY-N3389

Licoisoflavone A is an isoflavone. Licoisoflavone A inhibits lipid peroxidation with an IC_{50} of 7.2 μM.

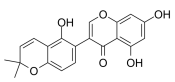


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoisoflavone B

Cat. No.: HY-N3388

Licoisoflavone B is an isoflavone. Licoisoflavone B inhibits lipid peroxidation with an IC_{50} of 2.7 μM.



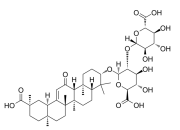
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licorice-saponin H2

((18β,20α)-Glycyrrhizic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N6911

Licorice-saponin H2 ((18β,20α)-Glycyrrhizic acid) is a saponin from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fischer.

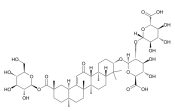


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Licoricesaponin A3

Cat. No.: HY-N6982

Licoricesaponin A3 is a terpenoid saponin identified from licorice.



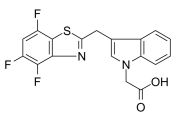
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lidorestat

(IDD-676)

Cat. No.: HY-106198

Lidorestat (IDD-676) is a potent, selective and orally active **aldose reductase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 5 nM. Lidorestat can be used for chronic diabetes complications. Lidorestat also improves nerve conduction and reduces cataract formation.



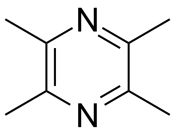
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Ligustrazine

(Chuanxiongzine; Tetramethylpyrazine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0264

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...



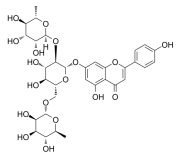
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ligustroflavone

(Nuezhenoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0546

Ligustroflavone, extracted from Ligustrum lucidum, is a potential candidate as **calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR)** antagonist. Ligustroflavone exhibits protective effects against diabetic osteoporosis in mice.



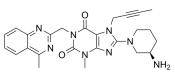
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Linagliptin

(BI 1356)

Cat. No.: HY-10284

Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective **DPP-4** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** of 1 nM.



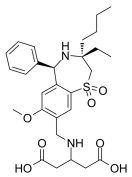
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Linerixibat

(GSK2330672)

Cat. No.: HY-16643

Linerixibat (GSK2330672) is a highly potent, nonabsorbable and orally active **apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 42 nM **human ASBT**. Linerixibat can be used as lipid-lowering agent.

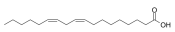


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Linoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0729

Linoleic acid is a common polyunsaturated (PUFA) found in plant-based oils, nuts and seeds.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Linoleyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W005627

Linoleyl alcohol, a structural analog of Linoleic acid with no a-carboxyl group, is a fatty alcohol.

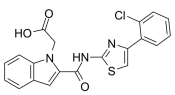
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Lintitript

(SR 27897)

Cat. No.: HY-101764

Lintitript (SR 27897) is a highly potent, selective, orally active, competitive and non-peptide **cholecystokinin (CCK1) receptor** antagonist with an **EC_{50}** of 6 nM and a **K_i** of 0.2 nM.

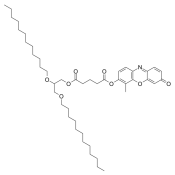


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lipase Substrate

Cat. No.: HY-138653

Lipase Substrate is a substrate of lipase to detect activity.

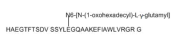


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liraglutide

Cat. No.: HY-P0014

Liraglutide is a **glucagon-like peptide-1** (**GLP-1**) receptor agonist used clinically to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus.

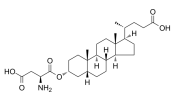


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lith-O-Asp

Cat. No.: HY-112415

Lith-O-Asp is a **sialytransferase (ST)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}s** of 12-37 μM.



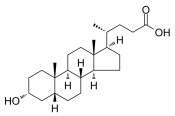
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lithocholic acid

(3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0172

Lithocholic acid is a toxic secondary bile acid, causes intrahepatic cholestasis, has tumor-promoting activity. Target: Others Lithocholic acid has been used in a study to assess cholestasis and its action on several organs and tissues in rats.



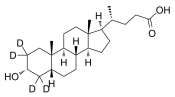
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Lithocholic acid-d4

(3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0172S

Lithocholic acid-d4 (3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lithocholic acid, which is a toxic secondary bile acid.

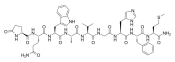


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Litorin

Cat. No.: HY-103281

Litorin, an amphibian bombesin peptide derivative, is an **bombesin receptor** agonist. Litorin stimulates the contraction of smooth muscle, stimulates gastrin, gastric acid, and pancreatic secretion, and suppresses the nutriment in vivo.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lixisenatide

Cat. No.: HY-P0119

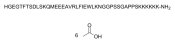
Lixisenatide is a **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist that can be used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lixisenatide acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0119A

Lixisenatide acetate is a **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist that can be used in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

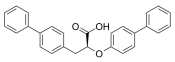


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

LJ570

Cat. No.: HY-111775

LJ570 is a **PPARα/PPARγ** dual agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 1.05 and 0.12 μM, respectively.

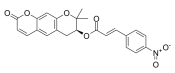


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LKY-047

Cat. No.: HY-117026

LKY-047, a Decursin derivative, is a potent and selective reversible competitive **cytochrome P45022J2 (CYP2J2)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** 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.

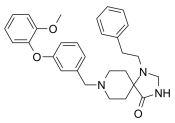


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LMD-009

Cat. No.: HY-121885

LMD-009 is a selective **CCR8** nonpeptide agonist. LMD-009 mediates chemotaxis, inositol phosphate accumulation, and calcium release in high potencies with EC_{50}s from 11 to 87 nM.

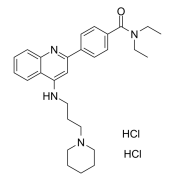


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

LMPTP INHIBITOR 1 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111489B

LMPTP INHIBITOR 1 (dihydrochloride) is a selective inhibitor of low molecular weight protein tyrosine phosphatase (**LMPTP**), with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 μM LMPTP-A.

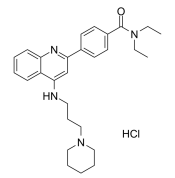


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LMPTP INHIBITOR 1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111489A

LMPTP INHIBITOR 1 (hydrochloride) is a selective inhibitor of low molecular weight protein tyrosine phosphatase (**LMPTP**), with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 μM LMPTP-A.

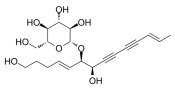


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lobetyolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0327

Lobetyolin, a bioactive compound, is derived from Codonopsis pilosula. Lobetyolin has anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative and **xanthine oxidase** inhibiting activities. Lobetyolin also induces the apoptosis via the inhibition of **ASCT2**-mediated glutamine metabolism.

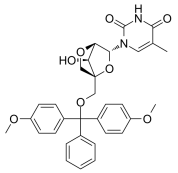


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Locked nucleic acid 1

Cat. No.: HY-111807

Locked nucleic acid 1 is a derivative of LNA-type nucleoside.



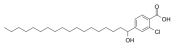
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lodelaben

(SC-39026; Declaben)

Cat. No.: HY-100240

Lodelaben is a human neutrophil **elastase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} and K_i of 0.5 and 1.5 μM, respectively.



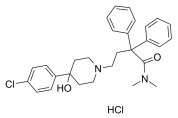
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Loperamide hydrochloride

(R-18553 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0418A

Loperamide (hydrochloride) (R-18553 (hydrochloride)) is an **opioid receptor** agonist. Loperamide hydrochloride is a selective and competitive human intestinal carboxylesterases (hiCE) inhibitor. Loperamide hydrochloride has anti-diarrheal effect.

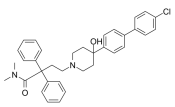


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Loperamide phenyl

Cat. No.: HY-136586

Loperamide phenyl is an impurity of Loperamide (HY-B0418A). Loperamide is an **opioid receptor** agonist.



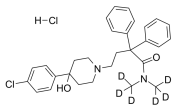
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Loperamide-d6 hydrochloride

(R-18553-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0418AS

Loperamide D6 hydrochloride (R-18553 D6 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled Loperamide hydrochloride. Loperamide hydrochloride is an **opioid receptor** agonist for the treatment of diarrhea.



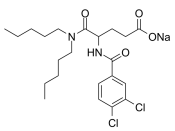
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lorglumide sodium salt

(CR-1409 sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1439B

Lorglumide sodium salt (CR-1409 sodium salt) is a potent **cholecystokinin** (**CCK**) **receptor** antagonist.

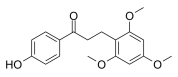


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Loureirin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1504

Loureirin B, a flavonoid extracted from **Dracaena cochinchinensis**, is an inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (**PAI-1**), with an IC_{50} of 26.10μM; Loureirin B also inhibits K_{ATP}, the phosphorylation of **ERK** and **JNK**, and has anti-diabetic activity.

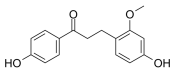


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Loureirin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2604

Loureirin C has anti-bacterial, anti-spasmodic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anti-diabetic, and anti-tumor activities.



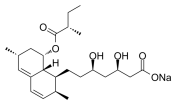
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin hydroxy acid sodium

(Mevinolinic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-123672

Lovastatin hydroxy acid sodium (Mevinolinic acid sodium) is a highly potent inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

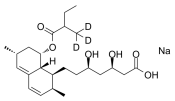


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin-d3 hydroxy acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-123672S

Lovastatin-d3 hydroxy acid (Mevinolinic acid-d3) sodium is the deuterium labeled Lovastatin hydroxy acid sodium. Lovastatin hydroxy acid sodium (Mevinolinic acid sodium) is a highly potent inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a K_i of 0.6 nM.



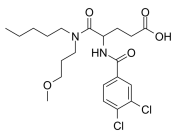
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Loxiglumide

(CR-1505)

Cat. No.: HY-B2154

Loxiglumide is a cholecystokinin (**CCK-1**) receptor antagonist.

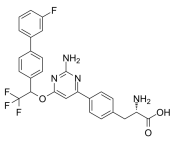


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LP-533401

Cat. No.: HY-15849

LP-533401 is a **Tryptophan hydroxylase 1** inhibitor that regulates serotonin production in the gut.

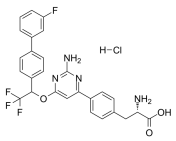


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LP-533401 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15849A

LP-533401 hydrochloride is a **tryptophan hydroxylase 1** inhibitor that regulates serotonin production in the gut.

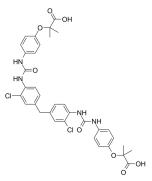


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LR-90

Cat. No.: HY-76383

LR-90 is an **advanced glycation end product (AGE)** inhibitor, inhibits inflammatory responses in human monocytes. LR-90 is also used in the research of diabetic animal model.

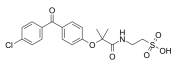


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LS2265

Cat. No.: HY-100189

LS2265 is a taurine derivative of fenofibrate and can induce proliferation of peroxisomes in liver cells of rats.

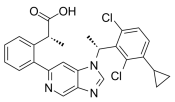


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LSN3318839

Cat. No.: HY-142162

LSN3318839 is an orally efficacious positive allosteric modulator of the **glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor (GLP-1R)**.

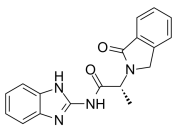


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LTβR-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-123984

LTβR-IN-1 is a potent, selective **lymphotoxin β receptor (LTβR)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 10 μM. LTβR-IN-1 is potent in TWEAK-stimulated p52 translocation assays with an IC_{50} of 10 μM and did not alter TNF-α–induced p65 nuclear translocation.



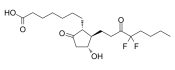
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lubiprostone

(RU-0211; SPI-0211)

Cat. No.: HY-B0679

Lubiprostone(SPI-0211;RU0211) is a gastrointestinal agent used for the treatment of idiopathic chronic constipation.



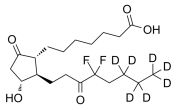
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lubiprostone-d7

(RU-0211-d7; SPI-0211-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-B0679S

Lubiprostone-d7 (RU-0211-d7) is the deuterium labeled Lubiprostone. Lubiprostone (RU0211) is a gastrointestinal agent used for the treatment of idiopathic chronic constipation.



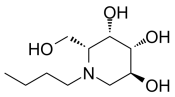
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucerastat

(NB-DGJ; N-(n-Butyl)deoxygalactonojirimycin)

Cat. No.: HY-106392

Lucerastat, the galactose form of Miglustat, is an orally-available inhibitor of **glucosylceramide synthase (GCS)**. Lucerastat has the potential for Fabry disease study.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lumasiran

(ALN-G01)

Cat. No.: HY-132588

Lumasiran (ALN-G01), a siRNA product, reduces hepatic oxalate production by targeting **glycolate oxidase**.

Lumasiran

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lumasiran sodium

Cat. No.: HY-132613

Lumasiran sodium, an investigational RNA interference **(RNAi)** therapeutic agent, reduces hepatic oxalate production by targeting **glycolate oxidase**. Lumasiran sodium reduces urinary oxalate excretion, the cause of progressive kidney failure in primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) .

Lumasiran (sodium)

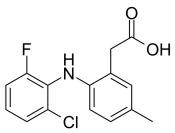
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lumiracoxib

(COX-189)

Cat. No.: HY-13507

Lumiracoxib is a potent,selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with a K_i value of 0.06μM. Lumiracoxib acts as a nonselective **NSAID** with anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities. Lumiracoxib can be used for osteoarthritis and bone cancer research.

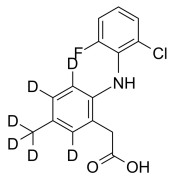


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Lumiracoxib-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13507S

Lumiracoxib-d6 (COX-189-d6) is the deuterium labeled Lumiracoxib. Lumiracoxib is a potent,selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor with a K_i value of 0.06μM.



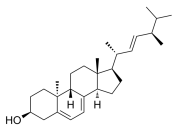
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lumisterol

(9β,10α-Ergosterol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0181A

Lumisterol (9β,10α-Ergosterol), a steroid compound, is the (9β,10α)-stereoisomer of Ergosterol. Lumisterol is a photoprotective agent against UVB-induced DNA damage and anti-proliferative activities.

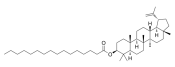


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lupeol palmitate

Cat. No.: HY-N3356

Lupeol palmitate is a natural compound with antiulcer activities. Lupeol palmitate has a gastroprotective action.



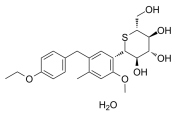
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luseogliflozin hydrate

(TS 071 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10449A

Luseogliflozin (TS 071) hydrate is a selective potent and orally active second-generation sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (**SGLT2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50}of2.26 nM. Luseogliflozin hydrate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone (LH-RH), salmon (Salmon GnRH; Salmon gonadotropin-releasing hormone; sGnRH)

Cat. No.: HY-P0243

Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone (LH-RH), salmon (Salmon GnRH) is the hypophysiotropic decapeptide synthesized in the hypothalamus that plays a crucial role in the control of reproductive functions.

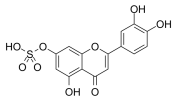
{Glp}HWSYGWLPG-NH_2

Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Luteolin 7-sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-N6901

Luteolin 7-sulfate is isolated from Phyllospadix iwatensis Makino, a marine plant.

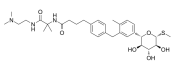


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LX2761

Cat. No.: HY-101122

LX2761 is chemically stable and potent inhibitor against **sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 1 (SGLT1)** and **SGLT2** in vitro with **IC_{50}**s of 2.2 nM and 2.7nM for hSGLT1 and hSGLT2, but displays specific SGLT1 inhibition in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.



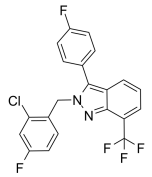
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LXR-623

(WAY 252623)

Cat. No.: HY-10629

LXR-623 is a brain-penetrant partial **LXRα** and full **LXRβ** agonist, with **IC_{50}**s of 24 nM and 179 nM, respectively.

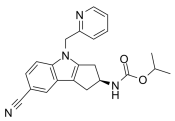


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

LY2452473

Cat. No.: HY-114530

LY2452473 is an orally bioavailable, selective **androgen receptor** modulator (SARM).

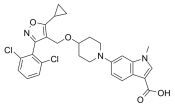


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2562175

Cat. No.: HY-103704

LY2562175 is a potent and selective **FXR** agonist, with an **EC_{50}** of 193 nM.

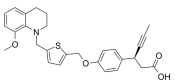


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

LY2922470

Cat. No.: HY-19835

LY2922470 is a potent, selective and orally available agonist of the **G protein-coupled receptor 40 (GPR40)**, with **EC_{50}**s of 7 nM, 1 nM and 3 nM for human GPR40, mouse GPR40 and rat GPR40, respectively.

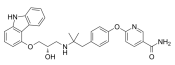


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY377604

Cat. No.: HY-13713

LY377604 is a **human β_3-adrenergic receptor** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 2.4 nM and also a **β_1-** and **β_2-adrenergic receptor** antagonist.



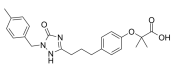
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LY518674

(LY-674)

Cat. No.: HY-50665

LY518674 is a potent, selective **PPARα** antagonist, with an **EC_{50}** of 42 nM for human PPARα. LY518674 reduces triglycerides in and increased HDL-C and is used for the treatment of atherosclerosis.

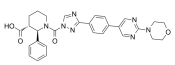


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

LYPLAL1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-124700

LYPLAL1-IN-1 (Compound 11) is an selective covalent small-molecule inhibitor of Lysophospholipase-like 1 (LYPLAL1) with an **IC_{50}** of 0.006 μM. LYPLAL1-IN-1 increases glucose production.

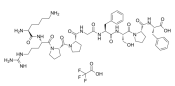


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lys-[Des-Arg9]Bradykinin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-103295A

Lys-[Des-Arg9]Bradykinin TFA, a naturally occurring kinin, is a potent and highly selective **bradykinin B1 receptor** agonist with a **K_i** of 0.12 nM, 1.7 nM and 0.23 nM for **human**, **mouse** and **rabbit B1 receptors**, respectively.

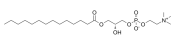


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

LysoPC(14:0/0:0)

Cat. No.: HY-113123

LysoPC(14:0/0:0) is a lysophospholipid (LyP). It is a monoglycerophospholipid in which a phosphorylcholine moiety occupies a glycerol substitution site. LysoPC(14:0/0:0) has potent antispasmodic effect.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lysophosphatidylcholine 18:2

(1-Linoleoyl-2-Hydroxy-sn-glycero-3-PC)

Cat. No.: HY-N9410

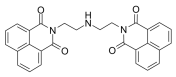
Lysophosphatidylcholine 18:2 (1-Linoleoyl-2-Hydroxy-sn-glycero-3-PC), a lysophospholipid, is a potential biomarker identified from insulin resistance (IR) polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

M-31850

Cat. No.: HY-104050

M-31850 is a potent, selective and competitive **β-hexosaminidase (Hex)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6.0 μM and 3.1 μM for **human HexA** and **human HexB**, respectively. M-31850 also competitively inhibits β-N-acetyl-D-hexosaminidase **OfHex2** with a K_i of 2.5 μM.

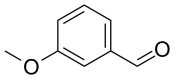


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

m-Anisaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W007346

m-Anisaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

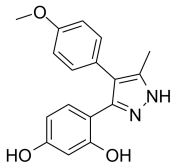


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

M77976

Cat. No.: HY-114702

M77976 is a specific ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PDK4 (pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase isoforms 4)**, with an IC_{50} of 648 μM. M77976 is potential for the research of obesity and diabetes.

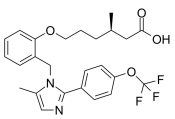


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MA-0204

Cat. No.: HY-114739

MA-0204 is a potent, highly selective and orally available peroxisome proliferator activated receptor δ (**PPARδ**) modulator with EC_{50}s of 0.4 nM, 7.9 nM and 10 nM for human, mouse and rat PPARδ, respectively. Potential treatment for Duchene Muscular Dystrophy (DMD).

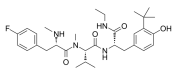


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MA-2029

Cat. No.: HY-107642

MA-2029 is a selective, orally active, and competitive **motilin receptor** antagonist (IC_{50}=4.9 nM). MA-2029 is selective for the motilin receptor over various other receptors and ion channels.

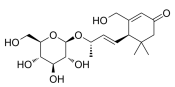


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Macarangioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N9387

Macarangioside D, a megastigmane glucoside, possesses radical-scavenging activity.



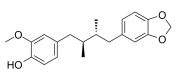
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Macelignan

((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan)

Cat. No.: HY-N0064

Macelignan ((+)-Anwulignan; Anwuligan) is an orally active **lignan** isolated from Myristica fragrans. Macelignan possesses many pharmacological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-diabetes, and neuroprotective activities.

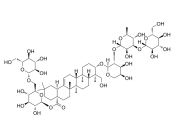


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Macranthoidin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2109

Macranthoidin A is an orally active saponin from Flos Lonicerae. Macranthoidin A possess protection effects on hepatic injury caused by Acetaminophen, Cd, and CCl4, and conspicuous depressant effects on swelling of ear croton oil.



Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

MAFP

(Methyl Arachidonyl Fluorophosphonate)

Cat. No.: HY-103334

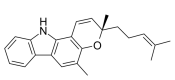
MAFP (Methyl Arachidonyl Fluorophosphonate) is an selective, active-site directed and irreversible inhibitor of **cPLA2** and **iPLA2**. MAFP is also a potent irreversible inhibitor of **anandamide amidase**.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (27 mM * 500 μL in Methyl acetate)

Mahanimbine

Cat. No.: HY-124557

Mahanimbine is an orally active alkaloid from curry leaves. Mahanimbine inhibits progression of high-fat diet (HFD)-induced metabolic complications in mice.



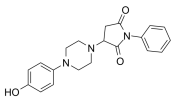
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Malic enzyme inhibitor ME1

(ME1)

Cat. No.: HY-124861

Malic enzyme inhibitor ME1 (ME1; compound 1) is a potent inhibitor of **Malic enzyme (ME1)** with an IC_{50} of 0.15 μM.

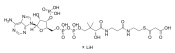


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Malonyl Coenzyme A lithium

Cat. No.: HY-136408

Malonyl Coenzyme A (lithium) is a coenzyme A derivative that is utilized in fatty acid and polyketide synthesis and in the transport of α-ketoglutarate across the mitochondrial membrane.

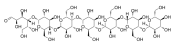


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maltoheptaose

Cat. No.: HY-127018

Maltoheptaose is an activator of **phosphorylase B** to prepare heptulose-2-phosphate. Maltoheptaose is a maltooligosaccharide contanins seven glucose units.

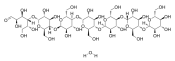


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maltoheptaose hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-127018A

Maltoheptaose hydrate is an activator of **phosphorylase B** to prepare heptulose-2-phosphate. Maltoheptaose hydrate is a maltooligosaccharide contanins seven glucose units.

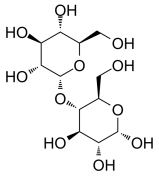


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maltose

Cat. No.: HY-N2024

Maltose is a **disaccharide** formed from two units of glucose joined with an α(14) bond, a reducing sugar. Maltose monohydrate can be used as a energy source for bacteria.



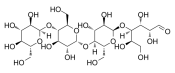
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 500 mg

Maltotetraose

(Amylotetraose; Fujioligo 450; α-1,4-Tetraglucose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2464

Maltotetraose can be used as a substrate for the enzyme-coupled determination of amylase activity in biological fluids.

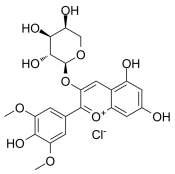


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N9349

Malvidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride ameliorates ethyl carbamate-induced oxidative damage by stimulating AMPK-mediated **autophagy**.



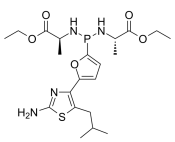
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Managlinat dialanetil

(MB06322; CS-917)

Cat. No.: HY-14955

Managlinat dialanetil (MB06322) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of **fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase)** for the treatment of type 2 diabetes .

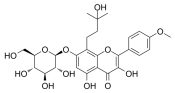


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maohuoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4019

Maohuoside A, a single compound isolated from the E. koreanum that potently promotes osteogenesis. Maohuoside A enhances the osteogenesis of bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells via bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) and MAPK signaling pathways.

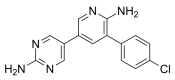


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MAP4K4-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-125012

MAP4K4-IN-3 (Compound 17) is a potent and selective **MAP4K4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14.9 nM in kinase assay, an IC_{50} of 470 nM in cell assay. Antidiabetic agent.

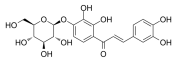


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Marein

Cat. No.: HY-N7676

Marein has the neuroprotective effect due to a reduction of damage to mitochondria function and activation of the **AMPK signal pathway**.

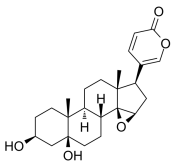


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Marinobufogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N6574

Marinobufogenin is a strong inhibitor of **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** that has been identified in mammalian plasma.

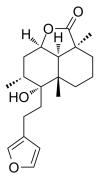


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Marrubiin

Cat. No.: HY-N6995

Marrubiin, isolated from Marrubium vulgare, exhibits vasorelaxant and antioedematogenic activity. Marrubiin alleviates diabetic symptoms in animals.



Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mastoparan

Cat. No.: HY-P0246

Mastoparan, a tetradecapeptide which is a component of wasp venom, stimulates release of prolactin from cultured rat anterior pituitary cells.

INLKALAALAKKIL-NH_2

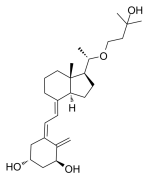
Purity: 95.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Maxacalcitol

(22-Oxacalcitriol)

Cat. No.: HY-32339

Maxacalcitol (22-Oxacalcitriol) is non-calcemic vitamin D3 analog and ligand of VDR-like receptors.

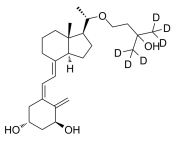


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Maxacalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15329

Maxacalcitol-D6 is the deuterated form of Maxacalcitol (22-Oxacalcitriol), which is a non-calcemic vitamin D3 analog and VDR ligand of VDR-like receptors.

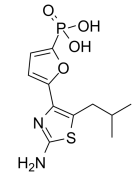


Purity: 96.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MB05032

Cat. No.: HY-16307

MB05032 is a special and efficacious GNG inhibitor targeted the **AMP binding site** of fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase (FBPase) with an IC_{50} value of 16 nM.

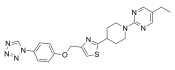


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MBX-2982

Cat. No.: HY-15291

MBX-2982 is a selective, orally-available G protein-coupled receptor 119 (**GPR119**) agonist.

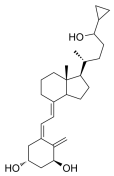


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MC 976

Cat. No.: HY-15267

MC 976 is a Vitamin D3 derivative.

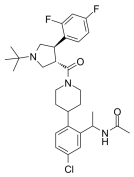


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

MC-4R Agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00396

MC-4R Agonist 1 is an agonist of **human melanocortin-4 receptor (MC-4R)**, used in the research of obesity, diabetes, and sexual dysfunction.

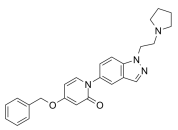


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCH-1 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-100331

MCH-1 antagonist 1 is a potent melanin concentrating hormone (**MCH-1**) antagonist with a K_i of 2.6 nM. MCH-1 antagonist 1 also inhibits **CYP3A4** with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.

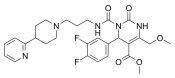


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCHR1 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00353

MCHR1 antagonist 1 is a selective antagonist of **melanin concentrating hormone-1 (MCH1) receptor**, with a K_b of 1 nM and a K_i of 4 nM at human MCH1, and may be used to reduce the body mass.

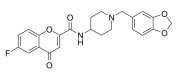


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCHR1 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-100321

MCHR1 antagonist 2 is an antagonist of **melanin concentrating hormone receptor 1**, with an IC_{50} of 65 nM; MCHR1 antagonist 2 also inhibits **hERG**, with an IC_{50} of 4.0 nM in IMR-32 cells.

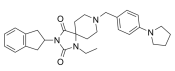


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCHR1 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-136152

MCHR1 antagonist 3 is a potent the **melanin-concentrating hormone receptor-1 (MCHR1)** antagonist. MCHR1 antagonist 3 is used to regulate energy metabolism.



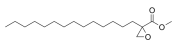
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

McN3716

(Methyl palmoxirate; NSC359682)

Cat. No.: HY-U00159

McN3716 is a carnitine palmitoyltransferase I (**CPT-1**) inhibitor.

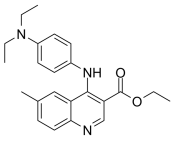


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCU-i4

Cat. No.: HY-138620

MCU-i4 blocks the IP_3-dependent mitochondrial Ca^{2+}-uptake, maintaining the gatekeeping role of their target.
.



Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mead acid

(5,8,11-Eicosatrienoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-108398A

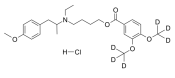
Mead acid (5,8,11-Eicosatrienoic acid), an unsaturated (Omega-9) fatty acid, is an indicator of essential fatty acid deficiency.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mebeverine D6 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0078S

Mebeverine D6 Hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Mebeverine, which is an antimuscarinic.

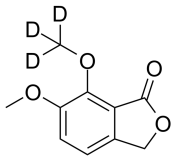


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meconin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-W019151S

Meconin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Meconine. Meconine is an endogenous metabolite.

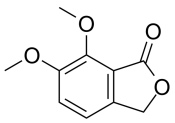


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Meconine

Cat. No.: HY-W019151

Meconine is an endogenous metabolite.

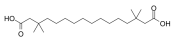


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

MEDICA16

Cat. No.: HY-P1123

MEDICA16, an **ATP-citrate lyase** inhibitor, significantly reduces intracellular TG content in gastrocnemius muscle, and this reduction is accompanied by an increase in insulin sensitivity. MEDICA16 is a selective agonist for **GPR40** as well as selective partial agonists for **GPR120**.



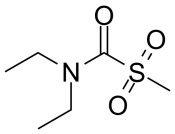
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MeDTC

(S-Methyl-N,N-diethylthiocarbamate Sulfone)

Cat. No.: HY-115757

MeDTC (S-Methyl-N,N-diethylthiocarbamate Sulfone), a Disulfiram metabolite, is a potent, irreversible **aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) inhibitor**..



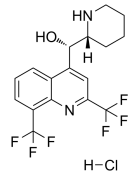
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mefloquine hydrochloride

(Mefloquin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17437A

Mefloquine hydrochloride (Mefloquin hydrochloride), a quinoline antimalarial agent, is an anti-**SARS-CoV-2** entry inhibitor. Mefloquine hydrochloride is also a **K^+ channel (KvQT1/minK)** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of ~1 μM.



Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon

(MCH (salmon))

Cat. No.: HY-P1525

Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon is a 19-amino-acid neuropeptide initially identified in the pituitary gland of teleost fish, which regulates food intake, energy balance, sleep state, and the cardiovascular system.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon TFA

(MCH (salmon) (TFA))

Cat. No.: HY-P1525A

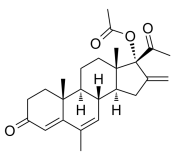
Melanin Concentrating Hormone, salmon TFA (MCH (salmon) TFA) is a 19-amino-acid neuropeptide initially identified in the pituitary gland of teleost fish, which regulates food intake, energy balance, sleep state, and the cardiovascular system.

Purity: 95.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Melengestrol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-111614

Melengestrol acetate is a progesterone derivative, acts as an orally active **corticosteroid hormone** to promote endometrial proliferation, pregnancy maintenance, and delay of menstrual activity.



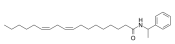
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Melinamide

(AC 223; DL-N-(α-Methylbenzyl)linoleamide)

Cat. No.: HY-101722

Melinamide, an amide derivative of an unsaturated long-chain fatty acid, is an inhibitor of **cholesterol** absorption with an **IC_{50}** of 20.9 μM.

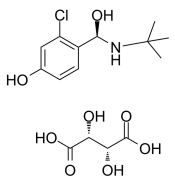


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Meluadrine tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-50290A

Meluadrine tartrate is an endogenous metabolite.

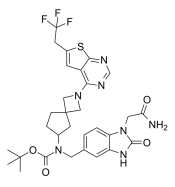


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menin-MLL inhibitor 19

Cat. No.: HY-139076

Menin-MLL inhibitor 19, a potent exo-aza spiro inhibitor of **menin-mll interaction**, example A17, extracted from patent WO2019120209A1. Menin-MLL inhibitor 19 can be used for the reseaech of various diseases, such as cancer, myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and diabetes.

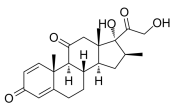


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Meprednisone

Cat. No.: HY-B0243

Meprednisone is a glucocorticoid and a methylated derivative of prednisone. Target: Glucocorticoid Receptor Meprednisone is a glucocorticoid and a methylated derivative of prednisone.



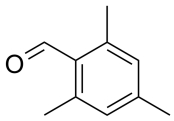
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mesitaldehyde

(2,4,6-Trimethylbenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W017469

Mesitaldehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

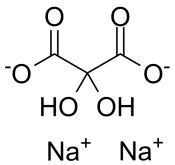


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Mesoxalate sodium (monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-128740

Mesoxalate sodium monohydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

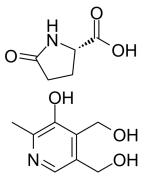


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Metadoxine

Cat. No.: HY-B1898

Metadoxine blocks adipocyte differentiation in association with inhibition of the protein kinase A-cAMP response element binding protein **(PKA-CREB)** pathway.



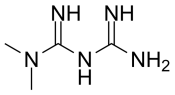
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Metformin

(1,1-Dimethylbiguanide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0627

Metformin (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide) inhibits the **mitochondrial respiratory chain** in the liver, leading to activation of **AMPK**, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research. Metformin can cross the blood-brain barrier and triggers **autophagy**.



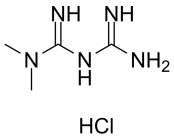
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Metformin hydrochloride

(1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17471A

Metformin hydrochloride (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride) inhibits the **mitochondrial respiratory chain** in the liver, leading to activation of **AMPK**, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research. Metformin hydrochloride triggers **autophagy**.



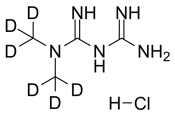
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Metformin-d6 hydrochloride

(1,1-Dimethylbiguanide-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-110228

Metformin D6 hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Metformin hydrochloride. Metformin hydrochloride inhibits the **mitochondrial respiratory chain** in the liver, leading to activation of **AMPK**, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research.

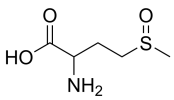


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methionine sulfoxide

Cat. No.: HY-W010104A

Methionine sulfoxide is an oxidation product of methionine with reactive oxygen species and can be regarded as a biomarker of oxidative stress in vivo.

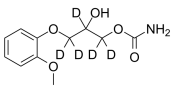


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methocarbamol D5

Cat. No.: HY-B0262S

Methocarbamol D5 is deuterium labeled Methocarbamol. Methocarbamol is an orally active central muscle relaxant and blocks muscular Nav1.4 channel.

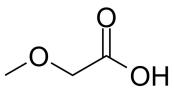


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1009

Methoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

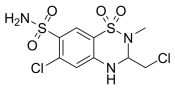


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyclothiazide

Cat. No.: HY-B0562

Methyclothiazide is an orally active **antihypertensive** agent and a **diuretic agent**.

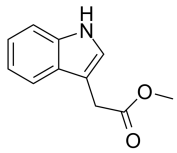


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Methyl 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W015224

Methyl 2-(1H-indol-3-yl)acetate is an endogenous metabolite.

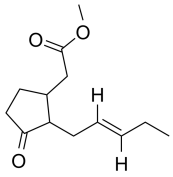


Purity: 97.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl 2-(3-oxo-2-(pent-2-en-1-yl)cyclopentyl)acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W013507

Methyl 2-(3-oxo-2-(pent-2-en-1-yl)cyclopentyl)acetate is an endogenous metabolite.

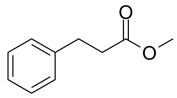


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Methyl 3-phenylpropanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W007828

Methyl 3-phenylpropanoate is an endogenous metabolite.

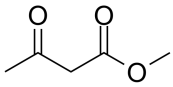


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl acetylacetate (Acetoacetate methyl ester; Methyl 3-oxobutanoate; Methyl 3-oxobutyrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1298

Methyl acetylacetate is an endogenous metabolite.

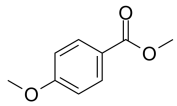


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl anisate

Cat. No.: HY-W015342

Methyl anisate is an endogenous metabolite.

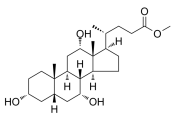


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl cholate

Cat. No.: HY-107830

Methyl Cholate is methyl ester form of Cholic acid. Cholic acid is one of the major bile acids produced by the liver, where it is synthesized from cholesterol.

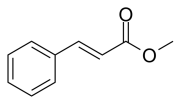


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W017212

Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate), an active component of Zanthoxylum armatum, is a widely used natural flavor compound. Methyl cinnamate (Methyl 3-phenylpropenoate) possesses antimicrobial activity and is a **tyrosinase** inhibitor that can prevent food browning.

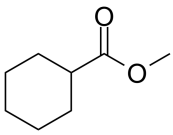


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl cyclohexanecarboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-W007704

Methyl cyclohexanecarboxylate is an endogenous metabolite.

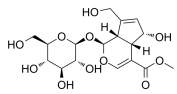


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl deacetylasperulosidate (6α-Hydroxygeniposide; Deacetylasperulosidic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N1503

Methyl deacetylasperulosidate is an iridoid and shows purgative effects in mice and lowers the blood glucose level in normal mice.

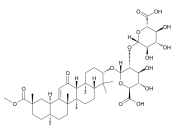


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Methyl Glycyrrhizate

Cat. No.: HY-N6981

Methyl Glycyrrhizate, derived from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch., is the ester of methyl alcohol and Glycyrrhizic Acid.

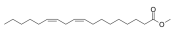


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl linoleate

Cat. No.: HY-N1481

Methyl linoleate, a major active constituent of Sageretia thea fruit (HFSF), is a major anti-melanogenic compound. Methyl linoleate downregulates microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (MITF) and tyrosinase-related proteins.

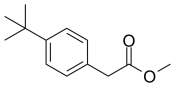


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Methyl p-tert-butylphenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W018501

Methyl p-tert-butylphenylacetate is an endogenous metabolite.

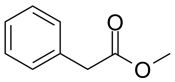


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl phenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-76063

Methyl phenylacetate is an endogenous metabolite.

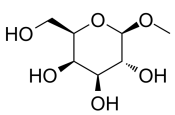


Purity: 97.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Methyl β-D-Galactopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-128737

Methyl β-D-Galactopyranoside is an endogenous metabolite.



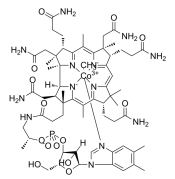
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Methylcobalamin

(CH3-B12)

Cat. No.: HY-B0586

Methylcobalamin (CH3-B12), a cobalamin, is a form of vitamin B12.

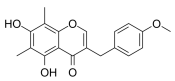


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methylophiopogonone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2442

Methylophiopogonone B, a homoisoflavonoidal compound that could be isolated from Ophiopogonis Tiber, could scavenge •OH and H_2O_2 in vitro to a certain extent.

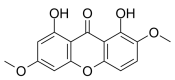


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methylswertianin

Cat. No.: HY-N1995

Methylswertianin is an active constituent in Swertia punicea Hemsl, with anti-diabetic effect. Methylswertianin can abates type-2 diabetes, likely via the improvement of insulin resistance (IR).



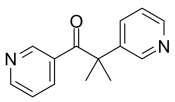
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metyrapone

(Su-4885)

Cat. No.: HY-B1232

Metyrapone is an inhibitor of cytochrome P450-mediated ω/ω-1 hydroxylase activity and CYP11B1. Target: CYP11B1 Metyrapone is a drug used in the diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency and occasionally in the treatment of Cushing's syndrome (hypercortisolism).



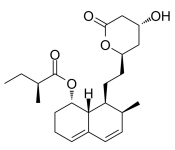
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Mevastatin

(Compactin; ML236B)

Cat. No.: HY-17408

Mevastatin (Compactin) is a first **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor that belongs to the statins class. Mevastatin is a lipid-lowering agent, and induces **apoptosis**, arrests cancer cells in G_0/G_1 phase.

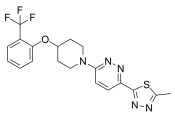


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

MF-438

Cat. No.: HY-15822

MF-438 is a potent and orally bioavailable **stearoyl-CoA desaturase 1 (SCD1)** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 2.3 nM for rSCD1.

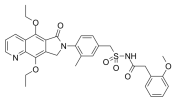


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MF498

Cat. No.: HY-10794

MF498 is a novel and selective E prostanoid receptor 4 (EP4 receptor) antagonist, displayed strong binding affinity for the EP4 receptor with Ki of 0.7 nM.

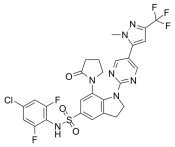


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MGAT2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-101857

MGAT2-IN-1 is an orally active inhibitor of monoacylglycerol acyltransferase (MGAT2) with IC_{50} of 7.8 and 2.4 nM for human and mouse MGAT2, respectively.

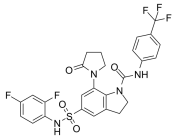


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MGAT2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-U00430

MGAT2-IN-2 is a potent and selective acyl CoA:monoacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (**MGAT2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.4 nM.

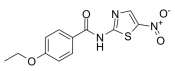


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MID-1

Cat. No.: HY-115461

MID-1 is a disruptor of **MG53-IRS-1** (Mitsugumin 53-insulin receptor substrate-1) interaction.



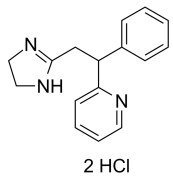
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Midaglizole hydrochloride

((±)-DG5128; DG5128)

Cat. No.: HY-U00165

Midaglizole hydrochloride (DG5128) is a preferential **α2-adrenoceptor** antagonist. Midaglizole hydrochloride (DG5128) exhibits 7.4 times higher affinity (pK_i=6.28) toward α2-adrenoceptor than α1-adrenoceptor.



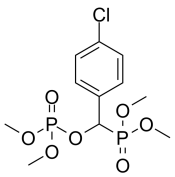
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mifobate

(SR-202)

Cat. No.: HY-100277

Mifobate (SR-202) is a potent and specific **PPARγ** antagonist. Mifobate (SR-202) selectively inhibits Thiazolidinedione (TZD)-induced PPARγ transcriptional activity (IC_{50}=140 μM).



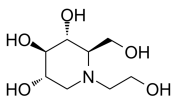
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Miglitol

(BAY1099; BAY-m1099)

Cat. No.: HY-B0481

Miglitol is an oral anti-diabetic drug that acts by inhibiting the ability of the patient to breakdown complex carbohydrates into glucose.

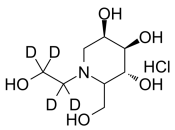


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Miglitol-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0481S

Miglitol-d4 (BAY1099-d4) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Miglitol. Miglitol is an oral anti-diabetic drug that acts by inhibiting the ability of the patient to breakdown complex carbohydrates into glucose.



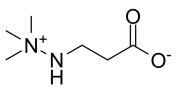
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Mildronate

(Meldonium; MET-88; Quaterin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1836

Mildronate (Meldonium) functions as a cardioprotective drug by cpmpetetively inhibiting **BBOX1** and **OCTN2**. Mildronate (Meldonium) exhibits IC_{50} values of 34-62 μM for human recombinant BBOX and an EC_{50} of 21 μM for human OCTN2.

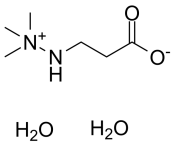


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mildronate dihydrate (Meldonium dihydrate; MET-88 dihydrate; Quaterin dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1836A

Mildronate dihydrate (Meldonium dihydrate) functions as a cardioprotective drug by cpmpetetively inhibiting **BBOX1** and **OCTN2**. Mildronate (Meldonium) exhibits IC_{50} values of 34-62 μM for human recombinant BBOX and an EC_{50} of 21 μM for human OCTN2.

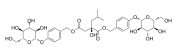


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Militarine

Cat. No.: HY-122308

Militarine, a glycosidic compound isolated from Bletilla striata, exhibits plant growth-inhibitory activity.

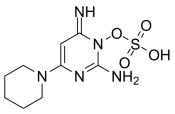


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Minoxidil sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-B1445

Minoxidil sulfate, a potent and ATP-sensitive **K^+ channel** opener, is the sulfated metabolite of minoxidil. Minoxidil sulfate is considered as a vasodilator to promote hair growth in vivo.

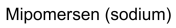


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mipomersen sodium

Cat. No.: HY-108764

Mipomersen (sodium) is a second-generation 20-base phosphorothioate ASO targeted to human apoB-100.

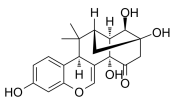


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Miroestrol

Cat. No.: HY-N9510

Miroestrol is a highly active phytoestrogen. Miroestrol can produce mammogenic effect. Miroestrol exhibits bone loss prevention and neuroprotective in ovariectomized mice. Miroestrol also can reduce cancer risk.

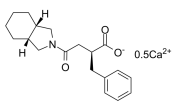


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mitiglinide calcium (KAD-1229 anhydrous; S21403 anhydrous)

Cat. No.: HY-17398

Mitiglinide Calcium (KAD-1229 anhydrous), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist. Mitiglinide Calcium is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell K_{ATP} channel).

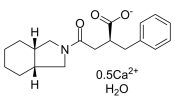


Purity: 98.7%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Mitiglinide calcium hydrate (KAD-1229; S-21403)

Cat. No.: HY-B0682A

Mitiglinide calcium hydrate (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist. Mitiglinide calcium hydrate is highly specific to the Kir6.2/SUR1 complex (the pancreatic beta-cell K_{ATP} channel).

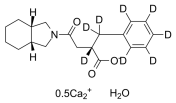


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Mitiglinide-d8 calcium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0682S

Mitiglinide-d8 calcium hydrate (KAD-1229-d8) is the deuterium labeled Mitiglinide calcium hydrate. Mitiglinide calcium hydrate (KAD-1229), an insulinotropic agent, is an **ATP-sensitive K^+ (K_{ATP}) channel** antagonist.

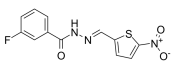


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

MitoBloCK-10

Cat. No.: HY-115467

MitoBloCK-10 (MB-10) is the first small molecule modulator to attenuate **protein-associated motor (PAM) complex** activity. MitoBloCK-10 (MB-10) inhibits **Tim44** (C-terminal domain) binding to the precursor and to Hsp70.

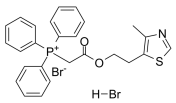


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg X 5, 500 μg, 1 mg

Mitochondrial respiration-IN-1 hydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-131453A

Mitochondrial respiration-IN-1 hydrobromide (compound 49) is a potent **mitochondrial** inhibitor (IC_{50}=8.8 mg/mL) extracted from patent US20110301180A1, compound 49. Mitochondrial respiration-IN-1 hydrobromide significantly reduces mitochondrial respiration in platelets.

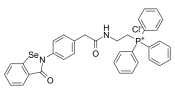


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MitoEbselen-2 chloride

(MitoPeroxidase 2) Cat. No.: HY-139381

MitoEbselen-2 chloride (MitoPeroxidase 2), a mitochondria-targeted mimic of glutathione peroxidase, is a radiation mitigator. MitoEbselen-2 chloride is effective in reducing lipid hydroperoxides, preventing apoptotic cell death.

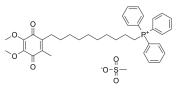


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mitoquinone mesylate

(MitoQ mesylate; MitoQ10 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-100116A

Mitoquinone mesylate is a TPP-based, **mitochondrially** targeted antioxidant in order to protect against oxidative damage.

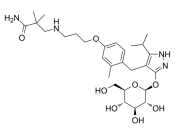


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Mizagliflozin (DSP-3235 free base; KGA-3235 free base; GSK-1614235 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-17638

Mizagliflozin (DSP-3235 free base) is a potent, orally active and selective **SGLT1** inhibitor, with a K_i of 27 nM for human SGLT1. Mizagliflozin displays 303-fold selectivity over SGLT2.

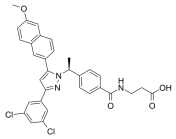


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK 0893

Cat. No.: HY-50663

MK 0893 is a potent and selective **glucagon receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 6.6 nM.

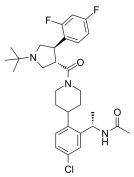


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MK-0493

Cat. No.: HY-118930

MK-0493 is a potent, orally active and selective agonist of the **melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R)**, demonstrating significant reductions in energy intake.

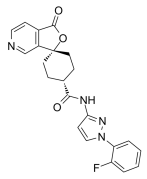


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-0557

Cat. No.: HY-15411

MK-0557 is a highly selective, orally available neuropeptide **Y5** receptor antagonist with a K_i of 1.6 nM.

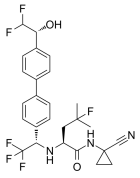


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

MK-0674

Cat. No.: HY-10290

MK-0674 is a potent, orally bioavailable and selective **cathepsin K** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.4 nM, shows 1156, 1465, 11857 and 243 fold selectivity over Cat B, Cat F, Cat L and Cat S.

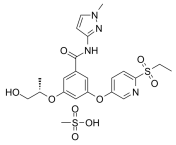


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-0941

Cat. No.: HY-19843

MK-0941 is a potent, orally active and allosteric **glucokinase** activator, with EC_{50}s of 240 and 65 nM for recombinant human glucokinase in the presence of 2.5 and 10 mM glucose, respectively. MK-0941 has potential in the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

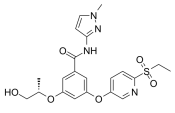


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-0941 free base

Cat. No.: HY-19843A

MK-0941 free base is an orally active **glucokinase** activator, with EC_{50}s of 240 and 65 nM for recombinant human glucokinase in the presence of 2.5 and 10 mM glucose, respectively.

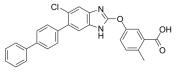


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-3903

Cat. No.: HY-107988

MK-3903 is a potent and selective **AMP-activated protein kinase** (**AMPK**) activator with an EC_{50} of 8 nM.

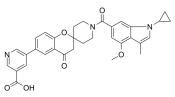


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-4074

Cat. No.: HY-107709

MK-4074 is a liver-specific inhibitor of **acetyl-CoA carboxylase** ACC1 and ACC2 with IC_{50} values of approximately 3 nM.

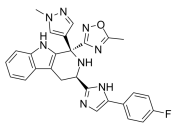


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-4256

Cat. No.: HY-13466

MK-4256 is a potent and selective **SSTR3** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.66 nM and 0.36 nM in human and mouse receptor binding assays, respectively.

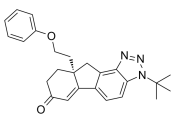


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-6913
(Tetrahydrofluoroene 52)

Cat. No.: HY-100327

MK-6913 (Tetrahydrofluoroene 52) is a potent and selective **estrogen receptor β** agonist.

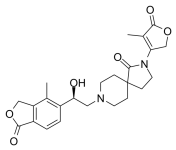


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-8153

Cat. No.: HY-132201

MK-8153 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK)**, with IC_{50}s of 5 nM, 34 μM for ROMK electrophysiology (EP) and hERG EP, respectively. MK-8153 can be used as the diuretic/atriuretic.

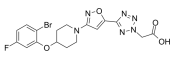


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-8245

Cat. No.: HY-13070

MK-8245 is a potent, liver-targeted **stearoyl-CoA desaturase (SCD)** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1 nM for human SCD1 and 3 nM for both rat SCD1 and mouse SCD1, with antidiabetic and antidyslipidemic efficacy.

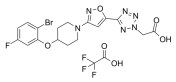


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-8245 Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-13077

MK-8245 trifluoroacetate is a liver-targeting inhibitor of stearoyl-CoA desaturase (SCD) with IC50 of 1 nM for human SCD1 and 3 nM for both rat SCD1 and mouse SCD1, with anti-diabetic and anti-dyslipidemic efficacy.

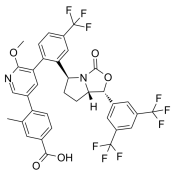


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 2 mg

MK-8262

Cat. No.: HY-132303

MK-8262 is an orally active and potent **cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 53 nM and a log D of 5.3.

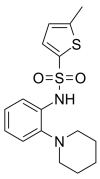


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK6-83

Cat. No.: HY-110238

MK6-83 is a new candidate agonist of **TRPML1** with an improved efficacy and potency. MK6-83 has the potential for Mucolipidosis type IV study.

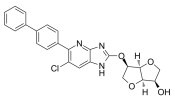


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK8722

Cat. No.: HY-111363

MK8722 is a potent and systemic **pan-AMPK** activator.

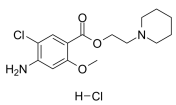


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML 10302 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14442

ML 10302 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **5-HT_4 receptor** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 4 nM. ML 10302 hydrochloride displays more than 680-fold selectivity over 5-HT_3 receptor in binding assay.

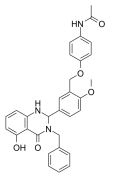


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML-109

Cat. No.: HY-114116

ML-109 is a potent and full thyroid stimulating hormone receptor (TSHR) agonist, with an EC_{50} of 40 nM.

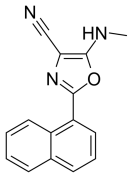


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML351

Cat. No.: HY-111310

ML351 is a potent and highly specific **15-LOX-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 200 nM. ML351 shows excellent selectivity (>250-fold) versus the related isozymes, 5-LOX, platelet 12-LOX, 15-LOX-2, ovine COX-1, and human COX-2.

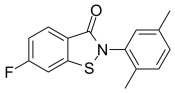


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MLS0315771

Cat. No.: HY-112945

MLS0315771 is a potent and biologically active competitive phosphomannose isomerase **(MPI)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} ~1 μM and a K_i of 1.4 μM.



Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MM 419447

Cat. No.: HY-P3282

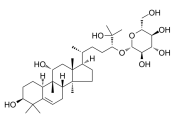
MM 419447, a linaclotide metabolite, is a **guanylate cyclase-C** agonist. MM 419447 has the potential for the research of the irritable bowel syndrome with constipation (IBS-C).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside I A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6854

Mogroside I A1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

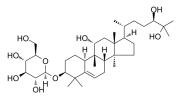


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside I E1

Cat. No.: HY-N6853

Mogroside I E1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

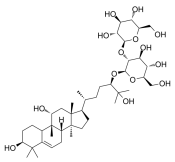


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IA-(1-3)-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7039

Mogroside IA-(1-3)-glucopyranoside is isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

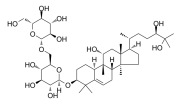


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside II-A2

Cat. No.: HY-108272

Mogroside II-A2 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

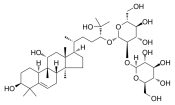


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mogroside II-A

Cat. No.: HY-N6915

Mogroside II-A is a natural product isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii.

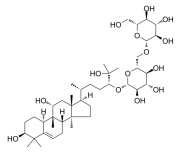


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IIA1

Cat. No.: HY-N6855

Mogroside IIA1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

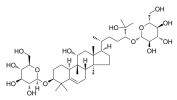


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IIe

Cat. No.: HY-N6814

Mogroside IIe is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

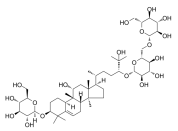


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0500

Mogroside III is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

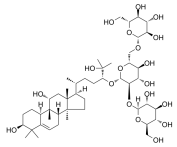


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside III-A1

Cat. No.: HY-108271

Mogroside III-A1 is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

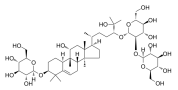


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mogroside III-E

Cat. No.: HY-N6928

Mogroside III-E is a cucurbitane-type compound isolated from Siraitia grosvenorii, inhibits NO release, with anti-fibrotic activity.

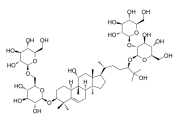


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N6945

Mogroside IV, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the extracts of Luo Han Guo, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

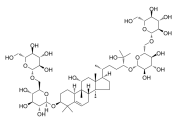


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Mogroside IV-A

Cat. No.: HY-N6942

Mogroside IV-A, a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from the extracts of Luo Han Guo, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

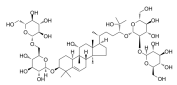


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Mogroside IV-E

Cat. No.: HY-N2456

Mogroside IV-E, a triterpenoid glycoside, is a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

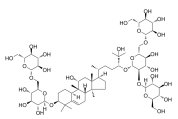


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N0502

Mogroside V is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogroside V is nearly 300 times sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose.

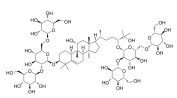


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Mogroside VI

Cat. No.: HY-108275

Mogroside VI is a triterpenoid glycoside and a nonsugar sweetener. Mogrosides are sweeter than sucrose. Mogrosides exhibit antioxidant, antidiabetic and anticancer activities.

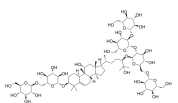


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside VI B

Cat. No.: HY-N7439

Mogroside VI B, a cucurbitane glucoside, separated from the crude extract of Siraitia grosvenorii. Mogroside VI B shows effect on activating **PGC-1α** transcription.

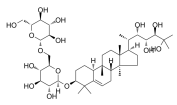


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Momordicoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2111

Momordicoside A is isolated from Momordica charantia L. Momordicoside A has the inhibitory effect on **protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP1B)**.



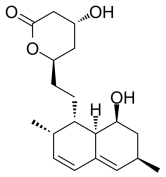
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monacolin J

(Antibiotic MB 530A; Lovastatin diol lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-104051

Monacolin J is an inhibitor of cholesterol biosynthesis, and inhibits the activity of **HMG-CoA reductase**.



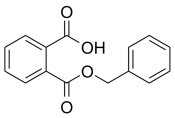
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monobenzyl phthalate

(2-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)benzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W011848

Monobenzyl phthalate (2-((Benzyloxy)carbonyl)benzoic acid) is the urinary **metabolite** exposuring to phthalates, such as, diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP).

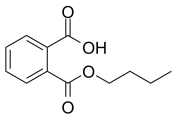


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Monobutyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-N7143

Monobutyl phthalate, a major metabolite of dibutyl phthalate (DBP), possesses antiandrogenic effects. Monobutyl phthalate is an embryotoxicant.



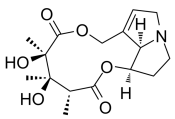
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Monocrotaline

(Crotaline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0750

Monocrotaline is an pyrrolizidine alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the Crotalaria spectabilis plant to induce pulmonary hypertension in rodents.

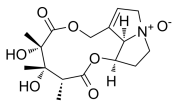


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Monocrotaline N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N6828

Monocrotaline N-Oxide, a monocrotaline metabolite, leads to DNA adduct formation in vivo.

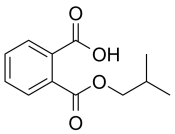


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Monoisobutyl phthalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113220

Monoisobutyl phthalic acid is a phthalate metabolite that is in human semen and in meconium.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Monoolein

Cat. No.: HY-128754

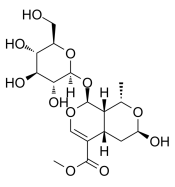
Monoolein is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: ≥70.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N0532

Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.



Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Motilin, canine

(Motilin (canine))

Cat. No.: HY-P1541

Motilin, canine is a 22-amino acid peptide. Motilin is a potent agonist for gastrointestinal smooth muscle contraction.

FVPIFTHSELQKIREKERNKGQ

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MOTS-c(human) acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P2048A

MOTS-c(human) acetate is a mitochondrial-derived peptide. MOTS-c(human) acetate induces the accumulation of AMP analog **AICAR**, increases activation of **AMPK** and expression of its downstream **GLUT4**.

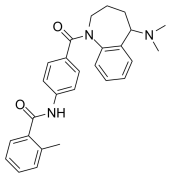
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mozavaptan

(OPC-31260)

Cat. No.: HY-18346

Mozavaptan (OPC-31260) is a benzazepine derivative and a potent, selective, competitive and orally active **vasopressin V_2 receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 14 nM.



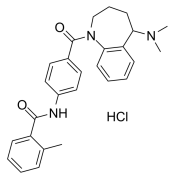
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mozavaptan hydrochloride

(OPC-31260 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-123593

Mozavaptan hydrochloride (OPC-31260 hydrochloride) is a benzazepine derivative and a potent, selective, competitive and orally active **vasopressin V_2 receptor** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** of 14 nM.

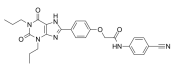


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MRS 1754

Cat. No.: HY-14121

MRS 1754 is a selective antagonist radioligand for **A_{2B} adenosine receptor** with very low affinity for A_1 and A_3 receptors of both humans and rats.

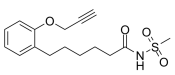


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

MS-PPOH

Cat. No.: HY-114759

MS-PPOH is a potent and selective **cytochrome P450** (**CYP**) **epoxygenase** inhibitor. MS-PPOH inhibits **CYP2C8** and **CYP2C9** with **IC_{50}**s of 15 and 11 μM, respectively.

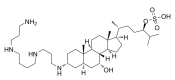


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MSI-1701

Cat. No.: HY-12219B

MSI-1701 is an analogue of MSI-1436 which can control weight gain and blood glucose level extracted from patent US 7410959 B1.

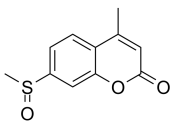


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Msr-blue

Cat. No.: HY-D1256

Msr-blue is a first turn-on fluorescent probe for methionine sulfoxide reductase with a more than 100-fold fluorescence increment. Msr-blue is used for monitoring the enzyme activity in live cells (λex=340 nm, λem=440 nm).

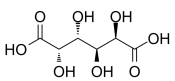


Purity: 97.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mucic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014410

Mucic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

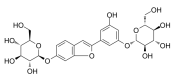


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Mulberroside F

Cat. No.: HY-N3518

Mulberroside F is one of the main bioactive constituents in mulberry (Morus alba L.). Mulberroside F shows inhibitory effects on **tyrosinase** activity and on the melanin formation.

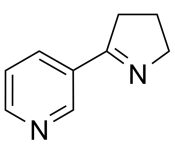


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myosmine

Cat. No.: HY-W001909

Myosmine, a specific tobacco alkaloid in nuts and nut products, has low affinity for **a4b2 nicotinic acetylcholinergic receptors (nAChR)** with a **K_i** of 3300 nM.

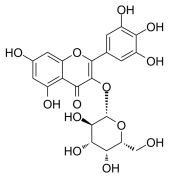


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

Myricetin 3-O-galactoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3220

Myricetin 3-O-galactoside inhibits **xanthine oxidase (XO)** activity, lipid peroxidation and scavenges the free radical. Myricetin 3-O-galactoside inhibits lipid peroxidation with an IC_{50} of 160 μg/mL. Antioxidant activity.

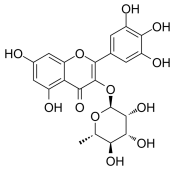


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myricitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0152

Myricitrin is a major antioxidant flavonoid.



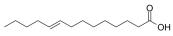
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Myristelaidic acid

(trans-9-Tetradecenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-124141

Myristelaidic acid (trans-9-Tetradecenoic acid), a 14-carbon trans fatty acid, is the trans isomer of Myristoleic acid. Myristelaidic acid is found in most animal fats.

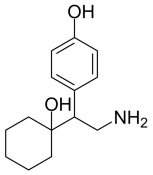


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (44.18 mM * 1 mL in Ethanol)

N,N,O-Tridesmethylvenlafaxine

Cat. No.: HY-W049735

N,N,O-Tridesmethylvenlafaxine is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: 93.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)-(9Z,12Z,15Z)-octadecatrienamide

Cat. No.: HY-N7702

N-(3-Methoxybenzyl)-(9Z,12Z,15Z)-octadecatrienamid e is a macamide isolated from Maca (Lepidium meyenii Walp.

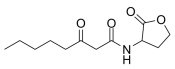
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(3-Oxooctanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone

((Rac)-3-oxo-C8-HSL)

Cat. No.: HY-113801

N-(3-Oxooctanoyl)-DL-homoserine lacton is a member of N-Acyl homoserine lactone (AHL) from gram-negative bacteria, with stereochemistry-dependent growth regulatory activity for roots .



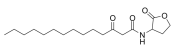
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(3-Oxotetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone

(3-Oxo-C14-AHL)

Cat. No.: HY-133683

N-(3-Oxotetradecanoyl)-DL-homoserine lactone, a member of N-Acyl homoserine lactone (AHL) from gram-negative bacteria, is a quorum sensing (QS) signaling molecule.

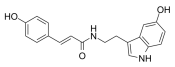


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-(p-Coumaroyl) Serotonin

Cat. No.: HY-129440

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 **phosphorylation of PDGF receptor** and Ca^{2+} release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.



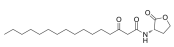
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N-3-Oxo-hexadecanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone

(3-Oxo-C16-AHL)

Cat. No.: HY-115399A

N-3-Oxo-hexadecanoyl-L-Homoserine lactone is a signaling molecule to coordinate group behaviors at high densities in many bacteria.



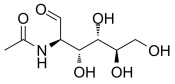
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine

(N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose)

Cat. No.: HY-A0132

N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine (N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose) is a monosaccharide derivative of glucose.

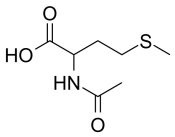


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

N-Acetyl-DL-methionine

Cat. No.: HY-W019704

N-Acetyl-DL-methionine is an endogenous metabolite.



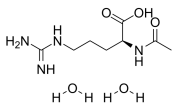
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-arginine dihydrate

(Ac-Arg-OH dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W014130A

N-Acetyl-L-arginine (Ac-Arg-OH) dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



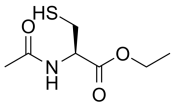
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester

(N-Acetylcysteine ethyl ester; NACET)

Cat. No.: HY-134495

N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester is an esterified form of N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC). N-Acetyl-L-cysteine ethyl ester exhibits enhanced cell permeability, and produce NAC and cysteine.

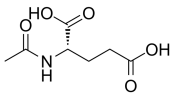


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015240

N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid, a N-acyl-L-amino acid, is a component of animal cell culturing media. N-Acetyl-L-glutamic acid is a metabolite of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and human.

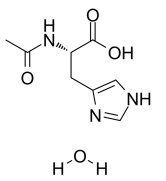


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-histidine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W014180

N-Acetyl-L-histidine monohydrate, a histidine derivative, is a prominent biomolecule in brain, retina and lens of poikilothermic vertebrates. N-Acetyl-L-histidine monohydrate has a role as an animal metabolite.

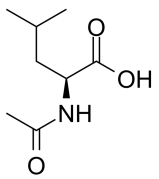


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-leucine

Cat. No.: HY-59291

N-Acetyl-L-leucine is an endogenous metabolite.



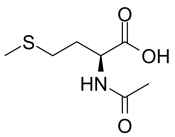
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

N-Acetyl-L-methionine

(N-Acetylmethionine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012499

N-Acetyl-L-methionine, a human metabolite, is nutritionally and metabolically equivalent to L-methionine. L-methionine is an indispensable amino acid required for normal growth and development.

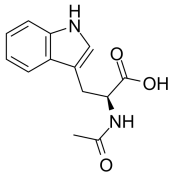


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-tryptophan

Cat. No.: HY-W011978

N-Acetyl-L-tryptophan is an endogenous metabolite.

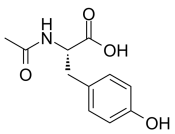


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W012382

N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine originates from tyrosine through an AA acetylase, is associated with aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency and tyrosinemia I.



Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Arachidonyl maleimide

Cat. No.: HY-136562

N-Arachidonyl maleimide is a potent, irreversible inhibitor of monoacylglycerol lipase (**MAGL**) with an IC_{50} value of 140 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

N-Benzyloleamide

Cat. No.: HY-N6923

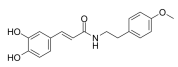
N-Benzyloleamide is a maccamide isolated from Lepidium meyenii (Maca). N-Benzyloleamide irreversibly inhibits fatty acid amide hydrolase **(FAAH)**. N-benzyloleamide influences the energy metabolism and reveals antioxidant and antifatigue activities.

Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Caffeoyl O-methyltyramine

Cat. No.: HY-N7203

N-Caffeoyl O-methyltyramine is a class of alkaloid isolated from Cuscuta reflexa with strong inhibitory activity against **α-glucosidase** (IC_{50} of 103.58 μM).

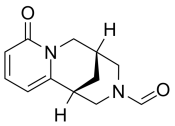


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Formylcytisine

Cat. No.: HY-N7625

N-Formylcytisine is a cytisine-type alkaloid from the stem bark of Maackia amurensis.

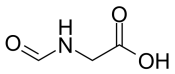


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

N-Formylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-128735

N-Formylglycine is an endogenous metabolite.

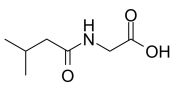


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

N-Isovaleroylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-W015464

N-Isovaleroylglycine is an acyl glycine and could be used as a biomarker for the predispositon for weight gain and obesity.

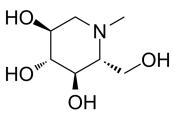


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Methylmoranoline

(MOR 14; N-Methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin; N-Methylmoranolin) Cat. No.: HY-U00090

N-Methylmoranoline (MOR 14) is an **α-glucosidase** inhibitor.

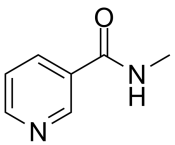


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

N-Methylnicotinamide

Cat. No.: HY-124124

N-Methylnicotinamide is an endogenous metabolite.

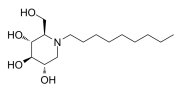


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Nonyldeoxynojirimycin

(NN-DNJ; Nonyl-DNJ) Cat. No.: HY-107532

N-Nonyldeoxynojirimycin (NN-DNJ) is a potent inhibitor of **alpha-glucosidase** and **alpha-1,6-glucosidase** (IC_{50}s, 0.42, 8.4 μM, respectively), inhibits glycogen breakdown.

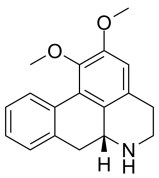


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N-Nornuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N2129

N-Nornuciferine is an aporphine alkaloid in lotus leaf that significantly inhibits **CYP2D6** with IC_{50} and K_i of 3.76 and 2.34 μM, respectively.

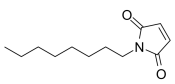


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Octylmaleimide

Cat. No.: HY-115759

N-Octylmaleimide is an alkylmaleimide, which can inhibit rat liver glucose 6-phosphatase.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Oleoyl glycine

Cat. No.: HY-113204

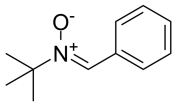
N-Oleoyl glycine is a lipoamino acid, which stimulates adipogenesis associated with activation of **CB1 receptor** and **Akt** signaling pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocyte.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone

Cat. No.: HY-128463

N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone is a nitrone-based free radical scavenger that forms nitroxide spin adducts. N-tert-Butyl-α-phenylnitrone inhibits **COX2** catalytic activity.

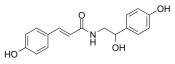


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

N-trans-p-coumaroyloctopamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2231

N-trans-p-coumaroyloctopamine is a phenylpropanoid amide isolated from eggplant (Solanum melongena L.).

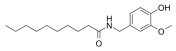


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Vanillyldecanamide

Cat. No.: HY-N5099

N-Vanillyldecanamide, a capsaicinoid isolated from the fruits of Capsicum annuum, significantly reduced the radical length of Lactuca sativa seedling in a dose-dependent manner.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

N-Benzyllinolenamide

Cat. No.: HY-N3033

N-Benzyllinolenamide is a natural macamide isolated from Lepidium meyenii, acts as an inhibitor of fatty acid amide hydrolase (**FAAH**) with an IC_{50} of 41.8 μM.

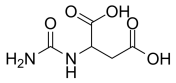
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

N-Carbamoyl-DL-aspartic acid

(Ureidosuccinic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-128425

N-Carbamoyl-DL-aspartic acid (Ureidosuccinic acid) is a precursor of nucleic acid pyrimidines.



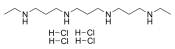
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N1,N11-Diethylnorspermine tetrahydrochloride

(DENSPM tetrahydrochloride; BENSPM tetrahydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13610A

N1,N11-Diethylnorspermine tetrahydrochloride (DENSPM tetrahydrochloride) potently induces **SSAT (spermidine/spermine N^1-acetyltransferase)** mRNA and effectively stabilizes SSAT enzyme activity.

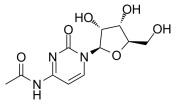


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N4-Acetylcytidine

Cat. No.: HY-W019670

N4-Acetylcytidine is an endogenous metabolite.



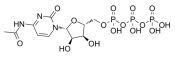
Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate

(ac4CTP)

Cat. No.: HY-111815

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate is efficiently used as a substrate in T7 Polymerase-catalyzed in vitro transcription and can be incorporated into multiple templates.



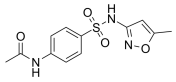
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N4-Acetylsulfamethoxazole

(Acetylsulfamethoxazole)

Cat. No.: HY-W013266

N4-Acetylsulfamethoxazole (Acetylsulfamethoxazole) is a **metabolite** of Sulfamethoxazole (HY-B0322). Sulfamethoxazole is a sulfonamide bacteriostatic antibiotic, used for bacterial infections.

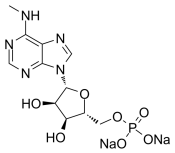


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N6-Methyladenosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-111926

N6-Methyladenosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt is an activator of **glycogen phosphorylase b**, with a K_a value of 22 μM. N6-Methyladenosine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt is a non-competitive rat adenylate kinase II inhibitor.



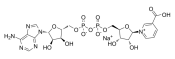
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NAAD sodium salt

(Deamido nad sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-117029

NAAD sodium salt (Deamido nad sodium salt), a functional NAD^+ precursor, is the substrate of glutamine-dependent NAD^+ synthetase. NAAD sodium salt is used to study the structure of nicotinate mononucleotide adenylyltransferases.



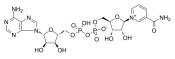
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NAD+

(β-DPN; β-NAD; β-Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0445

NAD+ is a coenzyme composed of ribosylnicotinamide 5'-diphosphate coupled to adenosine 5'-phosphate by pyrophosphate linkage.



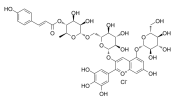
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nasunin

(Delphinidin-3-(p-coumaroylrutinoside)-5-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9396

Nasunin, an antioxidant anthocyanin, possesses antiangiogenic activity.



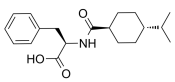
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nateglinide

(A4166; Senaglinide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0422

Nateglinide, a D-phenylalanine derivative, is an orally active and short-acting insulinotropic agent and a **DPP IV** inhibitor. Nateglinide inhibits ATP-sensitive K^+ channels in pancreatic β-cells. Nateglinide is used for the treatment of type 2 (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus.



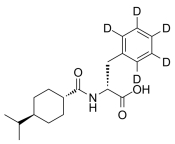
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nateglinide D5

(A4166 D5; Senaglinide D5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0422S

Nateglinide D5 is a deuterium labeled Nateglinide. Nateglinide, a D-phenylalanine derivative, is an orally active and short-acting insulinotropic agent and a **DPP IV** inhibitor. Nateglinide inhibits ATP-sensitive K^+ channels in pancreatic β-cells.



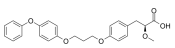
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naveglitazar

(LY519818)

Cat. No.: HY-U00036A

Naveglitazar (LY519818) is a nonthiozolidinedione peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) α-γ dual, γ-dominant agonist that has shown glucose-lowering potential in animal models.



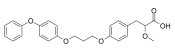
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naveglitazar racemate

(LY519818 racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-U00036

Naveglitazar racemate (LY519818 racemate) is the racemate of Naveglitazar. Naveglitazar is a nonthiozolidinedione peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) α-γ dual, γ-dominant agonist that has shown glucose-lowering potential in animal models.

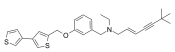


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NB-598

Cat. No.: HY-16343

NB-598 is a potent and competitive inhibitor of **squalene epoxidase (SE)**, and suppresses triglyceride biosynthesis through the farnesol pathway.

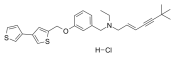


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NB-598 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16343A

NB-598 hydrochloride is a potent and competitive inhibitor of **squalene epoxidase (SE)**, and suppresses triglyceride biosynthesis through the farnesol pathway.

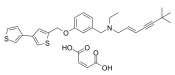


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NB-598 Maleate

Cat. No.: HY-16343C

NB-598 Maleate is a potent and competitive inhibitor of **squalene epoxidase (SE)**, and suppresses triglyceride biosynthesis through the farnesol pathway.

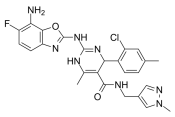


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NCATS-SM4487

Cat. No.: HY-132888

NCATS-SM4487 is a highly selective unique dihydropyrimidine inhibitor against **GALK1**, with an IC_{50} value of 0.05 μM.

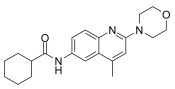


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NCGC00092410

Cat. No.: HY-114043

NCGC00092410 is a potent, selective, and nonsugar **glucocerebrosidase (GC)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 31 nM. NCGC00092410 shows no activity against the related hydrolases at concentrations up to 77 μM.

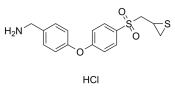


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ND-336

Cat. No.: HY-124373

ND-336 is a selective inhibitor of **matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-2**, **MMP-9**, and **MMP-14**, with K_is of 85, 150, and 120 nM, respectively.

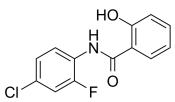


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NDMC101

Cat. No.: HY-124958

NDMC101 is a potent **osteoclastogenesis** 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 **DPP4** inhibition.



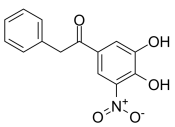
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nebicapone

(BIA 3-202)

Cat. No.: HY-106405

Nebicapone (BIA 3-202), a reversible **catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT)** inhibitor, is mainly metabolized by glucuronidation.

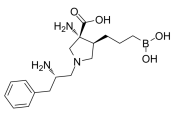


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NED-3238

Cat. No.: HY-126332

NED-3238 is a highly potent **arginase I and II** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1.3 nM and 8.1 nM, respectively.



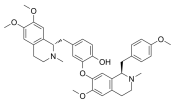
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neferine

((-)-Neferine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0441

Neferine is a major bisbenzylisoquinline alkaloid. Neferine strongly inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

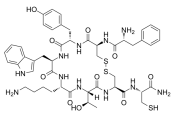


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Nendratareotide

Cat. No.: HY-P3314

Nendratareotide is a **somatostatin** analogue.

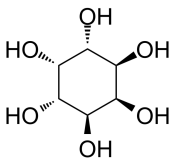


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

neo-Inositol

Cat. No.: HY-121962

neo-Inositol, a stereoisomer of inositol, has been isolated from calf brain.

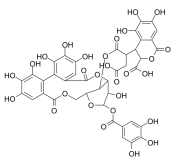


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neochebulagic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6909

Neochebulagic acid is isolated from Phyllanthus emblica L.

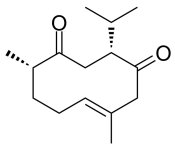


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neocurdione

Cat. No.: HY-N4243

Neocurdione is a hepatoprotective sesquiterpene isolated from Curcuma zedoaria rhizome. Neocurdione exerts potent effect on D-galactosamine- (D-Gain) and lipopolysaccharide- (LPS) induced acute liver injury in mice.

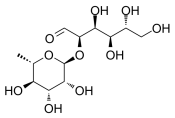


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neohesperidose

Cat. No.: HY-N7258

Neohesperidose is a disaccharide isolated from species of typha.

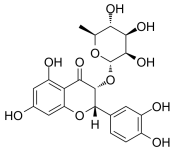


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neoisoastilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N5116

Neoisoastilbin possesses antioxidant, anti-hyperuricemic and anti-Inflammatory activities.

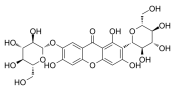


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neomangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0723

Neomangiferin is a natural C-glucosyl xanthone isolated from m the dried rhizome of Anemarrhena asphodeloides. Neomangiferin has significant therapeutic effects on high-fat diet-induced nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in rats.

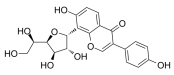


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Neopuerarin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7680

Neopuerarin A is an isoflavones isolated from the water extraction of the dried roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.). Neopuerarin A shows significant hepatoprotective effect.

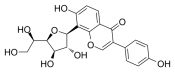


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neopuerarin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7680A

Neopuerarin B is an isoflavones isolated from the water extraction of the dried roots of Pueraria lobata (Willd.). Neopuerarin B shows significant hepatoprotective effect.



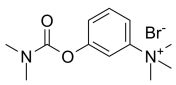
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neostigmine Bromide

(Eustigmin bromide; Neoserine bromide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0423

Neostigmine Bromide is a cholinesterase inhibitor used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis. Target: Cholinesterase Neostigmine is a parasympathomimetic that acts as a reversible acetylcholinesterase inhibitor.

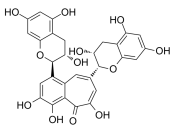


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Neotheaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N7668

Neotheaflavin, from black tea, inhibits pancreatic lipase.

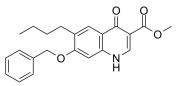


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Nequinate

Cat. No.: HY-116433

Nequinate, a quinoline compound, is an anticoccidial agent against cecal coccidiosis (Eimeria tenella) infections. Nequinate inhibits xanthine oxidoreductase (**XOD**) activity.



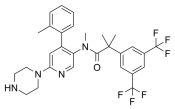
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Netupitant metabolite N-desmethyl Netupitant

(N-desmethyl Netupitant)

Cat. No.: HY-G0010

N-desmethyl Netupitant is a metabolite of Netupitant, which is an antiemitic drug.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neuropeptide Y (3-36) (human, rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P2543

Neuropeptide Y (3-36) (human, rat), a neuropeptide Y (NPY) metabolite formed from dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP4), is a selective **Y2 receptor** agonist. Neuropeptide Y (3-36) (human, rat) is a NPY metabolite formed from dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP4).

Purity: 95.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neuropeptide Y, porcine

Cat. No.: HY-P0212

Neuropeptide Y, porcine, a peptide in porcine brain, is capable of inhibiting secretin-stimulated pancreatic secretion.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neuropeptide Y, porcine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0212A

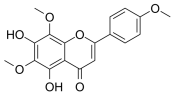
Neuropeptide Y, porcine TFA, a peptide in porcine brain, is capable of inhibiting secretin-stimulated pancreatic secretion.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nevadensin

Cat. No.: HY-N1377

Nevadensin is a naturally occurring selective inhibitor of human carboxylesterase 1 **(hCE1)** with an IC_{50} of 2.64 μM. Nevadensin has a variety of pharmacological effects such as anti-mycobacterium tuberculosis activities, antitussive, anti-inflammatory and anti-hypertensive.

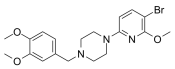


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

NGD-4715

Cat. No.: HY-100318

NGD-4715 is a selective and orally active **melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1 (MCHR1)** antagonist .

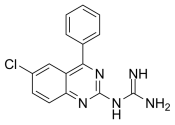


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NHE3-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-139313

NHE3-IN-2 is a **Na^+/H^+ exchanger-3 (NHE3)** inhibitor (patent WO2001079186A1, example 6-Chlor-4-phenyl-2-chinazolinyl-guanidin).

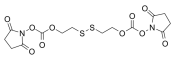


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NHS-PEG1-SS-PEG1-NHS

Cat. No.: HY-136304

NHS-PEG1-SS-PEG1-NHS is a reversible **linker** for biomacromolecule link with active small molecule. NHS-PEG1-SS-PEG1-NHS can be used in proteins liposomes or nanoparticles.



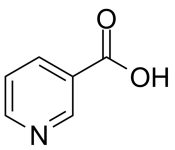
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Niacin

(Nicotinic acid; Vitamin B3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0143

Niacin (Nicotinic acid) is a vitamin and is part of the vitamin B group.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Nicodicosapent

Cat. No.: HY-17640

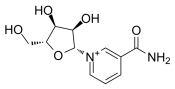
Nicodicosapent is a fatty acid niacin conjugate that is also an inhibitor of the sterol regulatory element binding protein **(SREBP)**, a key regulator of cholesterol metabolism proteins such as PCSK9, HMG-CoA reductase, ATP citrate lyase, and NPC1L1.

Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nicotinamide riboside

Cat. No.: HY-123033

Nicotinamide riboside, an orally active NAD^+ precursor, increases NAD^+ levels and activates **SIRT1** and **SIRT3**. Nicotinamide riboside is a source of vitamin B3 (niacin) and enhances oxidative metabolism, protection against high fat diet-induced metabolic abnormalities.

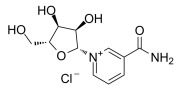


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicotinamide riboside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-123033A

Nicotinamide riboside Chloride, an orally active NAD^+ precursor, increases NAD^+ levels and activates **SIRT1** and **SIRT3**.

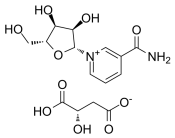


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nicotinamide riboside malate

Cat. No.: HY-123033C

Nicotinamide riboside malate, an orally active NAD^+ precursor, increases NAD^+ levels and activates **SIRT1** and **SIRT3**.

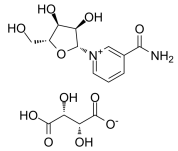


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicotinamide riboside tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-123033B

Nicotinamide riboside tartrate, an orally active NAD^+ precursor, increases NAD^+ levels and activates **SIRT1** and **SIRT3**.

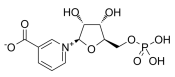


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicotinic acid mononucleotide

Cat. No.: HY-128700

Nicotinic acid mononucleotide (NAMN) is formed from nicotinic acid (NA) via the nicotinic acid phosphoribosyltransferase in the biosynthesis of NAD^+. Nicotinate mononucleotide is a substrate for nicotinamide mononucleotide/Nicotinic acid mononucleotide adenylyltransferase.

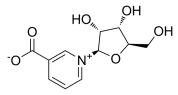


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nicotinic acid riboside

Cat. No.: HY-W104368

Nicotinic acid riboside is a NAD^+ precursor in human cells. Nicotinic acid riboside is an authentic intermediate of human NAD^+ metabolism.

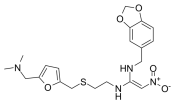


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Niperotidine

Cat. No.: HY-15539

Niperotidine is a **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist.



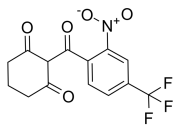
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitisinone

(NTBC; Nitisone; SC0735)

Cat. No.: HY-B0607

Nitisinone(SC0735) is an inhibitor of the enzyme 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase. Target: 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate Dioxygenase Nitisinone is a drug used to slow the effects of hereditary tyrosinemia type 1.

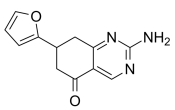


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

NKY80

Cat. No.: HY-103195

NKY80 is a potent, selective and non-competitive **adenylyl cyclase (AC)** type V isoform inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8.3 μM, 132 μM and 1.7 mM for type V, III and II, respectively. NKY80 is a non-nucleoside quinazolinone and regulates the AC catalytic activity in heart and lung tissues.

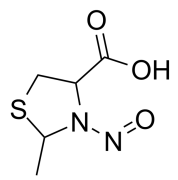


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NMTCA (NMTPRO; N-Nitroso-2-methylthiazolidine 4-carboxylic acid; N-nitrosomethylthioproline)

Cat. No.: HY-115773

NMTCA (NMTPRO) is a sulfur-containing N-nitrosamino acid. NMTCA can be used as an indicator of endogenous nitrosation by gas chromatography-thermalenergyanalysis.

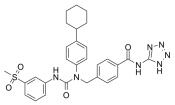


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NNC-0640

Cat. No.: HY-124622

NNC-0640 is a potent **human G-protein-coupled glucagon receptor (GCGR)** negative allosteric modulator (NAM) with an IC_{50} of 69.2 nM.

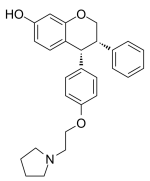


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NNC45-0781

Cat. No.: HY-U00216

NNC45-0781 is a tissue-selective **estrogen** partial-agonist.

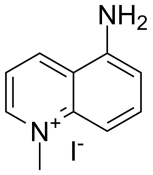


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NNMTi

Cat. No.: HY-131042

NNMTi is a potent nicotinamide N-methyltransferase (NNMT) inhibitor (IC_{50}=1.2 μM) and selectively binds to the NNMT substrate-binding site residues.

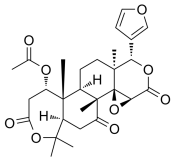


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nomilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0547

Nomilin is a limonoid compound obtained from the extracts of citrus fruits. Nomilin is an anti-obesity and anti-hyperglycemic agent .

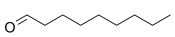


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nonanal

Cat. No.: HY-N8016

Nonanal is a saturated fatty aldehyde with antidiarrhoeal activity.



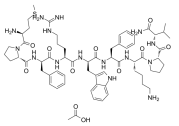
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nonapeptide-1 acetate salt

(Melanostatine-5 acetate salt)

Cat. No.: HY-P0097A

Nonapeptide-1 acetate salt, a peptide hormone, is a potent α-Melanocyte-stimulating hormone **(α-MSH)** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 11 nM. Reduces synthesis of melanin and helps decrease skin pigmentation to a substantial degree.



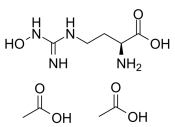
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

nor-NOHA acetate

(Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-112885A

nor-NOHA acetate (Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate) is a specific and reversible **arginase** inhibitor, induces apoptosis in ARG2-expressing cells under hypoxia but not normoxia. Anti-leukemic activity, effective in endothelial dysfunction, immunosuppression and metabolism.



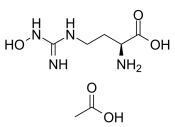
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

nor-NOHA monoacetate

(Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-112885B

nor-NOHA (Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine) monoacetate is a potent and selective **arginase** inhibitor. nor-NOHA monoacetate inhibits rat liver arginase with a K_i of 0.5 μM.

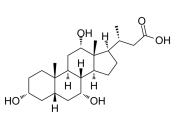


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Norcholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9457

Norcholic acid is a normal minorbile C23 bile acid having four side chain and exsits in human urine and meconium. Norcholic acid can become prominent under certain pathological conditions. Norcholic acid is efficiently absorbed from intestine and quickly excreted into the bile but not into urine.

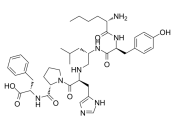


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Norleual

Cat. No.: HY-P1415

Norleual, an angiotensin (Ang) IV analog, is a **hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)/c-Met** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 pM. Norleual is an **AT4 receptor** antagonist and exhibits potent antiangiogenic activities.

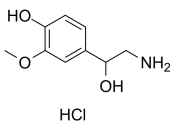


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Normetanephrine hydrochloride ((±)-Normetanephrine hydrochloride; DL-Normetanephrine hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-W008794

Normetanephrine ((±)-Normetanephrine) hydrochloride is the O-methylated metabolite of norepinephrine (NE).

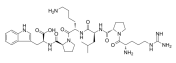


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Novokinin

Cat. No.: HY-P0080

Novokinin is a peptide agonist of the **angiotensin AT2 receptor**.

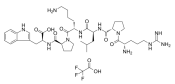


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Novokinin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0080A

Novokinin TFA is a peptide agonist of the **angiotensin AT2 receptor**.

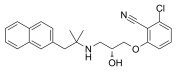


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NPS-2143 (SB-262470A)

Cat. No.: HY-10007

NPS-2143 (SB-262470A), an orally active calcilytic agent, is a selective and potent **calcium ion-sensing receptor (CaSR)** antagonist.

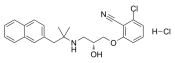


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NPS-2143 hydrochloride (SB-262470A hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10171

NPS-2143 hydrochloride (SB-262470A hydrochloride), an orally active calcilytic agent, is a selective and potent **calcium ion-sensing receptor (CaSR)** antagonist.

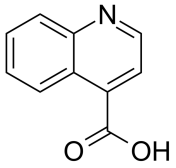


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NSC 13138 (Cinchoninic acid (6CI,7CI,8CI); 4-Carboxyquinoline)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0057

NSC 13138 is an endogenous metabolite.

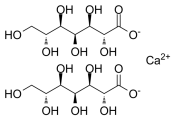


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NSC 42196

Cat. No.: HY-B1476

NSC 42196 is an endogenous metabolite.

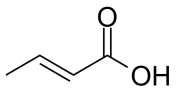


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

NSC 8751 ((E)-2-Butenoic acid; (E)-Crotonic acid; trans-2-Butenoic acid; trans-Crotonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1644

NSC 8751 is an endogenous metabolite.

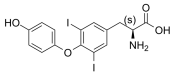


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

NSC 90469 (3,5-Diiodo-L-thyronine)

Cat. No.: HY-114557

NSC 90469 is an endogenous metabolite.

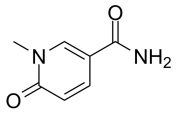


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Nudifloramide (2PY)

Cat. No.: HY-113432

Nudifloramide (2PY) is one of the end products of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD) degradation. Nudifloramide significantly inhibits **poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP-1)** activity in vitro.

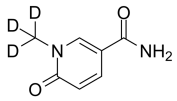


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Nudifloramide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-113432S

Nudifloramide-d3 (2PY-d3) is the deuterium labeled Nudifloramide. Nudifloramide (2PY) is one of the end products of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide (NAD) degradation. Nudifloramide significantly inhibits **poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP-1)** activity in vitro.

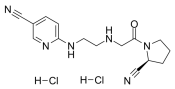


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

NVP-DPP728 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14293

NVP-DPP728 dihydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with a K_i of 11 nM. NVP-DPP728 dihydrochloride can be used for the research of diabetes mellitus.

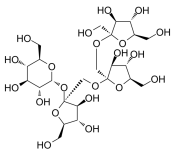


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nystose

Cat. No.: HY-N1499

Nystose is a tetrasaccharide with two fructose molecules linked via beta (12) bonds to the fructosyl moiety of sucrose.

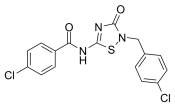


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

O-304

Cat. No.: HY-112233

O-304 is a first-in-class, orally available pan-**AMPK** activator, which increases AMPK activity by suppressing the dephosphorylation of pAMPK. O-304 exhibits a great potential as a drug to treat type 2 diabetes (T2D) and associated cardiovascular complications .

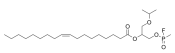


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

O-7460

Cat. No.: HY-120851

O-7460 is a potent and selective **DAGLα** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.69 μM. O-7460 shows selectivity over onoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL), human CB1 and CB2 cannabinoid receptors. O-7460 can decrease HFD-caused an up-regulation of 2-AG levels.

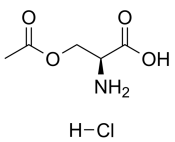


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Acetyl-L-serine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101409A

O-Acetyl-L-serine hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

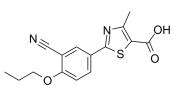


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Desisobutyl-O-n-propyl Febuxostat

Cat. No.: HY-131268

O-Desisobutyl-O-n-propyl Febuxostat, extracted from the patent CN 103467412, is an **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor.

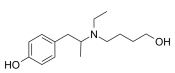


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Desmethyl Mebeverine alcohol

(Mebeverine metabolite O-desmethyl Mebeverine alcohol) Cat. No.: HY-G0008

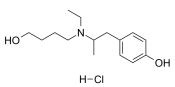
O-Desmethyl Mebeverine alcohol is a metabolite of Mebeverine, which is a potent **α1 repector** inhibitor, causing relaxation of the gastrointestinal tract.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Desmethyl Mebeverine alcohol hydrochloride (Mebeverine metabolite O-desmethyl Mebeverine alcohol hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-G0008A

O-Desmethyl Mebeverine alcohol hydrochloride is a metabolite of Mebeverine, which is a potent **α1 repector** inhibitor, causing relaxation of the gastrointestinal tract.

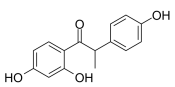


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

O-Desmethylangolensin

Cat. No.: HY-N4075

O-Desmethylangolensin is a metabolite of soy isoflavone, daidzein metabolized by gut microbiota. O-Desmethylangolensin possesses antioxidant activity.

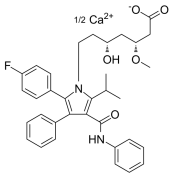


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

O-Methyl Atorvastatin hemicalcium

Cat. No.: HY-135375

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.

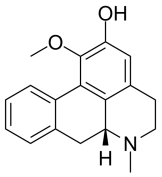


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Nornuciferine

Cat. No.: HY-N7511

O-Nornuciferine, an aporphine-type alkaloid from lotus leaf, is a potent **hERG** channel inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Obestatin(human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1421

Obestatin(human) is a 23-amino acid amidated peptide that regulates appetite and gastrointestinal motility via its interaction with GPR39. Obestatin(human) can be used for weight loss. Obestatin(human) cannot penetrate the cell membrane.

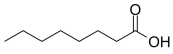
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Octanoic acid

(Caprylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-41417

Octanoic acid (Caprylic acid) is an oily liquid with a slightly unpleasant rancid taste and used commercially in the production of esters used in perfumery and also in the manufacture of dyes.



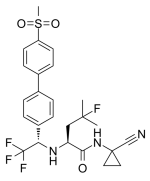
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Odanacatib

(MK-0822)

Cat. No.: HY-10042

Odanacatib (MK-0822) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **cathepsin K**, with an IC_{50} of 0.2 nM for human cathepsin K.



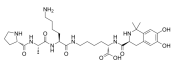
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Odatroltide

(DHDMIQK(KAP))

Cat. No.: HY-132828

Odatroltide, as a nanoscale P-selectin inhibitor, is a nano-delivery system of 6,7-dihydroxyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid and KPAK to target the thrombus.



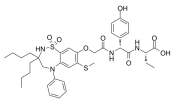
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Odevixibat

(A4250)

Cat. No.: HY-109120

Odevixibat (A4250) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of the **ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT)**. Odevixibat (A4250)decreases cholestatic liver and bile duct injury in mice model. Odevixibat (A4250) has the potential for the treatment of primary biliary cirrhosis.

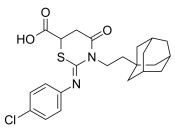


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OGT-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-136282

OGT-IN-2 is a potent **O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT)** inhibitor. OGT-IN-2 inhibits sOGT and ncOGT with IC_{50} values of 30 μM and 53 μM, respectively. OGT-IN-2 can be used for the research of articular diseases, such as articular cartilage diseases and osteoarthritis.



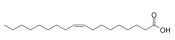
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oleic acid

(9-cis-Octadecenoic acid; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446

Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

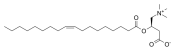


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Oleoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113261

Oleoylcarnitine is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Oleoylethanolamide (N-Oleoylethanolamide; Oleamide MEA; Oleic acid monoethanolamide)

Cat. No.: HY-107542

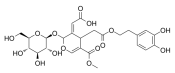
Oleoylethanolamide is a high affinity endogenous **PPAR-α** agonist, which plays an important role in the treatment of obesity and arteriosclerosis.

Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oleuropeinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6875

oleuropeinic acid is present initially in olive tissues or formed by the thermal treatment, possibly by the oxidation of oleuropein. Oleuropeinic acid is an antioxidant-soluble fiber.

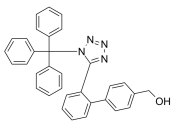


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Olmesartan impurity

Cat. No.: HY-133775

Olmesartan impurity is an Olmesartan impurity. Olmesartan (RNH-6270) is an **angiotensin II receptor (AT1R)** antagonist has the potential for high blood pressure study.



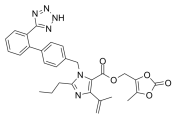
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olmesartan medoxomil impurity C

(Dehydro Olmesartan medoxomil)

Cat. No.: HY-131264

Olmesartan medoxomil impurity C is an Olmesartan medoxomil impurity. Olmesartan medoxomil is a potent and selective **angiotensin AT1 receptor** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 66.2 μM.



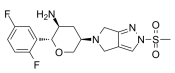
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Omarigliptin

(MK-3102)

Cat. No.: HY-15981

Omarigliptin(MK-3102) is a potent, selective and long-acting DPP-4 inhibitor with IC50 of 1.6 nM; highly selective over all proteases tested (IC50 > 67 μM).



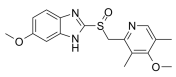
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Omeprazole

(H 16868)

Cat. No.: HY-B0113

Omeprazole (H 16868), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole shows competitive inhibition of **CYP2C19** activity with a K_i of 2 to 6 μM.



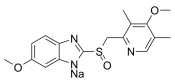
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Omeprazole sodium

(H 16868 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0113A

Omeprazole sodium (H 16868 sodium), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders. Omeprazole sodium shows competitive inhibition of **CYP2C19** activity with a K_i of 2 to 6 μM.



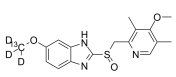
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Omeprazole-13CD3

(H 16868-13CD3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0113S3

Omeprazole-13CD3 (H 16868-13CD3) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole (H 16868), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.



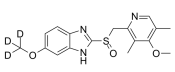
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Omeprazole-d3

(H 16868-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0113S

Omeprazole D3 (H 16868 D3) is deuterium labeled Omeprazole. Omeprazole, a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is available for treatment of acid-related gastrointestinal disorders.



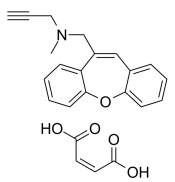
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Omigapil maleate

(CGP3466B maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-16361A

Omigapil maleate, an orally bioavailable **GAPDH nitrosylation** inhibitor, abrogates $Aβ_{1-42}$-induced tau acetylation, memory impairment, and locomotor dysfunction in mice. Omigapil maleate has the potential for the research of Alzheimer's disease.



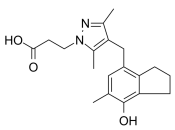
Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Omzotirome

(TRC-150094)

Cat. No.: HY-106425

Omzotirome (TRC150094), a functional analog of iodothyronines, can be used for the research of hyperlipidaemia (WO2008149379).

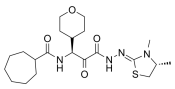


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ONO-5334

Cat. No.: HY-108044

ONO-5334 is a potent, selective and orally active **cathepsin K** inhibitor with K_i values of 0.10 nM, 0.049 nM and 0.85 nM for human, rabbit and rat cathepsin K, respectively.

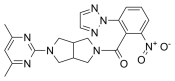


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Orexin receptor antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-137093

Orexin receptor antagonist 3 (example 216) is an **orexin receptor** antagonist, which is extracted from the patent WO2011050198A1.

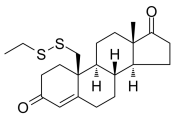


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Org30958

Cat. No.: HY-U00176

Org30958 is a potent **aromatatase** inhibitor in vivo.

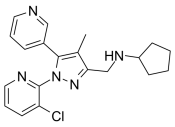


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ORL1 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-112263

ORL1 antagonist 1 is an opioid receptor-like 1 (**ORL1**) antagonist with an IC_{50} of 61 nM.



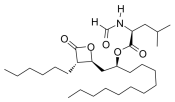
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orlistat

(Tetrahydrolipstatin; Ro-18-0647)

Cat. No.: HY-B0218

Orlistat (Tetrahydrolipstatin) is a well-known irreversible inhibitor of pancreatic and gastric **lipases**. Orlistat is also an inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (**FASN**), is used orally for long-term research of obesity. Anti-atherosclerotic effect.

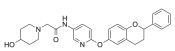


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

ORM-10962

Cat. No.: HY-123785

ORM-10962 is a potent, highly selective **sodium-calcium exchanger (NCX)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 67 and 55 nM for the reverse and forward mode inhibition, respectively.

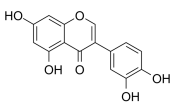


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Orobol

Cat. No.: HY-N3127

Orobol is one of the major soy isoflavones and has various pharmacological activities, including anti-skin-aging and anti-obesity effects. Orobol inhibits **CK1ε**, VEGFR2, MAP4K5, MNK1, MUSK, TOPK, and TNIK (IC_{50}=1.24-4.45 μM).



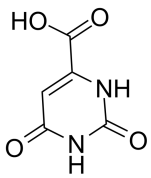
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orotic acid

(6-Carboxyuracil; Vitamin B13)

Cat. No.: HY-N0157

Orotic acid (6-Carboxyuracil), a precursor in biosynthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides and RNA, is released from the mitochondrial dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) for conversion to UMP by the cytoplasmic UMP synthase enzyme.

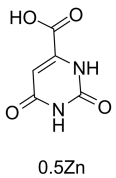


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Orotic acid zinc

Cat. No.: HY-N0157A

Orotic acid (zinc), a precursor in biosynthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides and RNA, is released from the mitochondrial dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH) for conversion to UMP by the cytoplasmic UMP synthase enzyme.



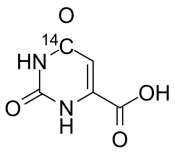
0.5Zn

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orotic acid-6-C14

Cat. No.: HY-N0157S

Orotic acid-6-C14 is an endogenous metabolite.

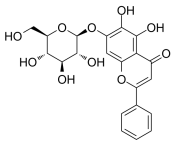


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oroxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2025

Oroxin A is the major component of an ethanol-water Oroxylum indicum (L.) Kurz (Bignoniaceae) seed extract (OISE). Oroxin A acts as a partial **PPARγ** agonist that can activate PPARγ transcriptional activation.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Orphan GPCR SP9155 agonist P550 (mouse, rat)

(26RFa (mouse, rat))

Cat. No.: HY-P2472

Orphan GPCR SP9155 agonist P550 (mouse, rat) (26RFa (mouse, rat)), a member of the RFamide peptide family with orexigenic effect, is the cognate ligand of the mouse orphan receptor GPR103, also designated SP9155 or AQ27.

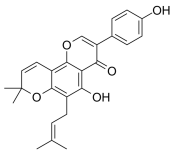
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Osajin

(CID 95168; NSC 21565)

Cat. No.: HY-N3125

Osajin is the major bioactive isoflavone present in the fruit of Maclura pomifera with antitumor, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

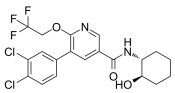


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OSBPL7-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-143200

OSBPL7-IN-1 is an orally active **oxysterol binding protein like 7 (OSBPL7)** inhibitor. OSBPL7-IN-1 promotes an increase of **ABCA1** at the plasma membrane without affecting mRNA expression.

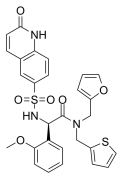


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OSMI-1

Cat. No.: HY-119738

OSMI-1 is a cell-permeable **O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 2.7 μM. OSMI-1 inhibits protein O-linked N-acetylglucosamine (O-GlcNAcylation) in several mammalian cell lines without qualitatively altering cell surface N- or O-linked glycans.

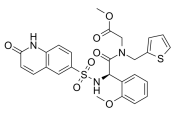


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

OSMI-2

Cat. No.: HY-135784

OSMI-2 (Compound 1b) is a cell-permeable **O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT)** inhibitor. Cells contain a large nuclear pool of partially spliced **OGT** transcript, and OSMI-2 increases detained intron splicing in cells.

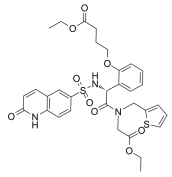


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OSMI-3

Cat. No.: HY-135785

OSMI-3 (Compound 2b) is a potent, long-lasting, and cell-permeable **O-linked N-acetylglucosamine transferase (OGT)** inhibitor. Cells contain a large nuclear pool of partially spliced **OGT** transcript, and OSMI-3 increases detained intron splicing in cells.

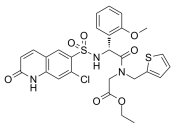


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OSMI-4

Cat. No.: HY-114361

OSMI-4 is a low nanomolar O-GlcNAc transferase **(OGT)** inhibitor, with an EC_{50} of 3 μM in cells.

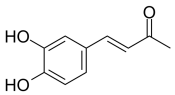


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N6959

Osmundacetone is a natural product isolated from Osmundae Rhizoma, with neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic effects. Osmundacetone has **DPPH** scavenging activity and protects neurological cell from oxidative stress.

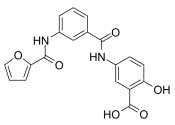


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

OSS_128167

Cat. No.: HY-107454

OSS_128167 is a potent selective **sirtuin 6 (SIRT6)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 89 μM, 1578 μM and 751 μM for **SIRT6**, SIRT1 and SIRT2, respectively. OSS_128167 has anti-**HBV** activity that inhibits **HBV** transcription and replication.

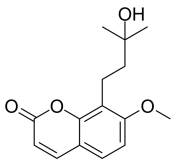


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Osthol hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N7037

Osthol hydrate is a natural product isolated from F. schottiana.



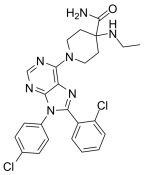
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Otenabant

(CP-945598)

Cat. No.: HY-10871

Otenabant is a potent and selective **cannabinoid receptor CB1** antagonist with K_i of 0.7 nM, exhibits 10,000-fold greater selectivity against human CB2 receptor.



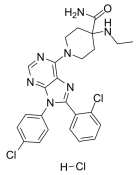
Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Otenabant Hydrochloride

(CP 945598 Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10871A

Otenabant Hydrochloride is a potent and selective **cannabinoid receptor CB1** antagonist with K_i of 0.7 nM, exhibits 10,000-fold greater selectivity against human CB2 receptor.



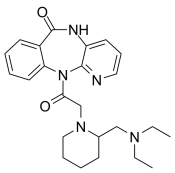
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Otenzepad

(AF-DX 116)

Cat. No.: HY-101381

Otenzepad (AF-DX 116) is a selective and competitive **M2 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor** antagonist, with IC_{50} values of 640 nM and 386 nM for rabbit peripheral lung and rat heart, respectively.



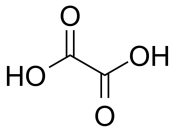
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxalic Acid

(Ethanedioic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0262

Oxalic Acid is a strong dicarboxylic acid occurring in many plants and vegetables and can be used as an analytical reagent and general reducing agent.

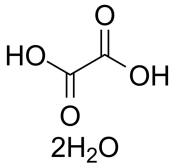


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxalic acid dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-Y1297

Oxalic acid dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



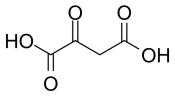
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxaloacetic acid

(2-Oxosuccinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010382

Oxaloacetic acid (2-Oxosuccinic acid) is a metabolic intermediate involved in several ways, such as citric acid cycle, gluconeogenesis, the urea cycle, the glyoxylate cycle, amino acid synthesis, and fatty acid synthesis.

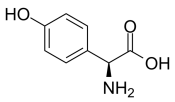


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxfenicine (L-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine; 4-Hydroxy-L-phenylglycine; UK 25842)

Cat. No.: HY-W018026

Oxfenicine (L-p-Hydroxyphenylglycine) is an orally active carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1 inhibitor. Oxfenicine inhibits the oxidation of fatty acid in heart. Oxfenicine protects heart from necrotic tissue damage during ischaemia.



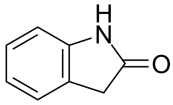
Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxindole

(Indolin-2-one)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0061

Oxindole (Indolin-2-one) is an aromatic heterocyclic building block. 2-indolinone derivatives have become lead compounds in the research of kinase inhibitors.

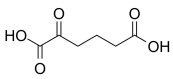


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Oxoadipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113227

Oxoadipic acid is a key metabolite of the essential amino acids tryptophan and lysine.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Oxyntomodulin

Cat. No.: HY-P1144

Oxyntomodulin, a 37-amino acid peptide hormone, is a glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist.

Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oxyntomodulin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1144A

Oxyntomodulin TFA, a 37-amino acid peptide hormone, is a glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist.

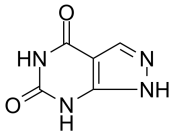
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxypurinol

(Oxipurinol)

Cat. No.: HY-19657

Oxipurinol (Oxipurinol), the major active metabolite of Allopurinol, is an inhibitor of **xanthine oxidase**. Oxipurinol can be used to regulate blood urate levels and treat gout.

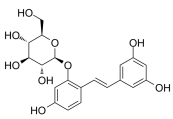


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3516

Oxyresveratrol 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 29.75 μM.

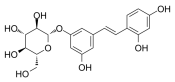


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3517

Oxyresveratrol 3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a phenolic compound isolated from Morus nigra root and is an effective **tyrosinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.64 μM.

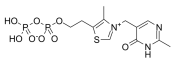


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxythiamine diphosphate

Cat. No.: HY-112889

Oxythiamin diphosphate is a potent **transketolase** (TK) inhibitor.

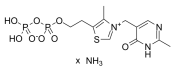


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxythiamine diphosphate ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-112889B

Oxythiamin diphosphate ammonium is a potent **transketolase** (TK) inhibitor.



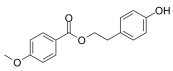
Purity: 95.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

p-Hydroxyphenethyl anisate

(4-Hydroxyphenethyl anisate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2269

p-Hydroxyphenethyl anisate is a main constituent of Notopterygium Radix.



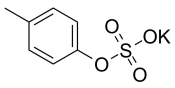
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p-Methylphenyl potassium sulfate (Potassium p-tolyl sulfate;

p-Tolyl sulfate potassium salt; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-111431A

p-Methylphenyl potassium sulfate is a prototype protein-bound uremic toxin.

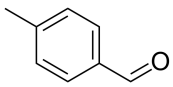


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

p-Tolualdehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W012860

p-Tolualdehyde is an endogenous metabolite.

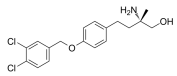


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

P053

Cat. No.: HY-126015

P053 is a potent, non-competitive and selective **ceramide synthase 1** (**CerS1**) inhibitor wirh an IC_{50} of 0.5μM. P053 acts as an endogenous inhibitor of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation in muscle. Whole-body adiposity regulator.

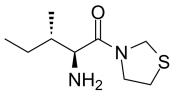


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P32/98

Cat. No.: HY-129736A

P32/98 is a potent inhibitor of **dipeptidyl peptidase IV**. P32/98 improves glucose tolerance, insulin sensitivity and β-cell responsiveness in preclinical studies using the fatty Zucker rat, an animal model for IGT (impaired glucose tolerance).

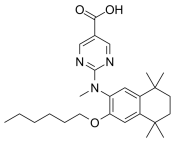


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PA452

Cat. No.: HY-108522

PA452, **retinoic X receptor** (**RXR**) specific antagonist, inhibits the effect of Retinoic acid (RA) on Th1/Th2 development.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PACAP (1-27), human, ovine, rat

(PACAP 1-27)

Cat. No.: HY-P0176

PACAP (1-27), human, ovine, rat (PACAP 1-27) is the N-terminal fragment of PACAP-38, and is a potent **PACAP** receptor antagonist with IC_{50}s of 3 nM, 2 nM and 5 nM for rat **PAC1**, rat **VPAC1** and human **VPAC2**, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PACAP (1-27), human, ovine, rat TFA

(PACAP 1-27 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0176A

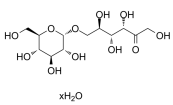
PACAP (1-27), human, ovine, rat TFA (PACAP 1-27 TFA) is the N-terminal fragment of PACAP-38, and is a potent **PACAP** receptor antagonist with IC_{50}s of 3 nM, 2 nM and 5 nM for rat **PAC1**, rat **VPAC1** and human **VPAC2**, respectively.

Purity: 96.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Palatinose hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128739

Palatinose hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.



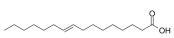
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Palmitelaidic Acid

(9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid; trans-Palmitoleic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2341

Palmitelaidic Acid (9-trans-Hexadecenoic acid) is the trans isomer of palmitoleic acid. Palmitoleic acid is one of the most abundant fatty acids in serum and tissue.

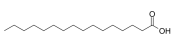


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (393 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

Palmitic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0830

Palmitic acid is a long-chain saturated fatty acid commonly found in both animals and plants. PA can induce the expression of **glucose-regulated protein 78 (GRP78)** and **CCAAT/enhancer binding protein homologous protein (CHOP)** in in mouse granulosa cells.

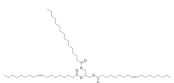


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Palmitodiolein (Triglyceride POO; Glycerol dioleate palmitate; 1,2-Dioleoyl-3-palmitoylglycerol)

Cat. No.: HY-112132

Palmitodiolein (Triglyceride POO) is a triacylglycerol which is present in vegetable oils.

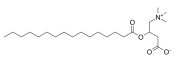


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Palmitoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-126357

Palmitoylcarnitine is an endogenous metabolite.

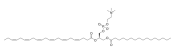


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Palmitoyldocosahexaenoyl phosphatidylcholine

Cat. No.: HY-126354

Palmitoyldocosahexaenoyl phosphatidylcholine is an endogenous metabolite.



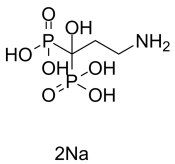
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pamidronate Disodium

(CGP 23339A)

Cat. No.: HY-B0012A

Pamidronate disodium, a bisphosphonate drug, can help to strengthen bones. Target: Others Pamidronate belongs to the family of medications known as bisphosphonates. It is used to treat hypercalcemia (high blood calcium) by people who have cancer.

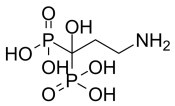


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pamidronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B0012

Pamidronic acid is a drug used to treat a broad spectrum of bone absorption diseases.

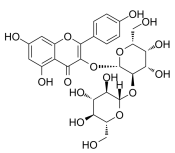


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Panasenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4258

Panasenoside is a flavonoid isolated from Lilium pumilum D. C. Panasenoside exhibits **α-glucosidase** inhibitory activity.



Purity: 92.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pancreatic Polypeptide, bovine

Cat. No.: HY-P1537

Pancreatic Polypeptide, bovine, a 36-amino acid, straight chain polypeptide derived primarily from the pancreas, inhibits secretin- and cholecystokinin-stimulated pancreatic secretion; Pancreatic Polypeptide, bovine acts as an agonist of **NPY receptor**, with high affinity at **NPYR4**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Pancreatic Polypeptide, human

(Human pancreatic polypeptide)

Cat. No.: HY-P0199

Pancreatic Polypeptide, human is a C-terminally amidated 36 amino acid peptide, which acts as a **neuropeptide Y** (**NPY**) **Y4/Y5** receptor agonist.

Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Pancreatic Polypeptide, rat

(Rat pancreatic polypeptide)

Cat. No.: HY-P1532

Pancreatic Polypeptide, rat is an agonist of **NPY receptor**, with high affinity at **NPYR4**.

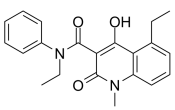
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

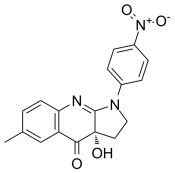


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

para-Nitroblebbistatin

Cat. No.: HY-120870

para-Nitroblebbistatin is a non-cytotoxic, photostable, fluorescent and specific **Myosin II** inhibitor, usd in the study of the specific role of myosin II in physiological, developmental, and cell biological studies.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Parathyroid hormone (1-34) (rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P2279

Parathyroid hormone (1-34) (rat) improves both cortical and cancellous bone structure.

Purity: 95.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine

Cat. No.: HY-P1252

Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine is a potent **parathyroid hormone (PTH) receptor** agonist. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine increases calcium and inorganic phosphate levels in vivo. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine can be used for th reseach of osteoporosis.</br>.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1252A

Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine TFA is a potent **parathyroid hormone (PTH) receptor** agonist. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine increases calcium and inorganic phosphate levels in vivo. Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), bovine can be used for th reseach of osteoporosis.</br>.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), human, biotinylated

Cat. No.: HY-P2510

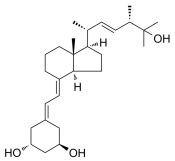
Parathyroid Hormone (1-34), human, biotinylated is a probe for the parathyroid hormone receptor, can be used for analyzing the interaction between parathyroid hormone and parathyroid hormone receptors in living cells and for purifying hormone-receptor complexes with affinity columns.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paricalcitol

Cat. No.: HY-50919

Paricalcitol, a vitamin D analogue, is a **vitamin D receptor** agonist, used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.

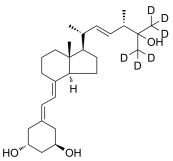


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Paricalcitol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-76585

Paricalcitol-D6 is the deuterated form of Paricalcitol(Zemplar), which is a drug used for the prevention and treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone) associated with chronic renal failure.



Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Paullinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113094

Paullinic acid is a long-chain fatty acid that has been detected in multiple biofluids, such as blood and urine.

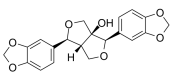
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Paulownin

((+)-Paulownin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2324

Paulownin, a component of wood of Paulownia tomentosa Steud, is a constituent of medicinal plants.

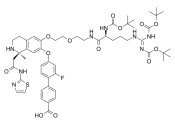


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PCSK9 ligand 1

Cat. No.: HY-130245

PCSK9 ligand 1 (Compound 16) is a small molecule ligand for **proprotein convertase substilisin-like/kexin type 9 (PCSK9)** and shows high affinity to **PCSK9** with a K_i of 107 nM.

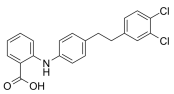


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD-118057

Cat. No.: HY-108594

PD-118057 is a **human ether-a-go-go-related gene (hERG) channel** activator that does not cause hERG blockade.

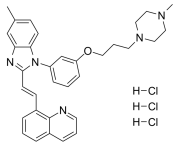


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PDE10A-IN-2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131973

PDE10A-IN-2 hydrochloride is a potent, highly selective and orally active **phosphodiesterase 10A (PDE10A)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.8 nM. PDE10A-IN-2 hydrochloride shows selectivity of >3500-fold against other PDE subtypes.

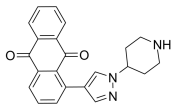


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDK4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135954

PDK4-IN-1 is an anthraquinone derivative and a potent and orally active **pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 84 nM. PDK4-IN-1 potently represses cellular transformation and cellular proliferation and induces **apoptosis**.

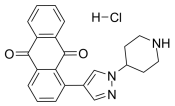


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDK4-IN-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135954A

PDK4-IN-1 hydrochloride is an anthraquinone derivative and a potent and orally active **pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 84 nM.

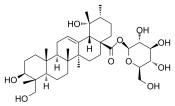


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pedunculoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0458

Pedunculoside exerts lipid-lowering effects partly through the regulation of lipogenesis and fatty acid β-oxidation.



Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pegaptanib sodium

Cat. No.: HY-109561

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) .

Pegaptanib (sodium)

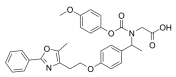
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peliglitazar racemate

(BMS 426707-01 racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-101738A

Peliglitazar racemate is the racemate of Peliglitazar. Peliglitazar is a novel dual α/γ PPAR activator.

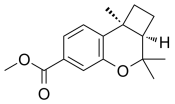


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Penispidin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10063

Penispidin A inhibits hepatic lipid accumulation in HepG2 cells.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentacosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-124422

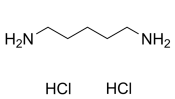
Pentacosanoic acid is a 25-carbon long-chain saturated fatty acid. Pentacosanoic is a conjugate acid of a pentacosanoate.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pentane-1,5-diamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W016750

Pentane-1,5-diamine dihydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Peptide YY (PYY) (3-36), human

(Peptide YY (3-36))

Cat. No.: HY-P1021

Peptide YY (PYY) (3-36), human is a gut hormone peptide that acts as a **Y2 receptor** agonist to reduce appetite.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peptide YY (PYY) (3-36), human TFA

(Peptide YY (3-36) (TFA)) Cat. No.: HY-P1021A

Peptide YY (PYY) (3-36), human (TFA) is a gut hormone peptide that acts as a Y2 receptor agonist to reduce appetite.

Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Peptide YY (PYY), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1514

Peptide YY (PYY) is a gut hormone that regulates appetite and inhibits pancreatic secretion. Peptide YY (PYY) can mediate its effects through the **Neuropeptide Y receptors**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Perflubron

(Perfluorooctyl bromide; PFOB) Cat. No.: HY-B1724

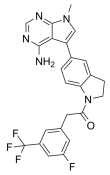
Perflubron(1-Bromoheptadecafluorooctane;Heptadecafluorooctyl bromide; Perfluorooctyl bromide) is a contrast medium for **magnetic resonance imaging** and **sonography**.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

PERK-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-137813

PERK-IN-4 is a potent and selective **PERK** (protein kinase R (PKR)-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase) inhibitor with an **IC** $_{50}$ of 0.3 nM. **PERK** is activated in response to a variety of endoplasmic reticulum stresses implicated in numerous disease states.

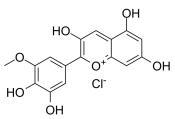


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Petunidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126410

Petunidin chloride is an O-methylated anthocyanidin derived from delphinidin.

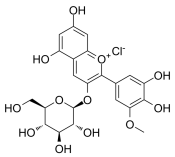


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7832

Petunidin-3-O-glucoside chloride is a flavonoid isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris L. seed, has **antioxidant** activity.

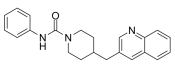


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PF 750

Cat. No.: HY-18081

PF 750 is a selective and covalent **fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH)** inhibitor, with **IC** $_{50}$**s** varied from 16.2-595 nM in different pre-incubation times. Covalently modifies the enzyme's active site serine nucleophile.

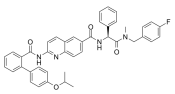


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PF-02575799

Cat. No.: HY-100333

PF-02575799 is a **microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP)** inhibitor with an **IC** $_{50}$ of 0.77±0.29 nM.

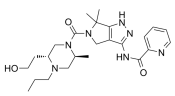


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-03622905

Cat. No.: HY-139466

PF-03622905 is a potent and ATP-competitive **PKC** inhibitor with **IC** $_{50}$**s** of 5.6 nM, 14.5 nM, 13 nM, 37.7 nM, and 74.1 nM for **PKCα**, **PKCβI**, **PKCβII**, **PKCγ**, and **PKCθ**, respectively. PF-03622905 shows high specificity for PKC over other protein kinases.

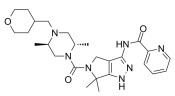


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-04577806

Cat. No.: HY-139467

PF-04577806 is a potent, selective and ATP competitive **PKC** inhibitor. PF-04577806 shows potent inhibitory activity towards **PKCα**, **PKCβI**, **PKCβII**, **PKCγ**, and **PKCθ** with **IC** $_{50}$**s** of 2.4 nM, 8.1 nM, 6.9 nM, 45.9 nM, and 29.5 nM, respectively.

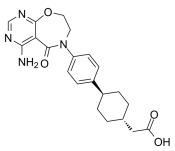


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-04620110

Cat. No.: HY-13009

PF-04620110 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable **diglyceride acyltransferase-1 (DGAT-1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 19 nM.

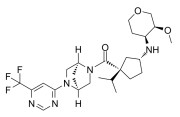


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-04634817

Cat. No.: HY-117621

PF-0463481 is a potent and orally active dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist with comparable human and rodent CCR2 potency (rat IC_{50}=20.8 nM), and displays 10-20 fold less rodent CCR5 potency (rat IC_{50}=470 nM).

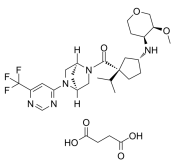


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PF-04634817 succinate

Cat. No.: HY-117621A

PF-0463481 succinate is a potent and orally active dual **CCR2/CCR5** antagonist with comparable human and rodent CCR2 potency (rat IC_{50}=20.8 nM), and displays 10-20 fold less rodent CCR5 potency (rat IC_{50}=470 nM).

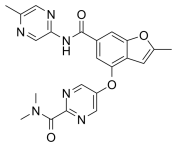


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-04937319

Cat. No.: HY-108328

PF-04937319 is a glucokinase activator (**GKA**) with EC_{50} value of 154.4 μM, one of the most promising strategies for the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

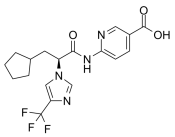


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-04991532

Cat. No.: HY-100181

PF-04991532 is a potent, hepatoselective **glucokinase** activator with EC_{50}s of 80 and 100 nM in human and rat, respectively.

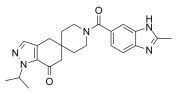


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-05175157

Cat. No.: HY-12942

PF-05175157 is broad spectrum **acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 27.0, 33.0, 23.5 and 50.4 nM for ACC1 (human), ACC2 (human), ACC1 (rat), ACC2 (rat), respectively.



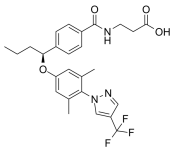
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

PF-06291874

(Glucagon receptor antagonists-4)

Cat. No.: HY-19947

PF-06291874 is a highly potent, non-peptide and orally active **glucagon receptor** antagonist. PF-06291874 is under the study for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

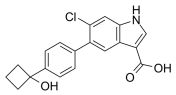


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-06409577

Cat. No.: HY-103683

PF-06409577 is a potent and selective allosteric activator of **AMPK** α1β1γ1 isoform with an EC_{50} of 7 nM.

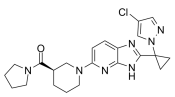


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-06424439

Cat. No.: HY-108341

PF-06424439 is an oral, potent and selective imidazopyridine **diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14 nM.

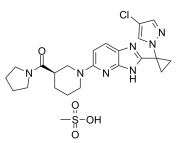


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-06424439 methanesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-108341A

PF-06424439 methanesulfonate is an oral, potent and selective imidazopyridine **diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14 nM.

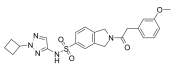


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-06471553

Cat. No.: HY-108339

PF-06471553 is a potent, selective and orally available **monoacylglycerol acyltransferase 3 (MGAT3)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 92 nM.

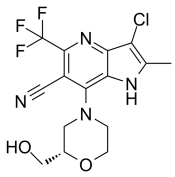


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-06869206

Cat. No.: HY-112065

PF-06869206 is an orally bioavailable selective inhibitor of the sodium-phosphate cotransporter **NaPi2a** (**SLC34A1**) with an IC_{50} of 380 nM.

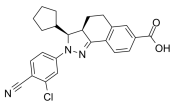


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-3882845

Cat. No.: HY-12738

PF-3882845 is a remarkably high affinity selective and orally efficacious **mineralocorticoid receptor** (**MR** binding IC_{50}=2.7 nM) antagonist for hypertension and nephropathy. PF-3882845 also binds to **progesterone receptor** (**PR**) with the binding IC_{50} of 310 nM.

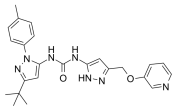


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-4618433

Cat. No.: HY-18312

PF-4618433 is a potent and selective **PYK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 637 nM. PF-4618433 may be suitable for the research of osteoporosis, craniofacial and appendicular skeletal defects and for targeted bone regeneration.



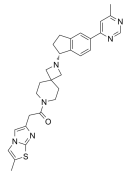
Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-5190457

(PF-05190457)

Cat. No.: HY-12584

PF-5190457 (PF-05190457) is a potent and selective **ghrelin receptor** inverse agonist with a pK_i of 8.36.

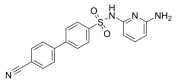


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-915275

Cat. No.: HY-18056

PF-915275 is a potent, selective and orally active **human 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11βHSD1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 2.3 nM and an EC_{50} of 15 nM (in HEK293 cells).

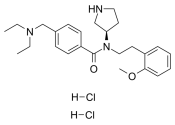


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF429242 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13447A

PF429242 dihydrochloride is a reversible and competitive **SREBP** site 1 protease (**S1P**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 175 nM.



Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PG106 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1209A

PG106 TFA is a potent and selective **human melanocortin 3 (hMC3) receptor** antagonist (IC_{50}= 210 nM) and has noactivity at hMC4 receptors (EC_{50}=9900 nM) and hMC5 receptor.

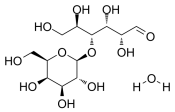
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pharmatose DCL 14

(Pharmatose 200M; Pharmatose 450M)

Cat. No.: HY-B1673

Pharmatose DCL 14 is an endogenous metabolite.

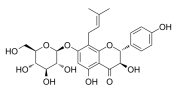


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phellamurin

Cat. No.: HY-N3085

Phellamurin is a plant flavonone glycoside from the leaves of Phellodendron amurense and inhibits intestinal **P-glycoprotein**. Phellamurin also inhibits egg laying by Papilio protenor. Phellamurin induces cells **apoptosis** and has anti-tumor activity.

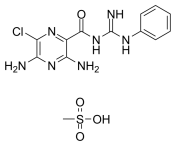


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phenamil methanesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-108464A

Phenamil methanesulfonate, an analog of Amiloride (HY-B0285), is a more potent and less reversible **epithelial sodium channel (ENaC)** blocker with an IC_{50} of 400 nM.

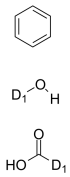


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Phenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-125909

Phenolic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

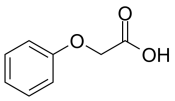


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0267

Phenoxyacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

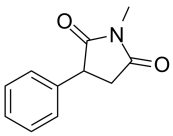


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phensuximide

Cat. No.: HY-B1730

Phensuximide is an orally active succinimide **antiepileptic** and **anticonvulsant** agent. Phensuximide inhibits cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP accumulation in depolarized brain tissue. Phensuximide can be used for the study of seizure and petit mal.

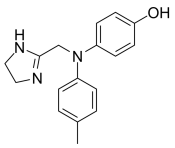


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phentolamine Analogue 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00404

Phentolamine Analogue 1 is an analogue of phentolamine. Phentolamine is a nonselective **alpha-adrenergic** antagonist.

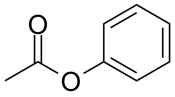


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-128733

Phenyl acetate is an endogenous metabolite.

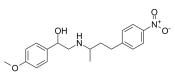


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 500 mg

Phenylethanolamine A

Cat. No.: HY-131103

Phenylethanolamine A acts as a **β-adrenergic** agonist. Phenylethanolamine A is a byproduct during the Ractopamine synthesis process.

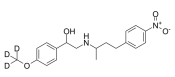


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenylethanolamine A-D3

Cat. No.: HY-131103S

Phenylethanolamine A-D3 is a deuterium labeled Phenylethanolamine A. Phenylethanolamine A acts as a β-adrenergic agonist. Phenylethanolamine A is a byproduct during the Ractopamine synthesis process.



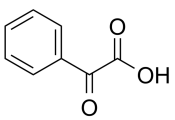
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenylglyoxylic acid

(Benzoylformic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W010255

Phenylglyoxylic acid (Benzoylformic acid) is a metabolite of ethylbenzene and styrene (EB/S) and can be used as a biomarker of exposure to EB/S in human.

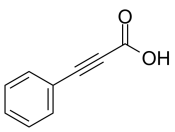


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phenylpropiolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007319

Phenylpropiolic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

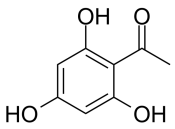


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone; 1-(2,4,6-Trihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)

Cat. No.: HY-W008226

Phloracetophenone (2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone) is the aglycone part of acetophenone glycoside obtained from Curcuma comosa Roxb, with cholesterol-lowering activity. Phloracetophenone enhances cholesterol 7α-hydroxylase (**CYP7A1**) activity.

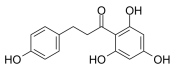


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792)

Cat. No.: HY-N0142

Phloretin (NSC 407292; RJC 02792) is a flavonoid extracted from Prunus mandshurica, has anti-inflammatory activities. Phloridzin is a specific, competitive and orally active inhibitor of **sodium/glucose cotransporters** in the intestine (SGLT1) and kidney (SGLT2).

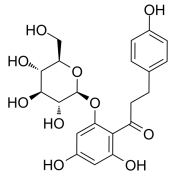


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Phlorizin (Floridzin; NSC 2833)

Cat. No.: HY-N0143

Phlorizin is a non-selective **SGLT** inhibitor with K_is of 300 and 39 nM for **hSGLT1** and **hSGLT2**, respectively. Phlorizin is also a **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** inhibitor.



Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

PHM-27 (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1072

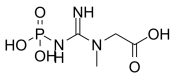
PHM-27 (human) is a human prepro-vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (27 amino acid). PHM-27 (human) is a potent the **human calcitonin receptor** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 11 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphocreatine (Creatine phosphate; Creatinephosphoric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-D0885

Phosphocreatine, primarily found in the skeletal muscles of vertebrates and one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

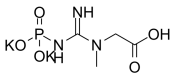


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphocreatine dipotassium (Creatine phosphate (dipotassium); Creatinephosphoric acid (dipotassium))

Cat. No.: HY-D0885C

Phosphocreatine dipotassium, primarily found in the skeletal muscles of vertebrates and one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

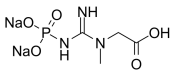


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphocreatine disodium (Disodium creatine phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0885B

Phosphocreatine disodium, one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.

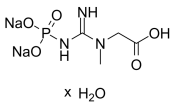


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phosphocreatine disodium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-D0885D

Phosphocreatine disodium hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

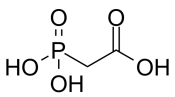


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphonoacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128744

Phosphonoacetic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

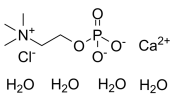


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phosphorylcholine chloride calcium salt tetrahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011249

Phosphorylcholine chloride calcium salt tetrahydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

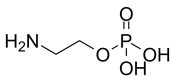


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphorylethanolamine (Monoaminoethyl phosphate; NSC 254167; O-Phosphoethanolamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N5034

Phosphorylethanolamine is an endogenous metabolite.

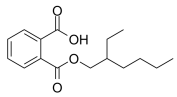


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phthalic acid mono-2-ethylhexyl ester (MEHP)

Cat. No.: HY-W018392

Phthalic acid mono-2-ethylhexyl ester (MEHP) is a major bioactive metabolite of diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP), which inhibits the 17, 20 lyase activity of CYP17.

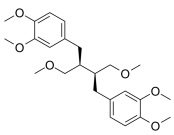


Purity: 95.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phyllanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N4107

Phyllanthin is a major bioactive lignan component of Phyllanthus amarus. Phyllanthin exhibits high antioxidative and hepatoprotective properties.

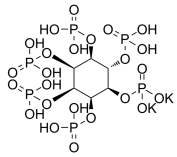


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phytic acid potassium

Cat. No.: HY-W018059

Phytic acid potassium is an endogenous metabolite.

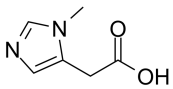


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pi-Methylimidazoleacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113274

Pi-Methylimidazoleacetic acid is a potential neurotoxin.

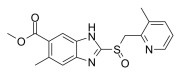


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picoprazole

Cat. No.: HY-15384

Picoprazole is a specific inhibitor of **H⁺/K⁺-ATPase** with **IC_{50}** of 3.1±0.4 μM.

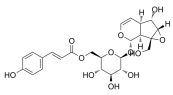


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N5086

Picroside IV is an iridoid glycoside found in the underground parts of Picrorhiza scrophulariiflora. Picroside IV is a derivative of Catalpol (HY-N0820).

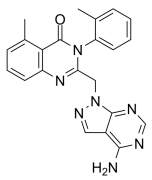


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PIK-293

Cat. No.: HY-13504

PIK-293, an analog of IC87114, is a **PI3K** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.24 μM, 10 μM, 25 μM and 100 μM for p110δ, p110β, p110γ and p110α, respectively.

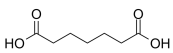


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pimelic acid (Heptanedioic acid; 1,5-Pentanedicarboxylic acid; 1,7-Heptanedioic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1139

Pimelic acid is the organic compound and its derivatives are involved in the biosynthesis of the amino acid called lysine.

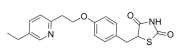


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Pioglitazone (U 72107)

Cat. No.: HY-13956

Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

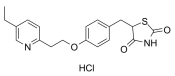


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pioglitazone hydrochloride

(U 72107A; AD 4833) Cat. No.: HY-14601

Pioglitazone hydrochloride is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

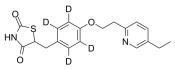


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pioglitazone-d4

(U 72107-d4) Cat. No.: HY-13956S

Pioglitazone D4 (U 72107 D4) is a deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

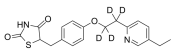


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S1

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl) (U 72107-d4 (alkyl)) is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

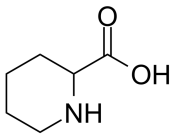


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Pipecolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0669

Pipecolic acid, a metabolite of Lysine, is an important precursor of many useful microbial secondary metabolites. Pipecolic acid can be used as a diagnostic marker of Pyridoxine-dependent epilepsy.

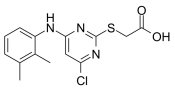


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pirinixic acid

(Wy-14643) Cat. No.: HY-16995

Pirinixic acid (Wy-14643) is a potent agonist of **PPARα**, with **EC_{50}**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.

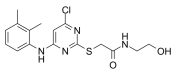


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Pirinixil

(BR-931) Cat. No.: HY-100334

Pirinixil is a hypolipidemic agent of low toxicity.

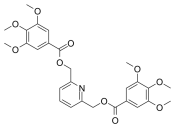


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pirozadil

Cat. No.: HY-100144

Pirozadil is a hypolipidemic agent.

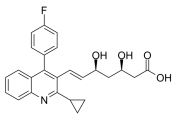


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pitavastatin

(NK-104) Cat. No.: HY-B0144A

Pitavastatin (NK-104) is a potent **hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase** inhibitor. Pitavastatin inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an **IC_{50}** of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.

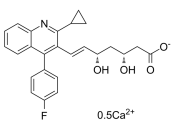


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitavastatin Calcium

(NK-104 hemicalcium; Pitavastatin hemicalcium) Cat. No.: HY-B0144

Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) is a potent **hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase** inhibitor. Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an **IC_{50}** of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.

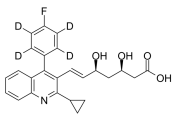


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pitavastatin D4

(NK-104 D4) Cat. No.: HY-B0144AS

Pitavastatin D4 (NK-104 D4) is deuterium labeled Pitavastatin. Pitavastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

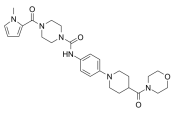


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pizuglanstat

Cat. No.: HY-109134

Pizuglanstat (compound 3) is a **prostaglandin D synthase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 76 nM for human hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthases (H-PGDS). Pizuglanstat can be used for myodegenerative disease research, such as muscular dystrophy.

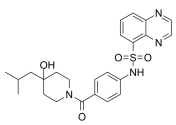


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PKR-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-19702

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.

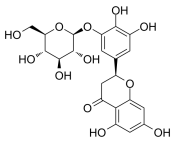


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Plantagoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1470

Plantagoside, isolated from the seeds of Plantago asiatica, is a specific and non-competitive inhibitor for jack bean **α-mannosidase**, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM.

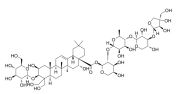


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platycodin D

Cat. No.: HY-N1411

Platycodin D is a saponin isolated from Platycodi Radix, acts as an activator of **AMPKα**, with anti-obesity property.

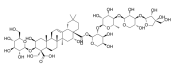


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Platyconic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N9377

Platyconic Acid A is an active component of changkil saponins from platycodon grandiflorum and can be used for the research of reducing airway inflammation.



Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pneumadin, rat (PNM)

Cat. No.: HY-P1747

Pneumadin, rat (PNM) is a decapeptide, which possess a potent stimulating effect on arginine-vasopressin (AVP) release. Pneumadin, rat (PNM) exerts a marked antidiuretic effect in animals with functional AVP system.

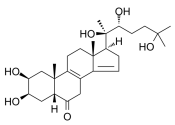
YGEPKLDAGV-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Podecdysone B

Cat. No.: HY-N6897

Podecdysone B is a **phytoecdysone** isolated from Cyanotis arachnoidea.

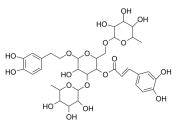


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Poliumoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0033

Poliumoside, a caffeoylated phenylpropanoid glycoside, is isolated from Brandisia hancei stems and leaves. Poliumoside is an advanced glycation end product (AGE) formation and rat lens **aldose reductase** (**RLAR**) inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 19.69 and 8.47 μM, respectively.

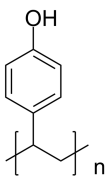


Purity: 95.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Poly(4-vinylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-23497

Poly(4-vinylphenol) is an endogenous metabolite.

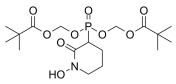


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

POMHEX

Cat. No.: HY-131904

POMHEX, a racemic mixture and a cell-permeable pivaloyloxymethyl (POM) prodrug of HEX, is a potent, **ENO2**-specific inhibitor of enolase.



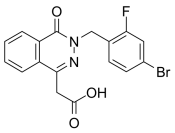
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ponalrestat

(ICI 128436)

Cat. No.: HY-106697

Ponalrestat (ICI 128436) is an orally active, selective and noncompetitive **aldose reductase (AKR1B1; ALR)** inhibitor. Ponalrestat selectively inhibits ALR2 (K_i=7.7 nM) over ALR1 (K_i=60 μM). Ponalrestat inhibits the conversion of glucose to sorbitol.

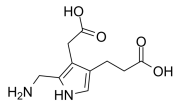


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Porphobilinogen

Cat. No.: HY-W013495

Porphobilinogen could act as a phototoxin, a neurotoxin, and a metabotoxin.



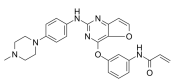
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Poseltinib

(HM71224; LY3337641)

Cat. No.: HY-109010

Poseltinib, an orally active, selective and irreversible **Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK)** inhibitor (IC_{50} =1.95 nM), with 0.3, 2.3 and 2.4-fold selectivity for BTK over BMX, TEC and TXK, respectively.



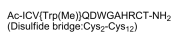
Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

POT-4

(AL-78898A)

Cat. No.: HY-P3204

POT-4 (AL-78898A), a Compstatin derivative, is a potent inhibitor of **complement factor C3** activation. POT-4 can be used for age-related macular degeneration research.



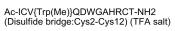
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

POT-4 TFA

(AL-78898A TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P3204A

POT-4 TFA (AL-78898A TFA), a Compstatin derivative, is a potent inhibitor of **complement factor C3** activation. POT-4 TFA can be used for age-related macular degeneration research.

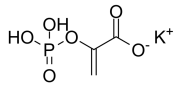


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Potassium 1-carboxyvinyl hydrogenphosphate

Cat. No.: HY-W008807

Potassium 1-carboxyvinyl hydrogenphosphate is an endogenous metabolite.

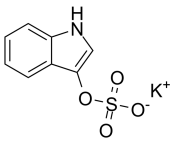


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Potassium 1H-indol-3-yl sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-W011910

Potassium 1H-indol-3-yl sulfate is an endogenous metabolite.

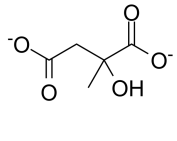


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Potassium 2-hydroxy-2-methylsuccinate

Cat. No.: HY-23195

Potassium 2-hydroxy-2-methylsuccinate is an endogenous metabolite.



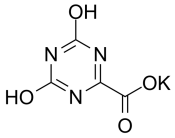
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Potassium oxonate

(Potassium azaorotate; Potassium otastat)

Cat. No.: HY-17511

Potassium oxonate is an inhibitor of uricase, inhibits the phosphorylation of 5-FU to 5-fluorouridine-5'-monophosphate catalyzed by pyrimidine phosphoribosyl-transferase in a different manner from allopurinol in cell-free extracts and intact cells in vitro.



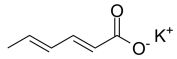
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Potassium sorbate

(Sorbic acid potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-N0626A

Potassium sorbate (Sorbic acid potassium) is a highly efficient, and nonpoisonous food preservatives. Potassium sorbate generally is an effective inhibitor of most **molds** and **yeasts** and some **bacteria**.

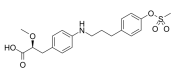


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPAR agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00340

PPAR agonist 1 is an agonist of **PPAR α** and **PPAR γ**, used for reducing blood glucose, lipid levels, lowering cholesterol and reducing body weight.

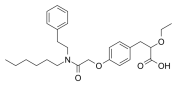


Purity: 96.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPARα-MO-1

Cat. No.: HY-U00068

PPARα-MO-1 is a potent **PPARα** modulator extracted from patent WO/2004/110982A1, formula I.

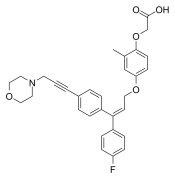


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pparδ agonist

Cat. No.: HY-112597

PPARδ agonist is a **PPARδ** agonist extracted from patent US20180071304, compound example 10.

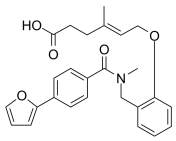


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-107901

Pparδ agonist 1 is a **PPAR-δ** agonist, with an **EC_{50}** of 5.06 nM, used in the research of PPAR-delta related diseases, such as mitochondrial diseases, muscular diseases, vascular diseases, demyelinating diseases and metabolic diseases.

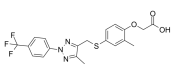


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-100120

Pparδ agonist 2 is a **PPARδ** agonist extracted from patent WO 2016057656 A1.

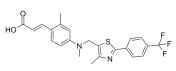


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pparδ agonist 5

Cat. No.: HY-141494

Pparδ agonist 5, an orally active **PPARδ**-selective agonist (**EC_{50}**=0.335 μM), is much greater than that of the prototypical standard GW0742. Pparδ agonist 5 promotes improvements in bone density and microarchitecture in vivo.

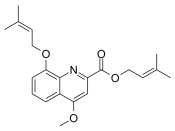


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ppc-1

Cat. No.: HY-117843

Ppc-1 is a **mitochondrial** uncoupler. Ppc-1 enhances **mitochondrial** oxygen consumption without adverse effects on ATP production. Ppc-1 is a cell-permeate **interleukin-2 (IL-2)** inhibitor.



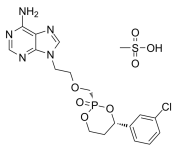
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pradefovir mesylate

(Remofovir mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-112690A

Pradefovir mesylate is a good substrate for liver CYP3A4. Pradefovir is converted to 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)adenine (PMEA) in human liver microsomes with a K_m of 60 μM.



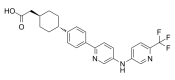
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pradigastat

(LCQ-908)

Cat. No.: HY-16278

Pradigastat (LCQ-908) is a potent, selective and orally active **diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1)** inhibitor. Pradigastat has anti-obesity and anti-diabetic effects.



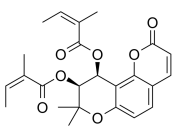
Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Praeruptorin B

(Praeruptorin D)

Cat. No.: HY-N0082

Praeruptorin B is an inhibitor of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins **(SREBPs)**.

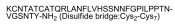


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pramlintide

Cat. No.: HY-P0058

Pramlintide is a polypeptide analogue of human amylin. Pramlintide, an antidiabetic agent, is antineoplastic in colorectal cancer.

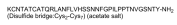


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pramlintide acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0058B

Pramlintide acetate is a polypeptide analogue of human amylin. Pramlintide acetate, an antidiabetic agent, is antineoplastic in colorectal cancer.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pramlintide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0058A

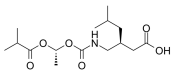
Pramlintide TFA is a polypeptide analogue of human amylin. Pramlintide TFA, an antidiabetic agent, is antineoplastic in colorectal cancer.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pregabalin arenacarbil

Cat. No.: HY-109156

Pregabalin arenacarbil is a prodrug of Pregabalin.Pregabalin is an analog of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) for the research of post herpetic neuralgia, peripheral diabetic neuropathy,fibromyalgia and epilepsy.



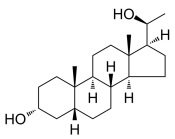
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pregnanediol

(NSC 1612; NSC 47462)

Cat. No.: HY-107850

Pregnanediol is the major **metabolite** of progesterone and can be excreted via urine. Pregnanediol offers an indirect way to measure progesterone levels in vivo.

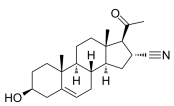


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pregnenolone 16α-carbonitrile

Cat. No.: HY-131723

Pregnenolone 16α-carbonitrile is an orally active prototypical and effective rodent-**PXR** activator. Pregnenolone 16α-carbonitrile, a synthetic steroid, induces cytochrome P4503A expression. Pregnenolone 16α-carbonitrile exhibits increased resistance to subsequent stressful insults.

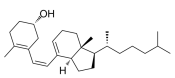


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Previtamin D3

Cat. No.: HY-130705

Previtamin D3 is an intermediate in the production of cholecalciferol (vitamin D3).



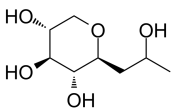
Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pro-xylane

(Hydroxypropyl tetrahydropyrantriol)

Cat. No.: HY-108036

Pro-xylane (Hydroxypropyl tetrahydropyrantriol) is a biologically active C-glycoside in aqueous media, acts as an activator of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) biosynthesis. Pro-xylane is the first example of 'Green' chemical used in cosmetic.

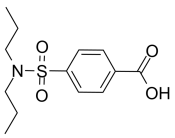


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Probenecid

Cat. No.: HY-B0545

Probenecid is a potent and selective agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid 2 (**TRPV2**) channels. Probenecid also inhibits **pannexin 1** channels.

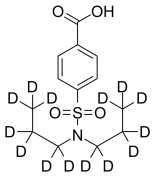


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Probenecid-d14

Cat. No.: HY-B0545S

Probenecid-d14 is the deuterium labeled Probenecid. Probenecid is a potent and selective agonist of transient receptor potential vanilloid 2 (**TRPV2**) channels. Probenecid also inhibits **pannexin 1** channels.

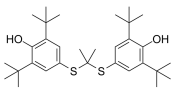


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Probucol
(DH-581)

Cat. No.: HY-B0388

Probucol (DH-581) is an anti-hyperlipidemic drug by lowering the level of cholesterol in the bloodstream by increasing the rate of LDL catabolism.

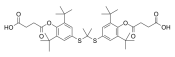


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Probucol disuccinate

Cat. No.: HY-108922

Probucol Disuccinate is a derivative of Probucol, a lipid-regulating agent and can reduce LDL-cholesterol levels.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proinsulin C-Peptide (55-89), human

Cat. No.: HY-P1878

Proinsulin C-Peptide (55-89), human is a peptide fragment of the cleavage product of proinsulin.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proinsulin C-peptide (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1856

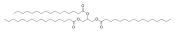
Proinsulin C-peptide (human) is a 31-amino-acid peptide that links the A and B chains of proinsulin, ensuring its correct folding, which is biologically active and modulates cellular function .

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propane-1,2,3-triyl tripalmitate

Cat. No.: HY-W013061

Propane-1,2,3-triyl tripalmitate is an endogenous metabolite.

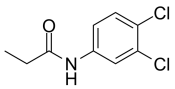


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Propanil

Cat. No.: HY-B2030

Propanil is a widely used contact herbicide, mainly use in rice production.

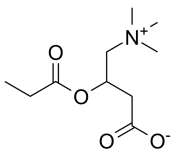


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propionylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113092

Propionylcarnitine is metabolized by carnitine acetyltransferase from propionyl-CoA. Increased propionylcarnitine is regarded as a biomarker of vitamin B12 deficiency.

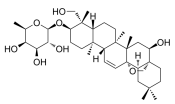


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Prosaikogenin F

Cat. No.: HY-N7666

Prosaikogenin F is a monoglycoside with anticancer and hemolytic properties.

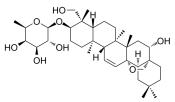


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Prosaikogenin G

Cat. No.: HY-N7665

Prosaikogenin G, isolated from the roots of Buleurum bicaule Helm (Apiaceae), exhibits significant inhibitory effects on rat mesangial cell proliferation induced by Ang II. Prosaikogenin G has protective action on the kidney.

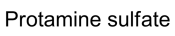


Purity: 96.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Protamine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-107911

Protamine sulfate, polycationic peptide and a antiheparin agent, could neutralize the anticoagulant action of heparin and enhances lipid-mediated gene transfer.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Protein Kinase C (19-36)

Cat. No.: HY-P1401

Protein Kinase C (19-36) is a pseudosubstrate peptide inhibitor of **protein kinase C (PKC)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.18 μM.

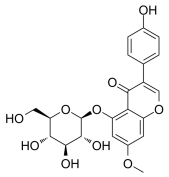
RFARKGALRQKNVHEVKN

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prunetin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7683

Prunetin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is an isoflavone isolated from extracts of Potentilla astracanica. Prunetin 5-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a potent and uncompetitive inhibitor of **α-glucosidase**, with an IC_{50} of 56.05 μg/mL.



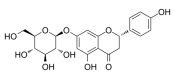
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Prunin

(Naringenin 7-0-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1549

Prunin is a potent inhibitor of human enterovirus A71 (HEVA71). Prunin shows strong inhibitory activity against protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), with an IC_{50} of 5.5 μM.

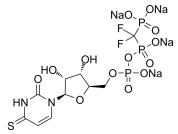


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PSB-1114 tetrasodium

Cat. No.: HY-110092

PSB-1114 tetrasodium is a potent, enzymatically stable, and subtype-selective **$P2Y_2$ receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 134 nM. PSB-1114 tetrasodium displays >50-fold selectivity versus the $P2Y_4$ (EC_{50} of 9.3 μM) and $P2Y_6$ (EC_{50} of 7.0 μM) receptors.

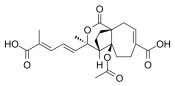


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudolaric Acid C2

Cat. No.: HY-N6910

Pseudolaric Acid C2, a diterpenoid isolated from Pseudolarix kaempferi, is identified as the specific metabolite of Pseudolaric acid B in plasma, urine, bile and feces after both oral and intravenous administration to rats.

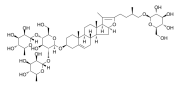


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudoprotodioscin

Cat. No.: HY-N0686

Pseudoprotodioscin, a furostanoside, inhibits SREBP1/2 and microRNA 33a/b levels and reduces the gene expression regarding the synthesis of cholesterol and triglycerides.

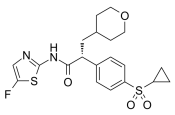


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

PSN-GK1

Cat. No.: HY-U00411

PSN-GK1 is a potent **glucokinase** activator with an EC_{50} of 0.13 μM.

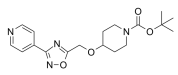


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PSN632408

Cat. No.: HY-16673

PSN632408, a selective, orally active **GPR119** agonist, shows similar potency to OEA at both recombinant mouse and human GPR119 receptors (EC_{50}=5.6 and 7.9 uM, respectively). PSN632408 can stimulate β-cell replication and improve islet graft function.

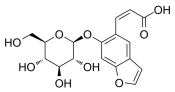


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Psoralenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7503

Psoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Psoralenoside exhibits high binding affinities against **histaminergic H_1**, **calmodulin**, and voltage-gated L-type **calcium channels** (E-value≥-6.5 Kcal/mol).

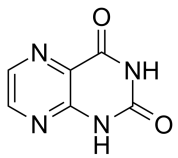


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pteridine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W037619

Pteridine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione is an endogenous metabolite.

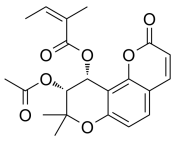


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pteryxin

((+)-Pteryxin) Cat. No.: HY-N2157

Pteryxin, a coumarin in Peucedanum japonicum Thunb leaves, exerts antiobesity activity. Pteryxin is a potent **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 12.96 μg/ml.

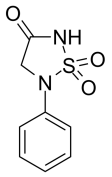


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

PTP1B-IN-1

(PTP1B inhibitor) Cat. No.: HY-10704

PTP1B-IN-1 is a potent protein tyrosine phosphatase-1B (PTP1B) inhibitor with IC50 of 1.6 mM; 1,2,5-thiadiazolidin-3-one-1,1-dioxide scaffold for derivatives synthesis.

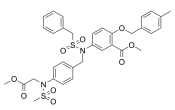


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PTP1B-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-100462

PTP1B-IN-2 is a potent protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (**PTP1B**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 50 nM.

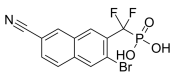


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PTP1B-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-15133

PTP1B-IN-3 is a potent and orally active **PTP1B** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 120 nM for both **PTP1B** and TCPTP. PTP1B-IN-3 has antidiabetic and anticancer effects.

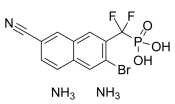


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PTP1B-IN-3 diammonium

Cat. No.: HY-15133A

PTP1B-IN-3 diammonium is a potent and orally active **PTP1B** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 120 nM for both **PTP1B** and TCPTP. PTP1B-IN-3 diammonium has antidiabetic and anticancer effects.

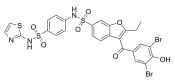


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PTP1B-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-15756

PTP1B-IN-4 is a non-competitive allosteric inhibitor of the protein tyrosine phosphatase **PTP1B**, with an IC_{50} of 8 μM. PTP1B-IN-4 is potentail for the research of obesity and diabetes.

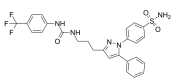


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PTUPB

Cat. No.: HY-122591

PTUPB is a potent and dual **sEH** and **COX-2** enzymes inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.9 nM and 1.26 μM, respectively.</br>.

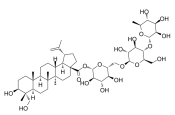


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pulsatilloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N8099

Pulsatilloside C is a compound isolated from Pulsatilla koreana. Pulsatilloside C significantly inhibits adipocyte differentiation.

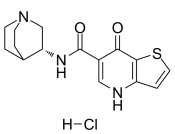


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pumosetrag Hydrochloride

(MKC-733; DDP-733) Cat. No.: HY-19650

Pumosetrag Hydrochloride (MKC-733; DDP-733) is an orally available **5-HT3** partial agonist developed for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome and gastroesophageal reflux disease.

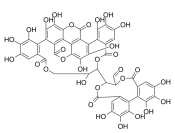


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Punicalagin

Cat. No.: HY-N0063

Punicalagin is a polyphenol ingredient isolated from Pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) or the leaves of Terminalia catappa L.. Punicalagin is a reversible and non-competitive **3CL^{pro}** inhibitor and inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** replication in vitro.

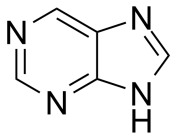


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Purine (Purine (6CI,8CI); 3,5,7-Triazaindole; 3H-Imidazo[4,5-d]pyrimidine; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-34431

Purine is an endogenous metabolite.

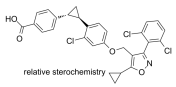


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

PX20606 trans racemate (PX-102 trans racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-100443A

PX20606 trans racemate (PX-102 trans racemate) is a **FXR** agonist with EC_{50}s of 32 and 34 nM for FXR in FRET and M1H assay, respectively.

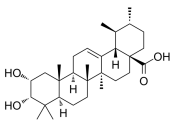


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 2 mg

Pygenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N1823

Pygenic acid A is a natural compound that can be found in Prunella vulgaris. Pygenic acid A induces **apoptosis** in metastatic breast cancer cells. Pygenic acid A can be used for the research of diabetes, inflammatory diseases, and cancers.

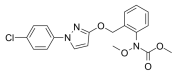


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyraclostrobin

Cat. No.: HY-N6626

Pyraclostrobin is a strobilurin **fungicide** that inhibits **mitochondrial complex III** of fungal and mammalian cells. Pyraclostrobin induces triglyceride accumulation and triglyceride accumulation in 3T3-L1 cells.

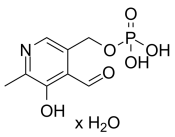


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate hydrate (Pyridoxal phosphate hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W011727

Pyridoxal 5'-phosphate hydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

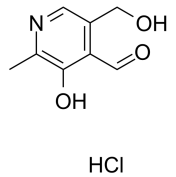


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Pyridoxal hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W027446

Pyridoxal hydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.

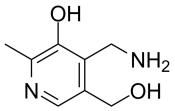


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Pyridoxylamine

Cat. No.: HY-B1745

Pyridoxylamine is an advanced glycation end production **(AGEs)** and lipoxidation end products **(ALEs)** inhibitor, to protect against diabetes-induced retinal vascular lesions.

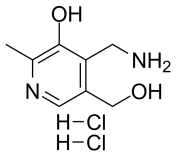


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyridoxylamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1745A

Pyridoxylamine dihydrochloride is an advanced glycation end production **(AGEs)** and lipoxidation end products **(ALEs)** inhibitor, to protect against diabetes-induced retinal vascular lesions.

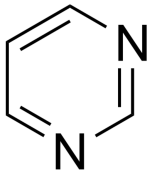


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Pyrimidine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0519

Pyrimidine is an endogenous metabolite.

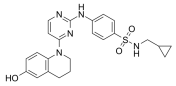


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 g

Pyrintegrin

Cat. No.: HY-13306

Pyrintegrin is an **β1-integrin** agonist and a 2,4-disubstituted pyrimidine that promotes embryonic stem cells survival. Pyrintegrin enhances cell-extracellular matrix (ECM) adhesion-mediated **integrin** signaling.

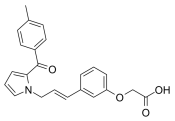


Purity: 97.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pyrrole-derivative1

Cat. No.: HY-U00059

Pyrrole-derivative1 is extracted from patent WO/2002/085851A1, example 2, developed for the treatment of diabetic disease.

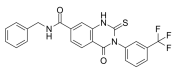


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Qc1

Cat. No.: HY-103391

Qc1 is a reversible and noncompetitive threonine dehydrogenase (**TDH**) inhibitor. Qc1 can be used for the research of Metabolic disease.

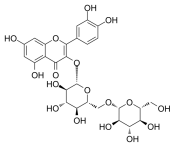


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Quercetin 3-gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4089

Quercetin 3-gentiobioside is isolated from A. iwayomogi, **AR** and **AGE** formation inhibitor, demonstrates biological activities against Aldose reductase (AR) and the formation of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs).

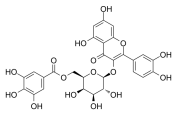


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-galloyl)-β-D-galactopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7024

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-galloyl)-β-D-galactopyranoside is from the fresh leaves of Psidium Guajava L.

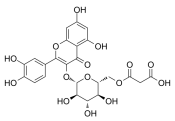


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-malonyl)-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9397

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-malonyl)-β-D-glucoside, a natural flavonol glycoside, possesses antioxidant activity.

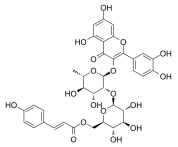


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercetin 3-O-β-D-(6''-p-coumaroyl)glucopyranosyl(1→2)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6964

Quercetin 3-O-β-D-(6''-p-coumaroyl)glucopyranosyl(12)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside (Quercetin-3-O-[2-O-(6-O-p-hydroxyl-E-coumaroyl)-D-glucosyl]-(12)-L-rhamnoside) is one of the major antioxidants of Ginkgo biloba leaves.



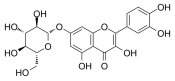
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quercimeritrin

(Quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0419

Quercimeritrin, isolated from the leaves of Ixeridium dentatum, exhibits significant amylase activity.

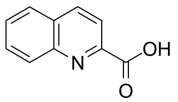


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quinoline-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002011

Quinoline-2-carboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

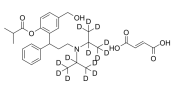


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

rac Fesoterodine-d14 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-70053S

(Rac)-Fesoterodine-d14 fumarate is a labelled racemic Fesoterodine. Fesoterodine is an orally active, nonsubtype selective, competitive **muscarinic receptor (mAChR)** antagonist with **pK_i** values of 8.0, 7.7, 7.4, 7.3, 7.5 for M1, M2, M3, M4, M5 receptors, respectively.



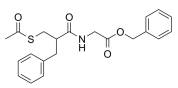
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Racecadotril

(Acetorphan)

Cat. No.: HY-17399

Racecadotril (Acetorphan) is a **neutral endopeptidase** (**NEP**) inhibitor. Racecadotril and its active metabolite Thiorphan inhibits purified NEP activity from mouse brain with **K_i**s of 4500 and 6.1 nM, , respectively. Antidiarrheal agent.

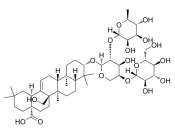


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Raddeanoside 20

Cat. No.: HY-N4174

Raddeanoside 20 is a triterpenoid isolated from the rhizome of Anemone raddeana. Raddeanoside 20 can suppresse superoxide generation.



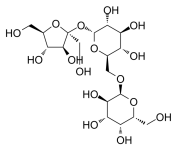
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raffinose

(Melitose)

Cat. No.: HY-N7088

Raffinose (Melitose), a non-digestible short-chain oligosaccharide, is a trisaccharide composed of galactose, glucose, and fructose and can be found in many plants.

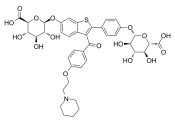


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Raloxifene 6,4'-Bis-β-D-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-135588

Raloxifene 6,4'-Bis-β-D-glucuronide (compound IV) is a metabolite of Raloxifene. Raloxifene is a selective estrogen receptor antagonist for the prevention of osteoporosis.

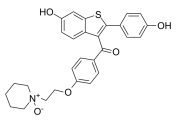


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raloxifene N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-135586

Raloxifene N-Oxide is a Raloxifene oxidative degradation product.



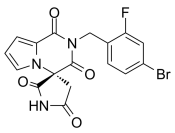
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranirestat

(AS-3201)

Cat. No.: HY-15314

Ranirestat (AS-3201) potent and orally active **aldose reductase (AR)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11 nM and 15 nM for **rat lens AR** and **recombinant human AR**, respectively, and a K_i of 0.38 nM for **recombinant human AR**.

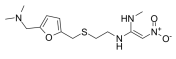


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ranitidine

Cat. No.: HY-B0693

Ranitidine is a potent, selective and orally active **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine is a weak inhibitor of **CYP2C19** and **CYP2C9**.

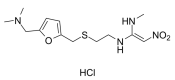


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ranitidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0281A

Ranitidine hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active **histamine H2-receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM that inhibits gastric secretion. Ranitidine hydrochloride is a weak inhibitor of **CYP2C19** and **CYP2C9**.



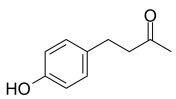
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Raspberry ketone

(Frambione; 4-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-butanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1426

Raspberry ketone is a major aromatic compound of red raspberry, widely used as a fragrance in cosmetics and as a flavoring agent in foodstuff; also shows **PPAR-α** agonistic activity.



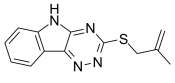
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Rbin-1

(Ribozinoindole-1)

Cat. No.: HY-100816

Rbin-1 is a potent, reversible, and specific chemical inhibitor of eukaryotic ribosome biogenesis. Rbin-1 inhibits the **ATPase** with GI_{50} of 136 nM. Rbin-1 is a potent and selective chemical inhibitor of Midasin (Mdn1).

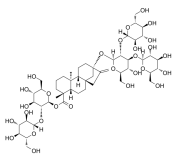


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebaudioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0468

Rebaudioside D is a glycoside found in the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana and acts as a sweetener.

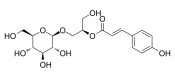


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Regaloside H

Cat. No.: HY-N8141

Regaloside H, a phenylpropanoid glycerol glucoside, is a gluconeogenesis inhibitor. Regaloside H can reduce glucose production in Hepatocytes.

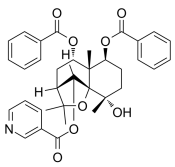


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regelidine

Cat. No.: HY-N6912

Regelidine is a natural product isolated from the stems of Tripterygium regelii.

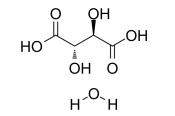


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

rel-(2R,3S)-2,3-Dihydroxysuccinic acid hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128732

rel-(2R,3S)-2,3-Dihydroxysuccinic acid (hydrate) is an endogenous metabolite.



Relative stereochemistry

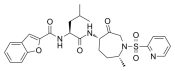
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Relacatib

(SB-462795)

Cat. No.: HY-10294

Relacatib (SB-462795) is a novel, potent, and orally active inhibitor of human **cathepsins K, L, and V** with K_i values of 41 pM, 68 pM, and 53 pM, respectively.



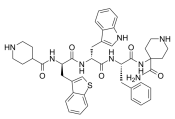
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Relamorelin

(RM-131; BIM-28131)

Cat. No.: HY-19884

Relamorelin (RM-131), a pentapeptide ghrelin analog, is a selective **ghrelin/growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)** agonist with a K_i of 0.42 nM for **GHS-1a** receptor. Relamorelin is centrally penetrant.



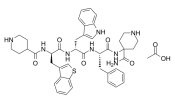
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Relamorelin acetate

(RM-131 acetate; BIM-28131 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-19884A

Relamorelin (RM-131) acetate, a pentapeptide ghrelin analog, is a selective **ghrelin/growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)** agonist with a K_i of 0.42 nM for **GHS-1a** receptor. Relamorelin acetate is centrally penetrant.



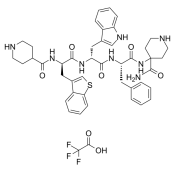
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Relamorelin TFA

(RM-131 TFA; BIM-28131 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-19884B

Relamorelin (RM-131) TFA, a pentapeptide ghrelin analog, is a selective **ghrelin/growth hormone secretagogue receptor (GHSR)** agonist with a K_i of 0.42 nM for **GHS-1a** receptor. Relamorelin TFA is centrally penetrant.

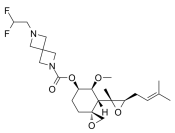


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Relzomostat

Cat. No.: HY-109188

Relzomostat is a methionine aminopeptidase 2 (MetAP2) inhibitor.Relzomostat may be useful for the research of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and other obesity-associated conditions.



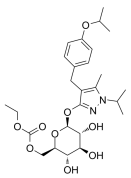
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Remogliflozin etabonate

(GSK189075)

Cat. No.: HY-14945

Remogliflozin etabonate (GSK189075) is an orally active, selective and low-affinity **sodium glucose cotransporter (SGLT2)** inhibitor with K_i values of 1.95 μM, 2.14 μM, 43.1 μM, 8.57 μM for hSGLT2, rSGLT2, hSGLT1, rSGLT1, respectively.



Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Renin FRET Substrate I

Cat. No.: HY-P2492

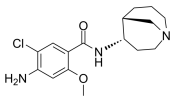
Renin FRET Substrate I is a substrate of human renin. Renin FRET Substrate I is designed to incorporate the renin cleavage site that occurs in the N-terminal peptide of human angiotensinogen.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Renzapride

(BRL 24924) Cat. No.: HY-14147

Renzapride (BRL 24924), a substituted benzamide, is a full **5-HT$_4$ receptor** agonist with a K_i value of 115 nM. Renzapride (BRL 24924) is also a **5HT2b** and **5HT3 receptor** antagonist. Renzapride could be used for constipation predominant irritable bowel syndrome (C-IBS) study.

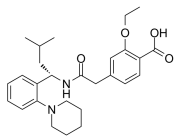


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Repaglinide

(AG-EE 623ZW) Cat. No.: HY-15209

Repaglinide is an **insulin secretagogue** for the treatment of type-2 diabetes mellitus.

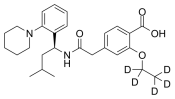


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Repaglinide D5

(AG-EE 623ZW D5) Cat. No.: HY-15209S

Repaglinide D5 (AG-EE 623ZW D5) is deuterium labeled Repaglinide. Repaglinide is an **insulin secretagogue** for the treatment of type-2 diabetes mellitus.

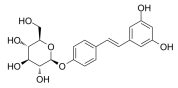


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resveratroloside

(trans-Resveratrol 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside) Cat. No.: HY-N4195

Resveratroloside is a competitive inhibitior of **α-glucosidase** with an **IC_{50}** of 22.9 μM. Resveratroloside has the ability to regulate PBG (postprandial blood glucose) levels. Resveratroloside exhibits cardioprotective effect.

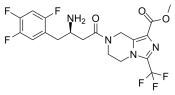


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Retagliptin

(SP2086) Cat. No.: HY-112668A

Retagliptin (SP2086) is a selective, competitive and orally active **dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)** inhibitor. Retagliptin can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) research.

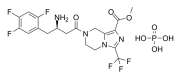


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Retagliptin phosphate

(SP2086 phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-112668

Retagliptin phosphate (SP2086 phosphate) is a selective, competitive and orally active **dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)** inhibitor. Retagliptin phosphate can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) research.



Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RETF-4NA

Cat. No.: HY-P1347

RETF-4NA, a chymase-specific substrate, is a sensitive and selective substrate for chymase when free or bound to α_2M.

Ac-RETF-pNA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RETF-4NA TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1347A

RETF-4NA TFA, a chymase-specific substrate, is a sensitive and selective substrate for chymase when free or bound to α_2M.

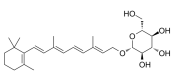
Ac-RETF-pNA (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Retinyl glucoside

(Retinyl β-D-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-A0058

Retinyl-β-D-glucoside is a naturally occurring and biologically active metabolites of vitamin A, which are found in fish and mammals.

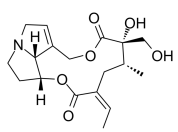


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Retrorsine

Cat. No.: HY-N6638

Retrorsine is a naturally occurring toxic pyrrolizidine alkaloid. Retrorsine can bind with DNA and inhibits the proliferative capacity of hepatocytes. Retrorsine can be used for the research of hepatocellular injury.



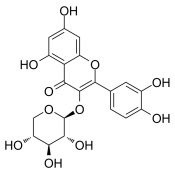
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Reynoutrin

(Quercetin-3-D-xyloside; Reinutrin)

Cat. No.: HY-N1354

Reynoutrin (Quercetin-3-D-xyloside) is a flavonoid from Psidium cattleianum, with antioxidant and radical-scavenging activity.



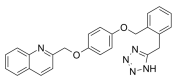
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

RG-12525

(NID 525)

Cat. No.: HY-101676

RG-12525 is a a specific, competitive and orally effective antagonist of the **peptidoleukotrienes**, **LTC4**, **LTD4** and **LTE4**, inhibiting LTC4-, LTD4- and LTE4-inducd guinea pig parenchymal strips contractions, with IC_{50}s of 2.6 nM, 2.5 nM and 7 nM, respectively; RG-12525 is also a...



Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RGLS4326

(RG4326)

Cat. No.: HY-139290

RGLS4326 (RG4326) is a first-in-class, short oligonucleotide inhibitor of **microRNA-17** (**miR-17**). RGLS4326 can be used for the research of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD). RGLS4326 inhibits miR-17 function in HeLa cells with an EC_{50} value of 28.3nM.

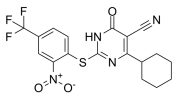
RGLS4326

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RH01386

Cat. No.: HY-124771

RH01386 is a small molecule that can prevent **ER stress-induced β cell dysfunction** and death, and inhibits proapoptotic gene expression. RH01386 restores ER stress-impaired glucose-stimulated insulin secretion responses. RH01386 has the potential for type 2 diabetes treatment.



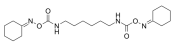
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RHC 80267

(U-57908)

Cat. No.: HY-107416

RHC 80267 (U-57908) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **diacylglycerol lipase (DAGL)** (with IC_{50} of 4 μM in canine platelets). RHC-80267 inhibits **cholinesterase** activity with an IC_{50} of 4 μM, thereby enhancing the relaxation evoked by **acetylcholine**.



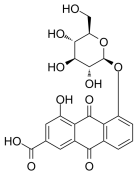
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rhein 8-Glucoside

(Rhein 8-O-β-D-Glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6082

Rhein 8-Glucoside (Rhein 8-O-β-D-Glucopyranoside) is an anthraquinone glycoside that has been found in rhubarb. Purgative activity.

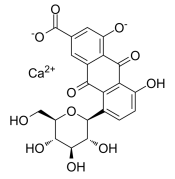


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rhein-8-glucoside calcium

Cat. No.: HY-N0312

Rhein-8-glucoside calcium, an anthraquinone compound, is isolated from the EtOH extract of the roots of Saussurea lappa. Rhein-8-glucoside calcium is an **hPTP1B** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 11.5 μM. Rhein-8-glucoside calcium has antibacterial effects.

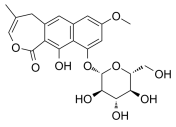


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rheumone B

Cat. No.: HY-N8201

Rheumone B possesses antioxidant activity.

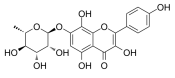


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhodionin

Cat. No.: HY-N0241

Rhodionin, isolated from the root of Rhodiola crenulata, is a specific non-competitive cytochrome P450 2D6 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.761 μM and a Ki of 0.769 μM.

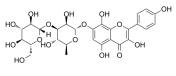


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rhodiosin

Cat. No.: HY-N2425

Rhodiosin, isolated from the root of Rhodiola crenulata, is a specific non-competitive cytochrome P450 2D6 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.420 μM and a Ki of 0.535 μM.

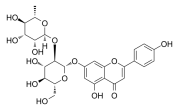


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0755

Rhoifolin is a flavone glycoside isolated from Citrus grandis (L.) Osbeck leaves. Rhoifolin is beneficial for diabetic complications through enhanced adiponectin secretion, tyrosine phosphorylation of **insulin receptor-β** and **glucose transporter 4 (GLUT 4)** translocation.

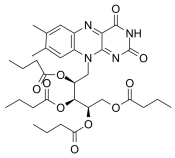


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate

Cat. No.: HY-B2239

Riboflavin Tetrabutyrate is a lipophilic flavin derivative with antioxidative and lipid peroxide-removing activity.



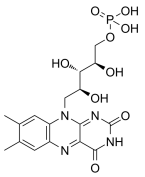
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Riboflavine phosphate

(Riboflavine 5'-phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0964A

Riboflavine phosphate is a derivative of Riboflavin (vitamin B2) which is an essential nutrient for animals. Riboflavin phosphate can be used for the research of progressive keratoconus, corneal ectasia and irregular astigmatism.



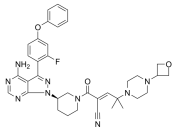
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rilzabrutinib

(PRN1008)

Cat. No.: HY-112166

Rilzabrutinib (PRN1008) is a reversible covalent, selective and oral active inhibitor of Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase **(BTK)**, with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM.



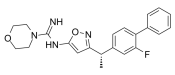
Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rimacalib

(SMP 114)

Cat. No.: HY-100779

Rimacalib (SMP 114) is a **Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}s** of ~1 μM for **CaMKIIα** to ~30 μM for **CaMKIIγ**.



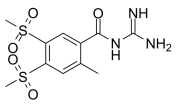
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rimeporide

(EMD-87580)

Cat. No.: HY-19273

Rimeporide (EMD-87580) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **Na^+/H^+** exchanger (NHE-1).



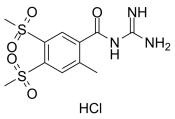
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimeporide hydrochloride

(EMD-87580 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19273A

Rimeporide hydrochloride (EMD-87580 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **Na^+/H^+** exchanger (NHE-1).



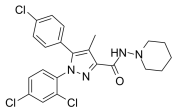
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimonabant

(SR141716)

Cat. No.: HY-14136

Rimonabant (SR141716) is a highly potent, brain penetrated and selective central **cannabinoid receptor (CB1)** antagonist with a K_i of 1.8 nM. Rimonabant (SR141716) also inhibits **Mycobacterial membrane protein Large 3 (MMPL3)**.



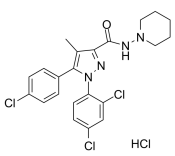
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimonabant Hydrochloride

(SR 141716A Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14137

Rimonabant Hydrochloride (SR 141716A Hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central **cannabinoid receptor (CB1)** antagonist with an K_i of 1.8 nM.

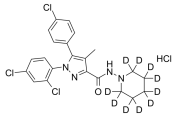


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rimonabant-d10 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14137S

Rimonabant-d10 (SR 141716A-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Rimonabant hydrochloride. Rimonabant hydrochloride (SR 141716A hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central **cannabinoid receptor (CB1)** antagonist with an K_i of 1.8 nM.



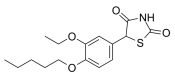
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Risarestat

(CT 112)

Cat. No.: HY-16433

Risarestat (CT-112), an **aldose reductase** inhibitor, is developed for the treatment of diabetic complications.

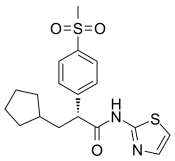


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RO-28-1675

Cat. No.: HY-10595

RO-28-1675 is a potent allosteric **glucokinase (GK)** activator with an EC_{50} of 54 nM. RO-28-1675 can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.

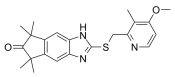


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ro18-5362

Cat. No.: HY-U00193

Ro18-5362 is the less active prodrug of Ro 18-5364. Even at concentrations as high as 0.1 mM Ro 18-5362 fails to affect significantly (H^++K^+)-ATPase activity and associated proton translocation.

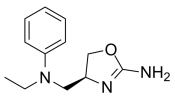


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RO5166017

Cat. No.: HY-12699

RO5166017 is an orally active and species-crosses **TAAR1** agonist, with K_i values of 1.9 nM, 2.7 nM, 31 nM and 24 nM for mouse, rat, human and cynomolgus monkey, respectively.



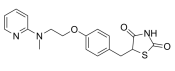
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosiglitazone

(BRL 49653)

Cat. No.: HY-17386

Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone binds to PPARγ with a K_d of approximately 40 nM.



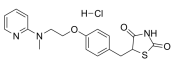
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride

(BRL 49653 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17386A

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride (BRL 49653 hydrochloride) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone hydrochloride binds to PPARγ with a K_d of approximately 40 nM.



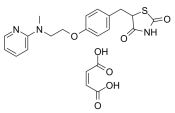
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosiglitazone maleate

(BRL 49653C)

Cat. No.: HY-14600

Rosiglitazone maleate (BRL 49653C) is a potent and selective activator of **PPARγ**, with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for **PPARγ1**, **PPARγ2**, and **PPARγ**, respectively, and a K_d of appr 40 nM for **PPARγ**; Rosiglitazone maleate is also an modulator of **TRP channels**, inhibits TRP melastatin...

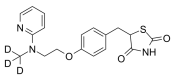


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17386S

Rosiglitazone-d3 (BRL 49653-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rosiglitazone. Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively.



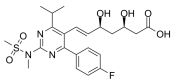
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosuvastatin

(ZD 4522)

Cat. No.: HY-17504A

Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.



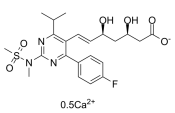
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosuvastatin Calcium

(Rosuvastatin hemicalcium; ZD 4522 Calcium)

Cat. No.: HY-17504

Rosuvastatin Calcium (Rosuvastatin hemicalcium) is a competitive **HMG-CoA** reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.

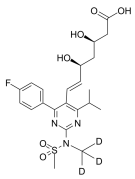


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Rosuvastatin D3
(ZD 4522 D3)

Cat. No.: HY-17504AS

Rosuvastatin D3 (ZD 4522 D3) is a deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin. Rosuvastatin (ZD 4522) is a competitive HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11 nM.

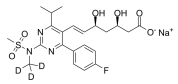


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rosuvastatin D3 Sodium

Cat. No.: HY-17504BS

Rosuvastatin D3 Sodium is deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin, which is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with IC50 of 11 nM.

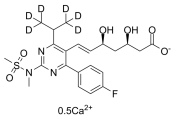


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosuvastatin D6 Calcium

Cat. No.: HY-17504S

Rosuvastatin D6 Calcium is deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin, which is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with IC50 of 11 nM.

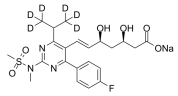


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosuvastatin D6 Sodium

Cat. No.: HY-17504BS1

Rosuvastatin D6 Sodium is deuterium labeled Rosuvastatin, which is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with IC50 of 11 nM.

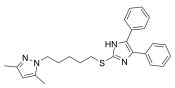


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RP 70676

Cat. No.: HY-101576

RP 70676 is a potent inhibitor of **ACAT**, with IC_{50} of 25 and 44 nM for rat and rabbit ACAT.

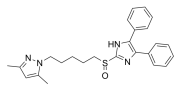


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RP 73163 Racemate

Cat. No.: HY-100288

RP 73163 Racemate is the racemate of RP 73163. RP 73163 is a potent **ACAT** inhibitor, with cholesterol lowering activity.

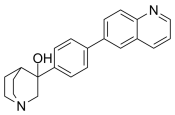


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RPR107393 free base

Cat. No.: HY-100299

RPR107393 free base is a selective **squalene synthase** inhibitor, which inhibits rat liver microsomal squalene synthase with an IC_{50} of 0.8 nM.

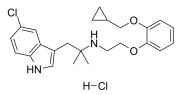


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RS 17053 hydrochloride
(RS-17053)

Cat. No.: HY-101336

RS 17053 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **α1$_A$ adrenoceptor** antagonist, with a **pK$_i$** value of 9.1 in native cell membrane and a **pA$_2$** value of 9.8 in functional assays.

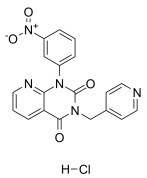


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RS-25344 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108621

RS-25344 hydrochloride is a selective **cAMP-phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE 4; PDE IV)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.28 nM in human lymphocytes.

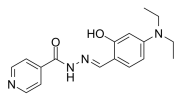


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RSVA405

Cat. No.: HY-103238

RSVA405 is a potent, orally active activator of **AMPK**, with an EC_{50} of 1 μM. RSVA405 facilitates CaMKKβ-dependent activation of AMPK, inhibits **mTOR**, and promotes **autophagy** to increase Aβ degradation.



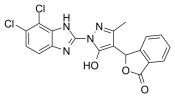
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RU.521

(RU320521)

Cat. No.: HY-114180

RU.521 (RU320521) is a potent and selective **cyclic GMP-AMP synthase (cGAS)** inhibitor and inhibits cGAS-mediated interferon upregulation. RU.521 suppresses **dsDNA-activated reporter activity** with an IC_{50} of 700nM. RU.

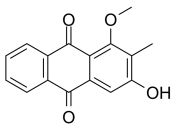


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rubiadin-1-methyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1956

Rubiadin-1-methyl ether is a natural anthraquinone isolated from Morinda officinalis How, and inhibits osteoclastic bone resorption via inhibition on the phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65** and the degradation of IκBα as well as decrease in the nuclear translocation of p65.



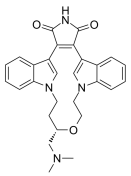
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ruboxistaurin

(LY333531)

Cat. No.: HY-10195

Ruboxistaurin (LY333531) is an orally active, selective **PKC beta** inhibitor (K_i=2 nM). Ruboxistaurin exhibits ATP dependent competitive inhibition of PKC beta I with an IC_{50} of 4.7 nM. Ruboxistaurin inhibits PKC beta II with an IC_{50} of 5.9 nM.



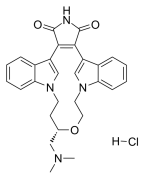
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ruboxistaurin hydrochloride

(LY333531 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10195B

Ruboxistaurin (LY333531) hydrochloride is an orally active, selective **PKC beta** inhibitor (K_i=2 nM). Ruboxistaurin hydrochloride exhibits ATP dependent competitive inhibition of PKC beta I with an IC_{50} of 4.7 nM.

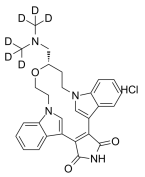


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Ruboxistaurin-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-10195BS

Ruboxistaurin-d6 (LY333531-d6) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ruboxistaurin hydrochloride. Ruboxistaurin (LY333531) hydrochloride is an orally active, selective **PKC beta** inhibitor (K_i=2 nM).

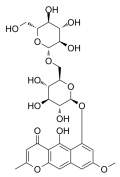


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rubrofusarin gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4177

Rubrofusarin gentiobioside is isolated from the seeds of Cassia tora L. Rubrofusarin gentiobioside has a **radical scavenging** effect.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rusalatide acetate

(TP508 amide acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-105069A

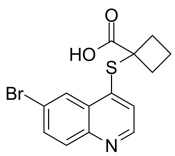
Rusalatide acetate (TP508 amide acetate), a regenerative peptide, mitigates radiation-induced gastrointestinal damage by activating stem cells and preserving crypt integrity.

Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ruzinurad

Cat. No.: HY-W052011

Ruzinurad is a highly selective **URATI** inhibitor (WO2020088641, compound I). Ruzinurad can be used in the study of hyperuricemia.

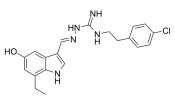


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

RXFP3/4 agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111583

RXFP3/4 agonist 1 is an agonist of relaxin family peptide 3/4 receptor (**RXFP3/4**), with EC_{50}s of 82/2 nM, respectivley. RXFP3/4 agonist 1 increases food intake in rats.

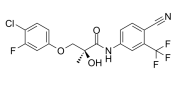


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-23

Cat. No.: HY-112257

S-23 is an orally active selective **androgen receptor** modulator (SARM) with a K_i of 1.7 nM. S-23 induces androgen receptor (AR)-mediated transcriptional activation in CV-1 cells. S-23 increases prostate, seminal vesicle, and levator ani muscle weights in castrated rats.

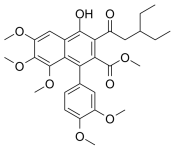


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-8921

Cat. No.: HY-19298

S-8921 is an ileal Na^+/bile acid cotransporter (**IBAT**) inhibitor.

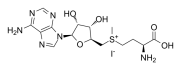


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Adenosyl-L-methionine iodide (S-Adenosyl methionine iodide; Ademetionine iodide; AdoMet iodide)

Cat. No.: HY-14614D

S-(5'-Adenosyl)-L-methionine iodide (S-Adenosyl-L-methionine iodide) is an important methyl donor that is found in all living organisms.

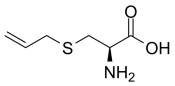


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

S-Allyl-L-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W013573

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.

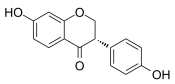


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Dihydrodaidzein

Cat. No.: HY-N4200

S-Dihydrodaidzein is the (S)-enantiomer of dihydrodaidzein which is one of the most prominent dietary phytoestrogens.

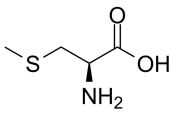


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

S-Methyl-L-cysteine (L-S-Methylcysteine)

Cat. No.: HY-B2188

S-Methyl-L-cysteine is a natural product that acts as a substrate in the catalytic antioxidant system mediated by methionine sulfoxide reductase A (MSRA), with antioxidative, neuroprotective, and anti-obesity activities.

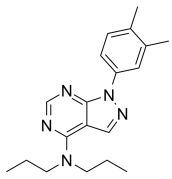


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

S3QEL-2

Cat. No.: HY-110282

S3QEL-2, a suppressor of **superoxide production** from mitochondrial complex III, potently and selectively suppresses site IIIQo superoxide production (IC_{50}=1.7 μM). S3QEL-2 does not affect oxidative phosphorylation, and normal electron flux. S3QEL-2 inhibits HIF-1α accumulation.



Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S961

Cat. No.: HY-P2093

S961 is an high-affinity and selective **insulin receptor** (**IR**) antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.048, 0.027, and 630 nM for HIR-A, HIR-B, and human insulin-like growth factor I receptor (HIGF-IR) in SPA-assay, respectively.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S961 acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P2093B

S961 acetate is an high-affinity and selective **insulin receptor** (**IR**) antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.048, 0.027, and 630 nM for HIR-A, HIR-B, and human insulin-like growth factor I receptor (HIGF-IR) in SPA-assay, respectively.

Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

S961 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2093A

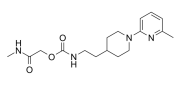
S961 TFA is an high-affinity and selective **insulin receptor** (**IR**) antagonist with IC_{50}s of 0.048, 0.027, and 630 nM for HIR-A, HIR-B, and human insulin-like growth factor I receptor (HIGF-IR) in SPA-assay, respectively.

Purity: 97.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

SA 47

Cat. No.: HY-18080

SA 47 is a selective and potent inhibitor of **fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH)** and **carbamate**.

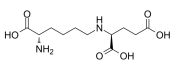


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Saccharopine

(L-Saccharopine) Cat. No.: HY-W040307

Saccharopine (L-Saccharopine), a lysine degradation intermediate, is a mitochondrial toxin. Lysine and α-ketoglutarate are converted into Saccharopine by the lysine-ketoglutarate reductase.

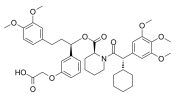


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

SAFit1

Cat. No.: HY-102079

SAFit1 is a FK506 binding protein 51 (**FKBP51**)-specific inhibitor with a K_i of 4±0.3 nM.

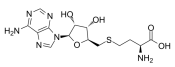


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SAH

(SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine)) Cat. No.: HY-19528

SAH (S-Adenosylhomocysteine) is an amino acid derivative and a modulartor in several metabolic pathways. It is an intermediate in the synthesis of cysteine and adenosine. SAH is an inhibitor for METTL3-METTL14 heterodimer complex (**METTL3-14**) with an IC_{50} of 0.9 μM.

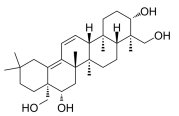


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Saikogenin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6584

Saikogenin A, extracted from a Chinese herbal plant called Tsai-Fu, is a dipeptidyl peptidase-IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor.

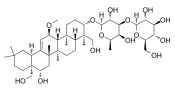


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Saikosaponin B3

Cat. No.: HY-N4219

Saikosaponin B3 is a saikosaponin isolated from the roots of Bupleurum falcatum L., with analgesic effect. Saikosaponin B3 inhibits ACTH-induced lipolysis in the fat cells.

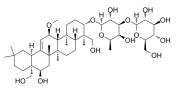


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikosaponin B4

Cat. No.: HY-N4218

Saikosaponin B4 is a member of saikosaponins isolated from the roots of B. falcatum, selectively inhibits ACTH-induced lipolysis.

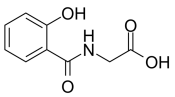


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Salicyluric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113295

Salicyluric acid is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

SAMS

Cat. No.: HY-P0136

SAMS peptide is a specific substrate for the AMP-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**).

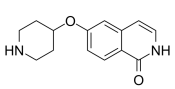
HMRSAMSGLHLVKRR-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

SAR407899

Cat. No.: HY-15687A

SAR407899 is a selective, potent and ATP-competitive **ROCK** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 135 nM for **ROCK-2**, and K_is of 36 nM and 41 nM for human and rat **ROCK-2**, respectively.

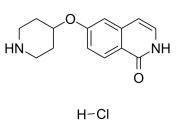


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SAR407899 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15687

SAR407899 hydrochloride is a selective, potent and ATP-competitive **ROCK** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 135 nM for **ROCK-2**, and K_is of 36 nM and 41 nM for human and rat **ROCK-2**, respectively.

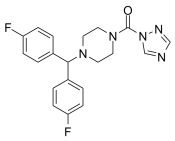


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SAR629

Cat. No.: HY-118653

SAR629 is a potent **monoglyceride lipase (MGL)** covalent inhibitor. SAR629 also inhibits 2-Arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG) degradation.

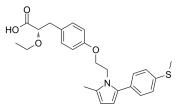


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saroglitazar

Cat. No.: HY-19937

Saroglitazar is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) agonist with predominant PPARα and moderate PPARγ activity with EC_{50} values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.

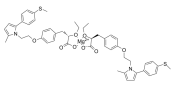


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saroglitazar Magnesium

Cat. No.: HY-19937A

Saroglitazar magnesium is a novel peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (**PPAR**) agonist with predominant PPARα and moderate PPARγ activity with EC_{50} values of 0.65 pM and 3 nM in HepG2 cells, respectively.



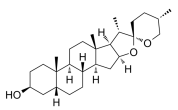
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Sarsasapogenin

(Parigenin; Sarsagenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0073

Sarsasapogenin is a sapogenin from the Chinese medical herb Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge, with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflamatory activities.



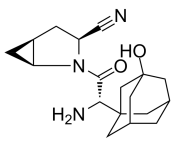
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saxagliptin

(BMS-477118)

Cat. No.: HY-10285

Saxagliptin (BMS-477118) is a potent, selective, reversible, competitive and orally active **dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)** (K_i = 0.6-1.3 nM) inhibitor. Saxagliptin has the peotential for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.



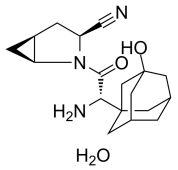
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Saxagliptin hydrate

(BMS-477118 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10285A

Saxagliptin hydrate (BMS-477118 hydrate) is a potent, selective, reversible, competitive and orally active **dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)** (K_i = 0.6-1.3 nM) inhibitor. Saxagliptin hydrate has the peotential for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.



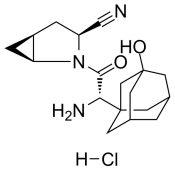
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saxagliptin hydrochloride

(BMS-477118 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16448

Saxagliptin hydrochloride (BMS-477118 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, reversible, competitive and orally active **dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4)** (K_i = 0.6-1.3 nM) inhibitor. Saxagliptin hydrochloride has the peotential for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.

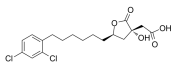


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SB 204990

Cat. No.: HY-16450

SB 204990 is a potent and specific inhibitor of ATP citrate lyase **(ACLY)** enzyme.

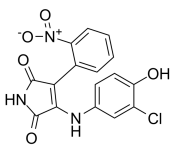


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SB 415286

Cat. No.: HY-15438

SB 415286 is a potent and selective cell permeable inhibitor of **GSK-3α**, with an IC_{50} of 77.5 nM, and a K_i of 30.75 nM; SB 415286 is equally effective at inhibiting human **GSK-3α** and **GSK-3β**.

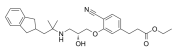


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SB-423557

Cat. No.: HY-15106

SB-423557 is an orally active calcium-sensing receptor (**CaR**) antagonist (IC_{50}=520 nM), precursor of SB-423562 (IC_{50}=73 nM). SB-423557 is well tolerated in human and increases plasma concentrations of exogenous parathyroid hormone (PTH) and stimulates bone formation.

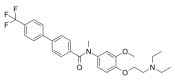


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SB-568849

Cat. No.: HY-100308

SB-568849 is a **melanin-concentrating hormone receptor 1** (**MCH R1**) antagonist with a **pK_i** of 7.7.



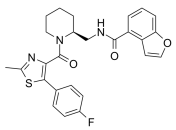
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SB-649868

(GSK649868)

Cat. No.: HY-10806

SB-649868 is a potent and selective orally active **orexin** (**OX**) **1** and **OX_2** receptor antagonist (**pK_i** =9.4 and 9.5 at the OX_1 and OX_2 receptor, respectively).

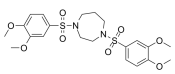


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SB756050

Cat. No.: HY-102016

SB756050 is a selective **TGR5** agonist. SB756050 has the potential for type 2 diabetes treatment.

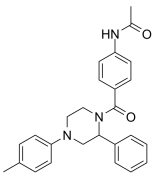


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SBC-110736

Cat. No.: HY-101832

SBC-110736 is a proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin type 9 (**PCSK9**) inhibitor extracted from patent WO2014150395A1, Figure 1.

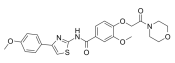


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SBI-477

Cat. No.: HY-124418

SBI-477 is a chemical probe stimulated insulin signaling by deactivating the transcription factor **MondoA**, leading to reduced expression of the insulin pathway suppressors thioredoxin-interacting protein (TXNIP) and arrestin domain–containing 4 (ARRDC4).

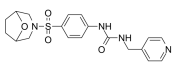


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

SBI-797812

Cat. No.: HY-126255

SBI-797812 is structurally similar to active-site directed **NAMPT** inhibitors and blocks binding of these inhibitors to NAMPT with EC_{50} of 0.37 μM.

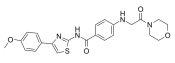


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SBI-993

Cat. No.: HY-122682

SBI-993 is a SBI-477 analog with improved potency and suitable pharmacokinetic properties for in vivo bioavailability. SBI-993 stimulates insulin signaling by deactivating the transcription factor MondoA.

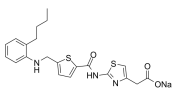


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCD1 inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-112812

SCD1 inhibitor-1 is a potent and liver-selective **stearoyl-CoA desaturase-1** (**SCD1**) inhibitor.

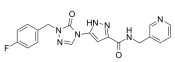


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCD1 inhibitor-3

Cat. No.: HY-139077

SCD1 inhibitor-3 is a safe, potent and orally active **SCD1** inhibitor. SCD1 inhibitor-3 can be used for the research of metabolic diseases such as obesity, type II diabetes and dyslipidemia, as well as skin diseases, acne and cancer.

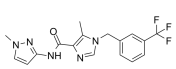


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCD1 inhibitor-4

Cat. No.: HY-141525

SCD1 inhibitor-4 is a potent, orally active stearoylCoA desaturase-1 (**SCD1**) inhibitor. SCD1 inhibitor-4 can be used for the research of diabetes.



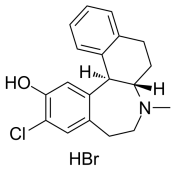
Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCH 39166 hydrobromide

(SCH391660)

Cat. No.: HY-110033

SCH 39166 hydrobromide (SCH391660) is potent and selective antagonist of **dopamine D1/D5 receptor**, with K_is of 1.2 nM and 2.0 nM, respectively.

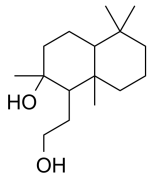


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sclareol glycol

Cat. No.: HY-N7007

Sclareol glycol is the precursor of ambroxide. Hyphozyma roseonigra ATCC 20624 was the only reported strain capable of degrading sclareol to the main product of sclareol glycol.

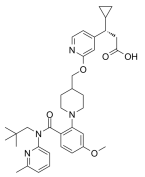


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SCO-267

Cat. No.: HY-132265

SCO-267 is an allosteric **GPR40** full agonist. SCO-267 can be used for the research of chronic diseases including diabetes.

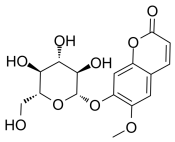


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scopolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0341

Scopolin is a coumarin isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana (Arabidopsis) roots. Scopolin attenuated hepatic steatosis through activation of **SIRT1**-mediated signaling cascades.

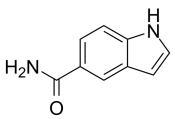


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

SD-169

Cat. No.: HY-W015445

SD-169 is an orally active ATP-competitive inhibitor of **p38α MAPK**, with an IC_{50} of 3.2 nM. SD-169 also weakly inhibits **p38β MAPK** with an IC_{50} of 122 nM. SD-169 prevents the development and progression of diabetes by inhibiting T cell infiltration and activation.



Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

SDV-Exendin-3/4

Cat. No.: HY-P1227

SDV-Exendin-3/4 is a 32-amino acid peptide.

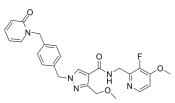
SDVSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPPS

Purity: 95.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sebetralstat

Cat. No.: HY-132830

Sebetralstat is a **plasma kallikrein** inhibitor (WO2016083820). Sebetralstat can be used for the research of metabolic diseases.

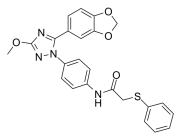


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SecinH3

Cat. No.: HY-100559

SecinH3 is an antagonist of **cytohesins** with IC_{50}s of 5.4 μM, 2.4 μM, 5.4 μM, 5.6 μM, 5.6 μM and 65 μM for **hCyh1**, **hCyh2**, **mCyh3**, **hCyh3**, **drosophila steppke** and **yGea2-S7**, respectively.



Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Secretin (28-54), human

(Human secretin)

Cat. No.: HY-P1465

Secretin (28-54), human is a 27-amino acid residue C-terminally amidated peptide, which acts on **human secretin receptors**.

HSDGTFTSELSRLREGARLQRLLQGLV-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Secretin (28-54), human TFA

(Human secretin TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1465A

Secretin (28-54), human TFA is a 27-amino acid residue C-terminally amidated peptide, which acts on **human secretin receptors**.

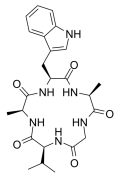
HSDGTFTSELSRLREGARLQRLLQGLV-NH_2 (TFA salt)

Purity: 97.12%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Segetalin B

Cat. No.: HY-107245

Segetalin B, a cyclopentapeptide from Vaccaria segetalis, possesses estrogen-like activity.



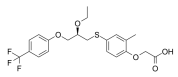
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Seladelpar

(MBX-8025)

Cat. No.: HY-19522

Seladelpar (MBX-8025) is an orally active, potent (50% effect concentration **EC_{50}** 2 nM), and specific **PPAR-δ** agonist.



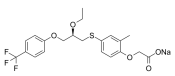
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seladelpar sodium salt

(MBX-8025 sodium salt; RWJ-800025 sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-19522A

Seladelpar sodium salt (MBX-8025) is an orally active, potent and specific **PPARδ** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 2 nM, showing more than 750-fold and 2500-fold selectivity over the PPARα and PPARγ receptors, respectively.



Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Semaglutide

Cat. No.: HY-114118

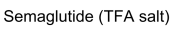
Semaglutide, a long-acting GLP-1 analogue, is a glucagon-like peptide-1 **(GLP-1)** receptor agonist. Semaglutide has the potential for type 2 diabetes treatment.

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Semaglutide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-114118A

Semaglutide TFA, a long-acting GLP-1 analogue, is a glucagon-like peptide-1 **(GLP-1)** receptor agonist. Semaglutide TFA has the potential for type 2 diabetes treatment.



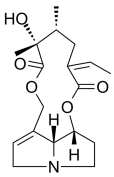
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Senecionine

(Senecionan-11,16-dione, 12-hydroxy-; Aureine; Senecionin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2560

Senecionine (Senecionan-11,16-dione, 12-hydroxy-) is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid isolated from Senecio vulgaris. Senecionine is toxic to animals and humans.

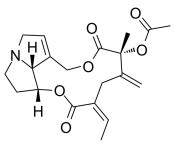


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Seneciphyllinine

Cat. No.: HY-N1283

Seneciphyllinine, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is isolated from the roots of Gynura japonica. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids are highly hepatotoxic natural chemicals that produce irreversible chronic and acute hepatotoxic effects on human beings.

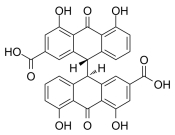


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sennidin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6935

Sennidin B, a stereoisomer isolated from the leaves of Cassia angustifolia, has lower activity than Sennidin A. Sennidin A inhibits **HCV NS3 helicase**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 μM. Sennidin A induces phosphorylation of Akt and glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) translocation.



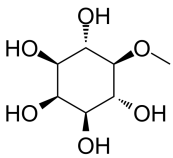
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sequoyitol

(5-O-Methyl-myo-inositol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2421

Sequoyitol (5-O-Methyl-myo-inositol) is isolated from plants. Sequoyitol (5-O-Methyl-myo-inositol) decreases blood glucose, improves glucose intolerance, and is used to treat diabetes.

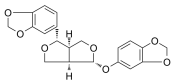


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sesamolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0809

Sesaminol, isolated from Justicia orbiculata, has antioxidative activity, Sesaminol inhibits **lipid peroxidation** and shows neuroprotection effect. Sesaminol potently inhibits **MAPK** cascades by preventing phosphorylation of **JNK**, **p38 MAPKs**, and **caspase-3** but not ERK-MAPK expression.

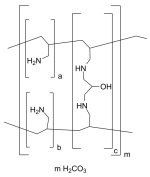


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sevelamer carbonate

Cat. No.: HY-13995B

Sevelamer carbonate is an orally active and non-calcium-based **phosphate binding agent** and used for the hyperphosphatemia of chronic kidney disease (CKD)research.

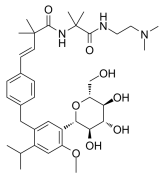


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGL5213

Cat. No.: HY-114308

SGL5213 is a potent, oral active and low-absorbable **sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 1 (SGLT1)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 29 nM and 20 nM for hSGLT1 and hSGLT2, respectively. SGL5213 has potential to treat type 2 diabetes treatment.

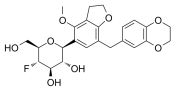


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGLT inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-112807

SGLT inhibitor-1 is a potent dual inhibitor of **sodium glucose co-transporter proteins (SGLTs)**, inhibits hSGLT1 and hSGLT2 with IC_{50}s of 43 nM and 9 nM, respectively.

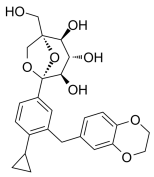


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGLT1/2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138944

SGLT1/2-IN-1 is a dual SGLT1/SGLT2 inhibitor extract from WO2015032272A1, compound 2 .

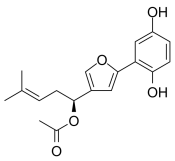


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shikonofuran A

Cat. No.: HY-N6930

Shikonofuran A is a natural product isolated from the root of Lithosperraum erythrorhizon Sieb.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SHU 9119

Cat. No.: HY-P0227

SHU 9119 is a potent human melanocortin 3 and 4 receptors (**MC3/4R**) antagonist and a partial **MC5R** agonist; with IC_{50} values of 0.23, 0.06, and 0.09 nM for human MC3R, MC4R and MC5R, respectively.

Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siaresinolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N8204

Siaresinolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl ester possesses anti-tumor and antidiabetic effect activity.
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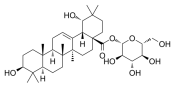
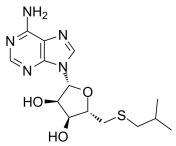


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SIBA (5'-Isobutylthioadenosine; 5'-Deoxy-5'-isobutylthioadenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-18684

SIBA (5'-Isobutylthioadenosine), a synthetic analogue of SAH (HY-19528), acts as an inhibitor of S-adenosylmethionine-mediated transmethylation.

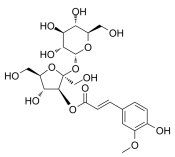


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sibiricose A5

Cat. No.: HY-N2167

Sibiricose A5 is an oligosaccharide ester isolated from Polygalae Radix with potent antioxidant activity.

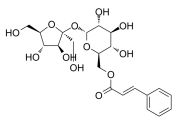


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sibirioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4223

Sibirioside A is a phenylpropanoid glycoside isolated from Scrophulariae Radix. Sibirioside A has the potential for the treatment of diabetes.

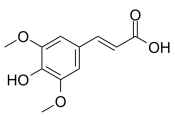


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinapinic acid

(Sinapic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W009732

Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of **HDAC**, with an IC_{50} of 2.27 mM, and also inhibits **ACE-I** activity.

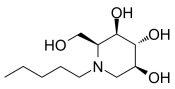


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sinbaglustat

(ACT-519276; OGT2378) Cat. No.: HY-129411

Sinbaglustat (OGT2378) is a dual inhibitor of **glucosylceramide synthase** (**GCS**) and non-lysosomal glucosyl ceramidase (**GBA2**). Sinbaglustat is an orally available N-alkyl iminosugar that crosses the blood-brain barrier.

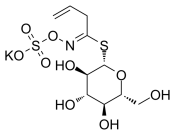


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinigrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0404

Sinigrin is a major glucosinolate present in plants of the Brassicaceae family, with anti-adipogenic effects.

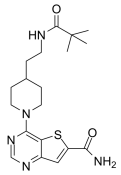


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SIRT-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-16615

SIRT-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **SIRT1/2/3**, with IC_{50}**s** of 15, 10, 33 μM, respectively.

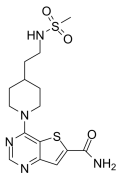


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SIRT-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-16616

SIRT-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of **SIRT1/2/3**, with IC_{50}**s** of 4, 4, 7 μM, respectively.

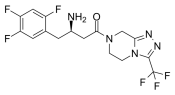


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sitagliptin

(MK-0431) Cat. No.: HY-13749

Sitagliptin (MK-0431) is a potent inhibitor of **DPP4** with an IC_{50} of 19 nM in Caco-2 cell extracts.

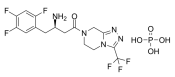


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sitagliptin phosphate

(MK-0431 phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-13749A

Sitagliptin phosphate (MK-0431 phosphate) is a potent inhibitor of **DPP4** with an IC_{50} of 19 nM in Caco-2 cell extracts.

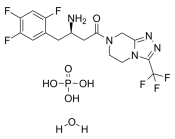


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sitagliptin phosphate monohydrate

(MK-0431 phosphate monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-13749B

Sitagliptin phosphate monohydrate (MK-0431 phosphate monohydrate) is a potent inhibitor of **DPP4** with an IC_{50} of 19 nM in Caco-2 cell extracts.

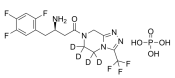


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sitagliptin-d4 phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-13749AS

Sitagliptin-d4 (MK-0431-d4) phosphate is the deuterium labeled Sitagliptin phosphate. Sitagliptin phosphate (MK-0431 phosphate) is a potent inhibitor of **DPP4** with an IC_{50} of 19 nM in Caco-2 cell extracts.

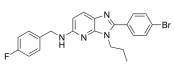


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

SJA710-6

Cat. No.: HY-126225

SJA710-6 is a small molecule able to selectively differentiate MSCs toward hepatocyte-like cells.



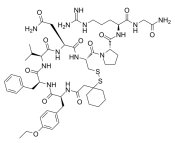
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKF 100398

(d(CH2)5Tyr(Et)VAVP)

Cat. No.: HY-P3066

SKF 100398 (d(CH2)5Tyr(Et)VAVP), an arginine vasopressin (AVP) analogue, is a specific antagonist of the antidiuretic effect of exogenous and endogenous **AVP**.



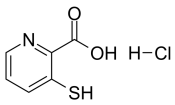
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SKF-34288 hydrochloride

(3-Mercaptopicolinic acid hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-128923

SKF-34288 hydrochloride (3-Mercaptopicolinic acid) is a phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (**PEPCK**) inhibitor. SKF-34288 hydrochloride is a potent hypoglycemic agent via inhibition of glucose synthesis through the specific inhibition of PEPCK in the gluconeogenesis pathway.

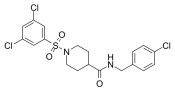


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SLC13A5-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-125990

SLC13A5-IN-1 is a selective sodium-citrate co-transporter (**SLC13A5**) inhibitor. SLC13A5-IN-1 completely blocks the uptake of ^{14}C-citrate with an IC_{50} value of 0.022 μM in HepG2 cells.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SLN124

Cat. No.: HY-132605

SLN124 is a **GalNac-siRNA** targeting transmembrane serine protease 6 (**Tmprss6**). SLN124 is composed of a trimeric GalNAc ligand conjugated to TMPRSS6siRNA. SLN124 has the potential for an siRNA to restore hepcidin expression and normalise iron homeostasis in βthalassaemia.

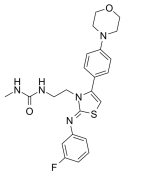
SLN124

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SMP-028

Cat. No.: HY-19861

SMP-028 is an inhibitor of neutral cholesterol esterase (**CEase**), with an IC_{50} of 1.01 μM.

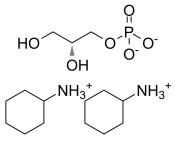


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate biscyclohexylammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113128B

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate biscyclohexylammonium salt is produced by cytosolic glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway through the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate using NADH formed during glycolysis.

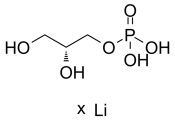


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate lithium

Cat. No.: HY-113128A

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate lithium is produced by cytosolic glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway through the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate using NADH formed during glycolysis.

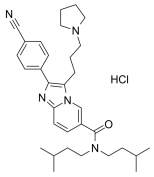


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SNT-207707

Cat. No.: HY-11029

SNT-207707 is a selective, potent and orally active **melanocortin MC-4** receptor antagonist with an IC_{50} of 8 nM (binding) and 5 nM (function) on the MC-4 receptor.

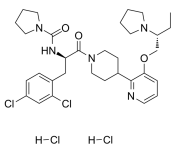


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SNT-207858

Cat. No.: HY-11030

SNT207858 is a selective, blood brain barrier penetrating, potent and orally active **melanocortin-4** (**MC-4**) **receptor** antagonist. SNT207858 has an IC_{50} of 22 nM (binding) and 11 nM (function) on the MC-4 receptor.

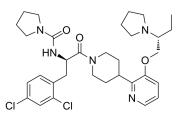


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SNT-207858 free base

Cat. No.: HY-11030A

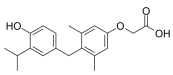
SNT207858 free base is a selective, blood brain barrier penetrating, potent and orally active **melanocortin-4** (**MC-4**) **receptor** antagonist. SNT207858 free base has an IC_{50} of 22 nM (binding) and 11 nM (function) on the MC-4 receptor.



Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sobetirome
(GC-1; QRX-431) Cat. No.: HY-14823

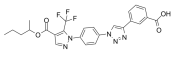
Sobetirome (GC-1) is a thyroid hormone receptor β (**TRβ**)-specific agonist which bind selectively to **TRβ-1** with an **EC_{50}** of 0.16 μM.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SOCE inhibitor 1
Cat. No.: HY-112913

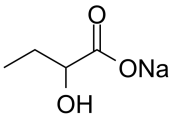
SOCE inhibitor 1 is a **store-operated calcium entry (SOCE)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 4.4 μM.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sodium 2-hydroxybutanoate
Cat. No.: HY-W012790

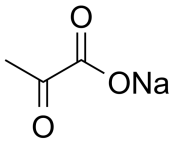
Sodium 2-hydroxybutanoate is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g

Sodium 2-oxopropanoate
(Sodium pyruvate) Cat. No.: HY-W015913

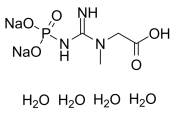
Sodium 2-oxopropanoate (Sodium pyruvate), a three-carbon metabolite of Glucose, is a compound produced in the glycolytic pathway. Sodium 2-oxopropanoate is a free radical scavenger that can scavenge **ROS**.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Sodium creatine phosphate dibasic tetrahydrate (Creatine phosphate disodium tetrahydrate; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-D0885A

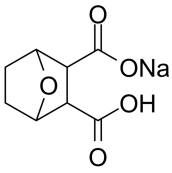
Phosphocreatine disodium tetrahydrate, primarily found in the skeletal muscles of vertebrates and one of organic compounds known as alpha amino acids and derivatives, is a substrate for the determination of creatine kinase and used to regenerate ATP during skeletal muscle contraction.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sodium Demethylcantharidate
Cat. No.: HY-N2501

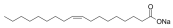
Sodium Demethylcantharidate is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium; 9-cis-Octadecenoic acid sodium; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-N1446B

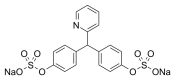
Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid sodium. Sodium oleate is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sodium Picosulfate
(Sodium Picosulphate) Cat. No.: HY-B0544

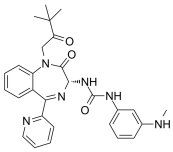
Sodium Picosulfate inhibits absorption of water and electrolytes, and increases their secretion. Target: Others Sodium Picosulfate displays cytotoxic effects on cultured liver cells.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sograzepide
(Netazepide; YF 476; YM-220) Cat. No.: HY-14850

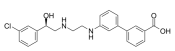
Sograzepide (Netazepide; YF 476; YM-220) is an extremely potent , highly selective and orally active **Gastrin/CCK-B** antagonist with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.1 nM, has inhibitory effect on Gastrin/CCK-A activity with an **IC_{50}** of 502...



Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Solabegron
(GW 427353) Cat. No.: HY-19436

Solabegron (GW 427353) is a selective **β_3-adrenergic receptor** agonist, stimulating cAMP accumulation in Chinese hamster ovary cells expressing the human β_3-AR, with an **EC_{50}** value of 22 nM.

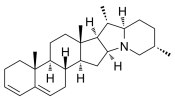


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Solanidiene
(Solanthrene)

Cat. No.: HY-N7268

Solanidiene (Solanthrene) is isolated from the leaves of S. tuberosum.

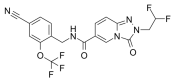


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitor

Cat. No.: HY-U00453

Soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibitor is an inhibitor of **soluble epoxide hydrolase**, and inhibits human soluble epoxide hydrolase (h-sEH) with **pIC$_{50}$** of 8.4, extracted from patent WO 2010096722 A1, example 57.

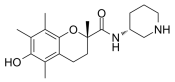


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sonlicromanol
(KH176)

Cat. No.: HY-121577

Sonlicromanol (KH176) is an orally active **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** modulator for the study in mitochondrial disease.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sonlicromanol hydrochloride
(KH176 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-120332

Sonlicromanol (KH176) hydrochloride, a chemical entity derivative of Trolox, is a blood-brain barrier permeable **ROS-redox** modulator. Sonlicromanol (KH176) hydrochloride is used in the study for mitochondrial disorders.
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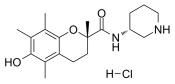
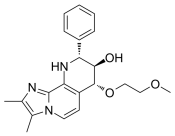


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Soraprazan
(BYK61359)

Cat. No.: HY-100414

Soraprazan (BYK61359) is a selective, reversible K-competitive inhibitor of the **H,K-ATPase** (K_i=6.4 nM), with an IC_{50} of 0.19 μM in gastric glands. Soraprazan binds to the H,K-ATPase with a Kd of 28.27 nM.

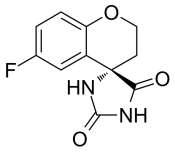


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sorbinil

Cat. No.: HY-50289

Sorbinil, is an Aldose reductase inhibitor (**ARI**). Sorbinil plays therapeutic role in treating diabetes and diabetic complications, decreases AR activity and inhibits polyol pathway, it to be found comparatively safer than other ARIs for human use.

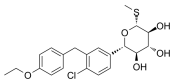


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg

Sotagliflozin
(LX-4211; LP-802034)

Cat. No.: HY-15516

Sotagliflozin (LX-4211) is a potent dual SGLT2/1 inhibitor. Antidiabetic agents.



Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Soya fatty acids

Cat. No.: HY-135298

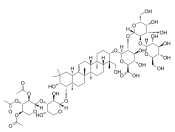
Soya fatty acids is a class of polyunsaturated fatty acids extracted from soybean.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Soyasaponin Aa

Cat. No.: HY-N3027

Soyasaponin Aa is a soyasaponin that exerts an anti-obesity effect in 3T3-L1 adipocytes through downregulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ).

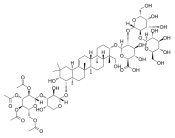


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Soyasaponin Ab

Cat. No.: HY-N3026

Soyasaponin Ab is a soyasaponin that exerts an anti-obesity effect in 3T3-L1 adipocytes through downregulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ).

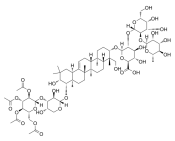


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Soyasaponin Ac

Cat. No.: HY-N6999

Soyasaponin Ac is a triterpenoid isolated from the seeds of Glycine max.

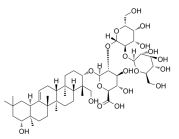


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasaponin Ba

Cat. No.: HY-N0309

Soyasaponin Ba is a soyasaponin isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris, acts as an **aldose reductase inhibitors (ARI)**.

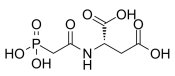


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sparfosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-112732

Sparfosic acid is a DNA antimetabolite agent and a potent inhibitor of **aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase**. Sparfosic acid has anti-tumor activity. Aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase catalyzes the second step of de novo pyrimidine biosynthesis.

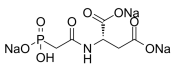


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sparfosic acid trisodium

Cat. No.: HY-112732B

Sparfosic acid trisodium is a DNA antimetabolite agent and a potent inhibitor of **aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase**. Aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase catalyzes the second step of de novo pyrimidine biosynthesis. Anti-tumor activity.

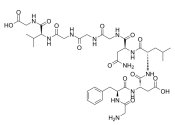


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Speract

Cat. No.: HY-P0245

Speract, a sea urchin egg peptide that regulates sperm motility, also stimulates sperm mitochondrial metabolism.

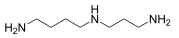


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Spermidine

Cat. No.: HY-B1776

Spermidine maintains cell membrane stability, increases antioxidant enzymes activities, improving photosystem II (PSII), and relevant gene expression. Spermidine significantly decreases the H_2O_2 and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ contents.

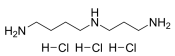


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spermidine trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1776A

Spermidine trihydrochloride maintains cell membrane stability, increases antioxidant enzymes activities, improving photosystem II (PSII), and relevant gene expression. Spermidine trihydrochloride significantly decreases the H_2O_2 and $O_2^{\cdot-}$ contents.



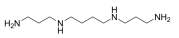
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spermine

(NSC 268508; Neuridine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1777

Spermine (NSC 268508) functions directly as a free radical scabenger to protect DNA from free radical attack. Spermine has antiviral effects.

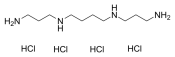


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spermine tetrahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1777A

Spermine tetrahydrochloride is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sphingomyelin

Cat. No.: HY-113498

Sphingomyelin is a eukaryotic sphingolipid and one of the major constituents of cell membranes and particularly abundant in the myelin sheath that surrounds neuronal axons.

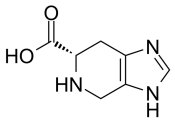
Sphingomyelin

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Spinacine

((S)-Spinacine) Cat. No.: HY-W067716

Spinacine is an endogenous metabolite.

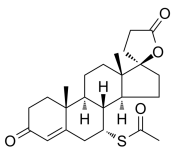


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spironolactone

(SC9420) Cat. No.: HY-B0561

Spironolactone (SC9420) is an orally active **aldosterone mineralocorticoid receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 24 nM. Spironolactone is also a potent antagonist of **androgen receptor** with an IC_{50} of 77 nM. Spironolactone promotes **autophagy** in podocytes.

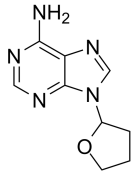


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

SQ22536

Cat. No.: HY-100396

SQ22536 is an effective **adenylate cyclase** (**AC**) inhibitor.

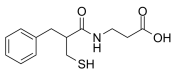


Purity: 98.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SQ28603

(SQ28,603; Squibb 28603) Cat. No.: HY-U00171

SQ28603 is a potent and selective inhibitor of neutral endopeptidase 3.4.24.11 (**NEP**), an enzyme that degrades atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP).

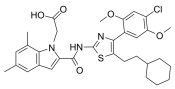


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SR 146131

Cat. No.: HY-11077

SR 146131 is a potent, orally available, and selective nonpeptide (**cholecystokinin 1**) receptor agonist.

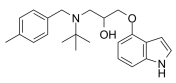


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SR-18292

Cat. No.: HY-101491

SR-18292 is a PPAR gamma coactivator-1α (**PGC-1α**) inhibitor, which increases PGC-1α acetylation, suppresses gluconeogenic gene expression and reduces glucose production in hepatocytes.

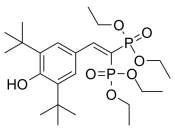


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR12813

(GW 485801) Cat. No.: HY-100793

SR12813 (GW 485801) is an inhibitor of **3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase**, with an IC_{50} value of 0.85 μM. SR12813 is also an efficient agonist of human pregnane X receptor (**hPXR**). SR12813 can strongly bind to hPXR but not to mouse PXR (mPXR).

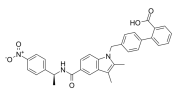


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SR1664

Cat. No.: HY-12483

SR1664 is a **PPARγ** antagonist. SR1664 binds to **PPARγ** and potently inhibits Cdk5-mediated **PPARγ** phosphorylation (IC_{50}=80 nM; K_i= 28.67 nM).

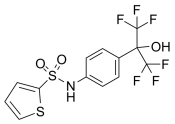


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SR3335

(ML 176) Cat. No.: HY-14413

SR3335 (ML 176) is a selective **RORα** inverse agonist that directly binds to RORα with a K_i of 220 nM.

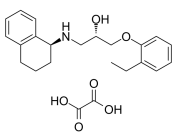


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR59230A

Cat. No.: HY-100672

SR59230A is a potent, selective, and blood-brain barrier penetrating **β3-adrenergic receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 40, 408, and 648 nM for β3, β1, and β2 receptors, respectively.

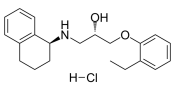


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SR59230A hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103200

SR59230A hydrochloride is a potent, selective, and blood-brain barrier penetrating **β3-adrenergic receptor** antagonist with **IC_{50}**s of 40, 408, and 648 nM for β3, β1, and β2 receptors, respectively.

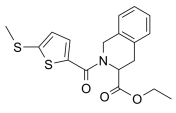


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR8278

Cat. No.: HY-14415

SR8278 is a competitive nuclear heme receptor **REV-ERB** synthetic antagonist. SR8278 inhibits the REV-ERBα transcriptional repression activity with an **EC_{50}** of 0.47μM. SR8278 is used to regulate the metabolism in organisms and study biological rhythm.

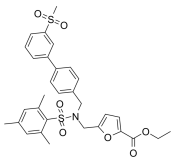


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

SR9238

Cat. No.: HY-101442

SR9238 is a synthetic **liver X receptor (LXR)** inverse agonist with **IC_{50}**s of 214 nM and 43 nM for **LXRα** and **LXRβ**, respectively.

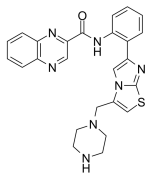


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SRT 1720

Cat. No.: HY-10532

SRT 1720 is a selective activator of human **SIRT1** with an **$EC_{1.5}$** of 0.16 μM, and shows less potent activities agaiinst SIRT2 and SIRT3 with $EC_{1.5}$s of 37 μM and > 300 μM, respectively.

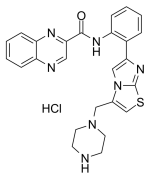


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SRT 1720 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15145

SRT 1720 Hydrochloride is a selective activator of **SIRT1** with an **EC_{50}** of 0.10 μM, and shows less potent activities on SIRT2 and SIRT3.

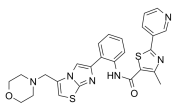


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRT 2104

Cat. No.: HY-15262

SRT 2104 is a first-in-class, highly selective and brain-permeable activator of the NAD^+ dependent deacetylase **Sirt1**, increases Sirt1 protein, but shows no effect on Sirt1 mRNA. Used in the research of diabetes mellitus and Huntington's disease.

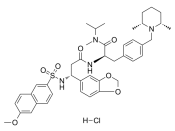


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

SSR240612

Cat. No.: HY-15039

SSR240612 is a potent, and orally active specific non-peptide **bradykinin B1 receptor** antagonist, with **K_i**s 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...

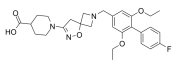


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SSTR5 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-102037

SSTR5 antagonist 1 is a potent, selective, and orally available somatostatin receptor subtype 5 (**SSTR5**) antagonist with **IC_{50}**s of 9.6 and 57 nM for hSSTR5 and mSSTR5, respectively. (Compound 25a).

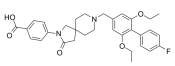


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SSTR5 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-114191

SSTR5 antagonist 2 (compound 10) is a highly potent, oral active and **selective somatostatin (receptor) subtype 5 (SSTR5)** antagonist and has potential to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

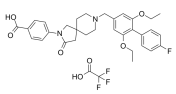


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SSTR5 antagonist 2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-114191A

SSTR5 Antagonist 1 (compound 10) is a highly potent, oral active and **selective somatostatin (receptor) subtype 5 (SSTR5)** antagonist and has potential to treat type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

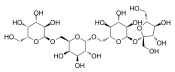


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stachyose

Cat. No.: HY-N7910

Stachyose, a small alkaloid, act as a hypoglycemic agent.

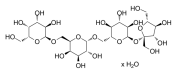


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stachyose hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0299

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.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stearic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B2219

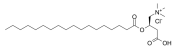
Stearic acid is a long chain dietary saturated fatty acid which exists in many animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-130466

Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride is an endogenous long-chain acylcarnitine. Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride is a less potent inhibitor of **GlyT2**. Stearoyl-L-carnitine chloride inhibits glycine responses by 16.8% at concentrations up 3 μM.

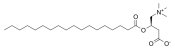


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stearoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113202

Stearoylcarnitine, a fatty ester lipid molecule, is a human endogenous metabolite. Stearoylcarnitine acts as a metabolomics biomarker for early-onset-preeclampsia and late-onset-preeclampsia.

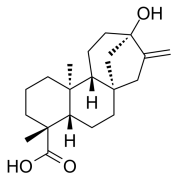


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Steviol

Cat. No.: HY-N2057

Steviol is a major metabolite of the sweetening compound stevioside. Steviol slows renal cyst growth by reducing AQP2 expression and promoting AQP2 degradation.

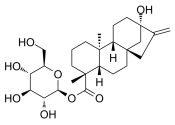


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Steviol-19-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6918

Steviol-19-O-glucoside is a metabolite of steviol in the steviol glycosides biosynthesis pathway in Stevia rebuadiana.

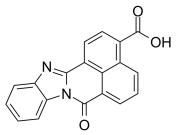


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

STO-609

Cat. No.: HY-19805

STO-609 is a selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of the Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase kinase (**CaM-KK**), with K_i values of 80 and 15 ng/mL for recombinant CaM-KKα and CaM-KKβ, respectively.



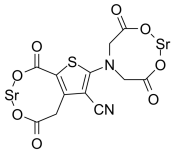
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Strontium Ranelate

(Distrontium renelate; S12911)

Cat. No.: HY-17397

Strontium Ranelate (S12911) is an antiosteoporotic agent that acts by reducing bone resorption and promoting bone formation, thereby inducing a positive bone balance.

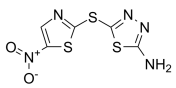


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

SU3327

Cat. No.: HY-107597

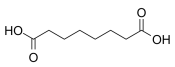
SU3327 is a potent, selective and substrate-competitive **JNK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM. SU3327 also inhibits protein-protein interactions between **JNK** and JNK Interacting Protein (JIP) with an IC_{50} of 239 nM. SU3327 shows less active against p38α and Akt kinase.



Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Suberic acid
(Octanedioic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W015300

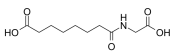
Suberic acid (Octanedioic acid) is found to be associated with carnitine-acylcarnitine translocase deficiency, malonyl-Coa decarboxylase deficiency.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Suberylglycine
Cat. No.: HY-113367

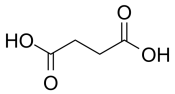
Suberylglycine is an acyl glycine, which is a normally minor metabolite of fatty acid.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Succinic acid
(Wormwood acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0420

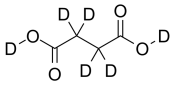
Succinic acid is an intermediate product of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, as well as one of fermentation products of anaerobic metabolism.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Succinic acid-d6
(Wormwood acid-d6) Cat. No.: HY-N0420S

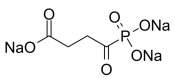
Succinic acid-d6 (Wormwood acid-d6) is the deuterium labeled Succinic acid. Succinic acid is an intermediate product of the tricarboxylic acid cycle, as well as one of fermentation products of anaerobic metabolism.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Succinyl phosphonate trisodium salt
Cat. No.: HY-12688A

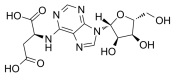
Succinyl phosphonate trisodium salt is an α-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase (**KGDHC**) inhibitor, effective inhibits (**KGDHC**) in muscle, bacterial, brain, and cultured human fibroblasts.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Succinyladenosine
(N6-Succinyl adenosine) Cat. No.: HY-113284

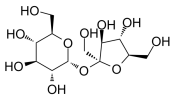
Succinyladenosine, the metabolic product of dephosphorylation of intracellular adenylosuccinic acid (S-AMP) by cytosolic 5-nucleotidase, is a biochemical marker of adenylosuccinase (ASL) deficiency.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Sucrose
(D-(+)-Saccharose) Cat. No.: HY-B1779

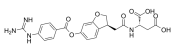
Sucrose (D-(+)-Saccharose) is a **disaccharide** which is composed of two monosaccharides, glucose and fructose. Sucrose can be applied in some animal models, including metabolic disease, obesity, diet on preference, and diabetes, et al.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Sucunamostat
Cat. No.: HY-132841

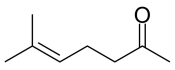
Sucunamostat is an L-aspartic acid enteropeptidase inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sulcatone
(6-Methyl-5-hepten-2-one) Cat. No.: HY-W010435

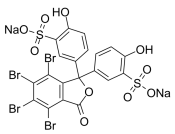
Sulcatone is an endogenous metabolite.



Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sulfobromophthalein disodium salt
(Bromosulfophthalein disodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-D0217

Sulfobromophthalein (Bromosulfophthalein) disodium salt is an organic anion dye used in the study of a variety of membrane carriers expressed in animal tissues and involved in transport of drugs and metabolites.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Suvodirsen
(WVE-210201)

Cat. No.: HY-132592

Suvodirsen (WVE-210201) is a oligonucleotide. Suvodirsen has the potential for study Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).

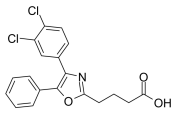
Suvodirsen

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SWE101

Cat. No.: HY-126326

SWE101 (compound 22 b) is a potent **soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH)-P** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4 μM and 2.8 μM for human and rat sEH-P, respectively. SWE101 does not inhibit neither hydrolase nor phosphatase activity of the mouse sEH.

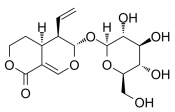


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sweroside

Cat. No.: HY-N0806

Sweroside, isolated from Lonicera japonica, exhibits cytoprotective, anti-osteoporotic, and hepatoprotective effect.

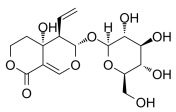


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Swertiamarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0807

Swertiamarin, a secoiridoid glycoside found in genera of Enicostemma Species, confers anti-hyperglycemic and anti-hyperlipidemic effects.

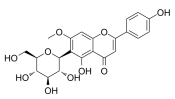


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Swertisin

Cat. No.: HY-N2189

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.

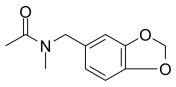


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SY-640

Cat. No.: HY-106947

SY-640 is an Acetamide derivative and has potent hepatoprotective effect. SY-640 reduces Propionibacterium acnes and Lipopolysaccharide-induced liver injury in mice.

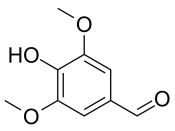


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Syringaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N1390

Syringaldehyde is a polyphenolic compound belonging to the group of flavonoids and is found in different plant species like Manihot esculenta and Magnolia officinalis. Syringaldehyde moderately inhibits **COX-2** activity with an IC_{50} of 3.5 μg/mL.

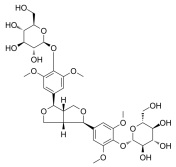


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Syringaresinol diglucoside
(Syringaresinol-di-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1958

Syringaresinol diglucoside is a natural compound from bamboo leaves.

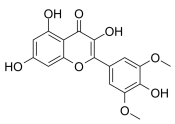


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Syringetin

Cat. No.: HY-N8920

Syringetin, a flavonoid derivative, is associated with increased BMP-2 production. Syringetin stimulates osteoblast differentiation at various stages, from maturation to terminally differentiated osteoblasts.

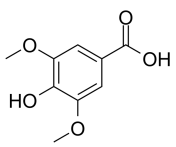


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0339

Syringic acid is correlated with high antioxidant activity and inhibition of LDL oxidation.



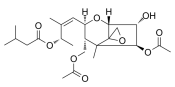
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

T-2 Toxin

(T-2 Mycotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6792

T-2 Toxin (T-2 Mycotoxin) is a toxic trichothecene mycotoxin produced by various Fusarium species in feedstuffs and cereal grains, LD_{50} values of T-2 Toxin in mice and rats are 5.2 and 1.5 mg/kg BW[a],respectively .

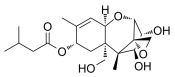


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T-2 Triol

Cat. No.: HY-N6720

T-2 Triol is a trichothecene mycotoxin derived by the metabolism of T-2 toxin. It is less toxic than T-2 toxin.

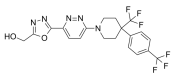


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

T-3764518

Cat. No.: HY-102045

T-3764518 is a novel and potent stearoyl coenzyme A desaturase (**SCD**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.7 nM.

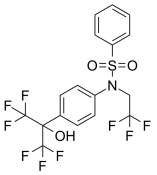


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T0901317

Cat. No.: HY-10626

T0901317 is an orally active and highly selective **LXR** agonist with an EC_{50} of 20 nM for LXRα. T0901317 activates **FXR** with an EC_{50} of 5 μM. T0901317 is **RORα** and **RORγ** dual inverse agonist with K_i values of 132 nM and 51 nM, respectively.

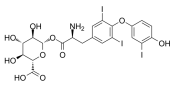


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T3 Acyl glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-135956

T3 Acyl glucuronide, an endogenous metabolite, is the acyl glucuronide formation of triiodothyronine (T3).

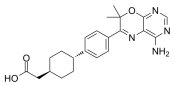


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

T863

Cat. No.: HY-32219

T863 is an orally active, selective and potent **DGAT1 (Acyl-CoA:diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1)** inhibitor that interacts with the acyl-CoA binding site of DGAT1, and inhibits triacylglycerol synthesis in cells.

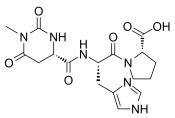


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TA 0910 acid-type

Cat. No.: HY-117178

TA 0910 acid-type is a metabolite of TA 0910. TA-0910 is a metabolically stable analogue of thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH).

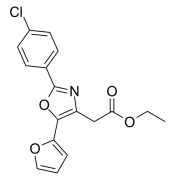


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TA-1801

Cat. No.: HY-19030

TA-1801 is a hypolipidemic agent.

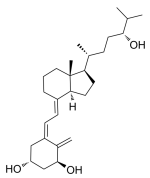


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tacalcitol (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D3)

Cat. No.: HY-32337

Tacalcitol (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D3) promotes normal bone development by regulating calcium. IC50 value: Target: Tacalcitol modulates immunological and inflammatory processes.



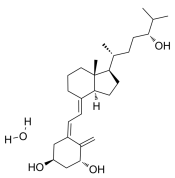
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tacalcitol monohydrate

(1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-32338

Tacalcitol monohydrate (1,24(R)-Dihydroxyvitamin D3; 1.alpha.,24R-Dihydroxyvitamin D3) promotes normal bone development by regulating calcium.

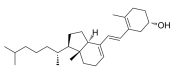


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tachysterol 3

Cat. No.: HY-130705A

Tachysterol 3 is a side product in vitamin D photosynthesis.

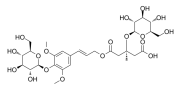


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tangshenoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N9317

Tangshenoside I, isolated from the roots of Codonopsis lanceolata, exhibits weak α-glucosidase inhibitory activities in vitro with an IC_{50} of 1.4 mM.



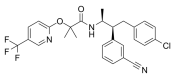
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taranabant

(MK-0364)

Cat. No.: HY-10013

Taranabant is a highly potent and selective **cannabinoid 1** (**CB1**) receptor inverse agonist that inhibits the binding and functional activity of various agonists, with a binding K_i of 0.13 nM for the human CB1R in vitro.

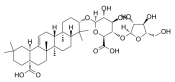


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tarasaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N6890

Tarasaponin VI is a natural product isolated from Aralia elata. Tarasaponin VI shows potent inhibitory activity on ethanol absorption.

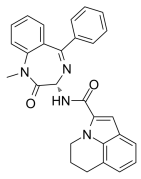


Purity: 96.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tarazepide

Cat. No.: HY-U00062

Tarazepide is a potent and specific **CCK-A** receptor antagonist.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taspoglutide

(ITM077; R1583; BIM51077)

Cat. No.: HY-P0165

Taspoglutide is a long-acting glucagon-like peptide 1 (**GLP-1**) receptor agonist developed for treatment of type 2 diabetes, with an EC_{50} value of 0.06 nM.

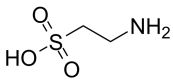
Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Taurine

(2-Aminoethanesulfonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0351

Taurine, a sulphur-containing amino acid and an organic osmolyte involved in cell volume regulation, provides a substrate for the formation of bile salts, and plays a role in the modulation of intracellular free calcium concentration.



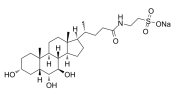
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tauro-ω-muricholic acid sodium

(TωMCA sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-136066

Tauro-ω-muricholic acid sodium (TωMCA sodium) is a **bile acid** released by the liver and an analog of tauro-α-muricholic acid. Tauro-ω-muricholic acid sodium is investigated as a potential marker in plasma for early-onset neonatal sepsis (EOS) and cholestasis studies.

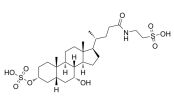


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-111769

Taurochenodeoxycholate-3-sulfate is a bile salt found in urine.



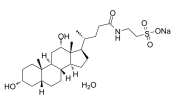
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate

(Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1899A

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate (Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) prevents apoptosis by blocking a calcium-mediated apoptotic pathway as well as caspase-12 activation.

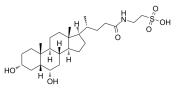


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Taurohyodeoxycholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-114360

Taurohyodeoxycholic acid is the tauroconjugated form of Hyodeoxycholic acid (HDCA, a dihydroxylated natural bile acid). Taurohyodeoxycholic acid induces a biliary phospholipid secretion and suggests a hepatoprotective potential.

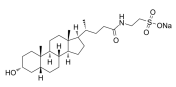


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113308A

Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.

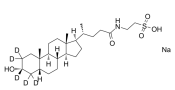


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurolithocholic Acid-d5 sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113308AS1

Taurolithocholic Acid-d5 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt. Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.

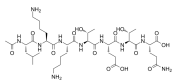


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

TB500

Cat. No.: HY-P0170

TB500 is a synthetic version of an active region of thymosin β_4. TB500 is claimed to promote endothelial cell differentiation, angiogenesis in dermal tissues, keratinocyte migration, collagen deposition and decrease inflammation.

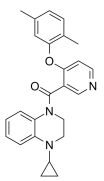


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TC-G 1005

Cat. No.: HY-110173

TC-G 1005 is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of the **BA receptor Takeda G protein-coupled receptor 5 (TGR5)**, with EC_{50}s of 0.72 and 6.2 nM for hTGR5 and mTGR5, respectively. TC-G 1005 can reduce glucose levels in vivo.



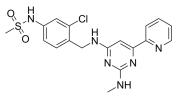
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TC-G-1008

(GPR39-C3)

Cat. No.: HY-103007

TC-G-1008 (GPR39-C3) is a potent and orally available **GPR39** agonist with EC_{50} values of 0.4 and 0.8 nM for rat and human receptors respectively.

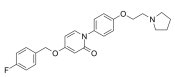


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TC-MCH 7c

Cat. No.: HY-107623

TC-MCH 7c, a phenylpyridone derivative, is an orally available, selective and brain-penetrable MCH_1R antagonist with an IC_{50} of 5.6 nM for $hMCH_1R$. TC-MCH 7c has K_is of 3.4 nM and 3.0 nM of human and mouse MCH_1R, respectively.



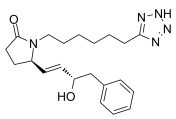
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

TCS 2510

(CAY10598)

Cat. No.: HY-108557

TCS 2510 is a selective **EP4** agonist. TCS 2510 can be used for the research of metabolic diseases.

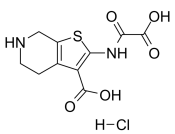


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

TCS 401

Cat. No.: HY-12312

TCS 401 is a selective inhibitor of protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B).



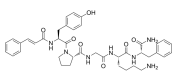
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

tcY-NH2

((trans-Cinnamoyl)-YPGKF-NH2)

Cat. No.: HY-P1263

tcY-NH2 is a selective **PAR4** antagonist peptide. tcY-NH2 inhibits thrombin- and AY-NH2-induced rat platelet aggregation.



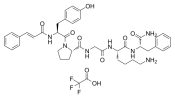
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

tcY-NH2 TFA

((trans-Cinnamoyl)-YPGKF-NH2 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1263A

tcY-NH2 TFA is a selective **PAR4** antagonist peptide. tcY-NH2 TFA inhibits thrombin- and AY-NH2-induced rat platelet aggregation.

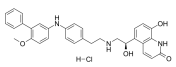


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TD-5471 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19942A

TD-5471 hydrochloride is a potent and selective full agonist of the human β_2-**adrenoceptor**.



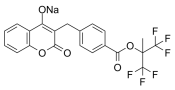
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tecarfarin sodium

(ATI-5923 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-14854A

Tecarfarin sodium (ATI-5923 sodium) is a novel orally active non-competitive vitamin K epoxide reductase (**VKOR**) antagonist, impairs the activation of the vitamin K-dependent clotting factors II, VII, IX and X. Tecarfarin sodium has the antithrombotic activity.



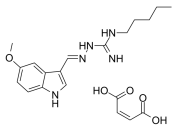
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tegaserod maleate

(SDZ-HTF-919; HTF-919)

Cat. No.: HY-14153A

Tegaserod maleate is a selective **5-HT**$_4$ receptor partial agonist and a **5-HT**$_{2B}$ receptor antagonist. Tegaserod maleate exhibits a promotile effect throughout the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

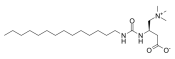


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Teglicar

Cat. No.: HY-16482

Teglicar is a selective and reversible inhibitor of liver isoform of carnitine palmitoyl-transferase 1 (**L-CPT1**). Teglicar reduces ketogenesis and glucose production, decreases gluconeogenesis and improves glucose homeostasis.

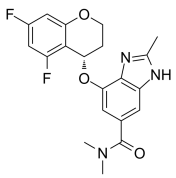


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tegoprazan

Cat. No.: HY-17623

Tegoprazan, a potassium-competitive acid blocker, is a potent, oral active and highly selective inhibitor of gastric **H$^+$/K$^+$-ATPase** that could control gastric acid secretion and motility, with **IC$_{50}$** values ranging from 0.29-0.52 μM for porcine, canine, and human H$^+$/K$^+$-ATPases in vitro.

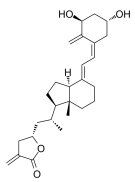


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TEI-9647

Cat. No.: HY-12398

TEI-9647, a Vitamin D_3 Lactone analogue, is a potent and specific **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** antagonist. TEI-9647 inhibits VDR/VDRE-mediated genomic actions of 1α,25(OH)$_2$D$_3$.

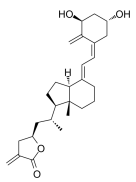


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TEI-9648

Cat. No.: HY-12398A

TEI-9648, a Vitamin D_3 Lactone analogue, is a potent and specific **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** antagonist. TEI-9648 inhibits VDR/VDRE-mediated genomic actions of 1α,25(OH)$_2$D$_3$. TEI-9648 also inhibits HL-60 cell differentiation induced by of 1α,25(OH)$_2$D$_3$.



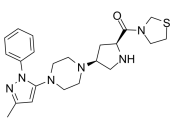
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Teneligliptin

(MP-513)

Cat. No.: HY-14806

Teneligliptin (MP-513) is a potent, orally available, competitive, and long-lasting **DPP-4** inhibitor. Teneligliptin competitively inhibits human plasma, rat plasma, and human recombinant DPP-4 in vitro, with **IC$_{50}$**s of approximately 1 nM.



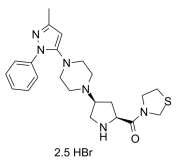
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Teneligliptin hydrobromide

(MP-513 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-14806A

Teneligliptin (MP-513) hydrobromide is a potent chemotype prolylthiazolidine-based **DPP-4** inhibitor, which competitively inhibits human plasma, rat plasma, and human recombinant DPP-4 in vitro, with **IC$_{50}$**s of approximately 1 nM.



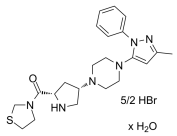
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Teneligliptin hydrobromide hydrate

(MP-513 hydrobromide hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-14806B

Teneligliptin hydrobromide hydrate is a potent chemotype prolylthiazolidine-based **DPP-4** inhibitor, which competitively inhibits human plasma, rat plasma, and human recombinant DPP-4 in vitro, with IC_{50}s of approximately 1 nM.

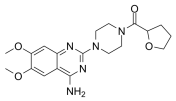


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terazosin

Cat. No.: HY-B0371

Terazosin is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active **α1-adrenoceptor** antagonist. Terazosin works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder. Terazosin has the potential for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and high blood pressure treatment.

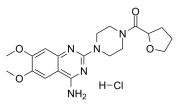


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terazosin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0371F

Terazosin hydrochloride is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active **α1-adrenoceptor** antagonist. Terazosin hydrochloride works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder.

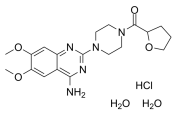


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terazosin hydrochloride dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0371A

Terazosin hydrochloride dihydrate is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active **α1-adrenoceptor** antagonist. Terazosin hydrochloride dihydrate works by relaxing blood vessels and the opening of the bladder.

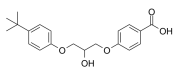


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Terbufibrol

Cat. No.: HY-101812

Terbufibrol has been shown highly active in reducing serum total cholesterol (TC) levels in the normal and hypercholesterolemic male rat.

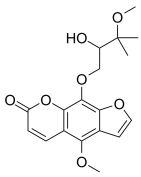


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

tert-OMe-byakangelicin

Cat. No.: HY-N9535

tert-OMe-byakangelicin is a coumarin that can enhances the adrenaline-induced lipolytic effect and inhibits insulin-stimulated triglyceride synthesis from glucose in fat cells.

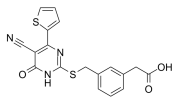


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TES-1025

Cat. No.: HY-111365

TES-1025 is a potent and selective human α-amino-β-carboxymuconate-ε-semialdehyde decarboxylase (**ACMSD**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 13 nM.

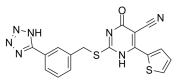


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TES-991

Cat. No.: HY-112619

TES-991 is a potent and selective human αAmino-β-carboxymuconate-ε-semialdehyde Decarboxylase **(ACMSD)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.

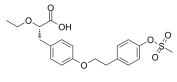


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tesaglitazar

Cat. No.: HY-17444

Tesaglitazar is a dual peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) alpha/gamma agonist that is more potent on PPARγ than on PPARα, with EC_{50}s of 13.4 μM and 3.6 μM for rat PPARα and human PPARα, respectively, and approximately 0.2 μM for both rat and human...

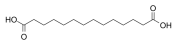


Purity: 96.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tetradecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011819

Tetradecanedioic acid is an endogenous metabolite and belongs to the class of organic compounds known as long-chain fatty acids. Tetradecanedioic acid can act as a candidate biomarker for organic anion-transporting polypeptide mediated drug-drug interactions .

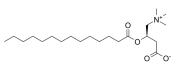


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Tetradecanoylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113201

Tetradecanoylcarnitine is a human carnitine involved in β-oxidation of long-chain fatty acids.

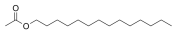


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Tetradecyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W042284

Tetradecyl acetate is a sex pheromone produced by Ctenopseustis obliquana females. Tetradecyl acetate can be used to disrupt the mating of pest species.



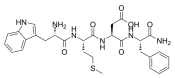
Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tetragastrin

(Cholecystokinin tetrapeptide; CCK-4)

Cat. No.: HY-125556

Tetragastrin (Cholecystokinin tetrapeptide; CCK-4) is the C-terminal tetrapeptide of gastrin. Tetragastrin can stimulate gastric secretion. Tetragastrin is a Cholecystokinin (CCK-4) receptor agonist. Gastric mucosal protection.

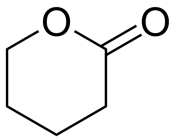


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one

Cat. No.: HY-W012997

Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-one is an endogenous metabolite.

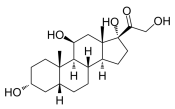


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetrahydrocortisol

Cat. No.: HY-129630

Tetrahydrocortisol is cortisol metabolite. The urinary Tetrahydrocortisol/Tetrahydrocortisone ratio decreases with increasing 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (11β-HSD) activity.



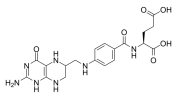
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrahydrofolic acid

(L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid; L-Tetrahydrofolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-14520

Tetrahydrofolic acid (L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid) is the biologically active vitamin B9 folate derivative. Tetrahydrofolic acid is a donor of one-carbon groups for amino acids, nucleic acids, and lipids.

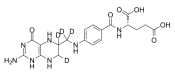


Purity: 96.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Tetrahydrofolic acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14520S

Tetrahydrofolic acid-d4 (L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid-d4) is the deuterium labeled Tetrahydrofolic acid. Tetrahydrofolic acid (L-5,6,7,8-Tetrahydrofolic acid) is the biologically active vitamin B9 folate derivative.

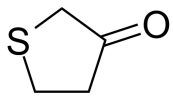


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tetrahydrothiophen-3-one

Cat. No.: HY-W010594

Tetrahydrothiophen-3-one is an endogenous metabolite.



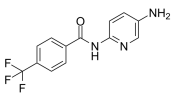
Purity: 96.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

TFAP

(N-(5-Aminopyridin-2-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide)

Cat. No.: HY-112731

TFAP is a selective cyclooxygenase-1 **(COX-1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM.

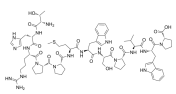


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TfR-T12

Cat. No.: HY-P2297

TfR-T12 is a BBB-penetrated **transferrin receptor (TfR)** binding peptide, displaying a binding affinity in the nM range.

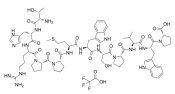


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TfR-T12 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2297A

TfR-T12 TFA is a BBB-penetrated **transferrin receptor (TfR)** binding peptide, displaying a binding affinity in the nM range.



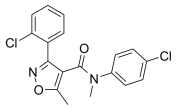
Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TGR5 Receptor Agonist

(CCDC)

Cat. No.: HY-14229

TGR5 Receptor Agonist (CCDC), a potent **TGR5(GPCR19)** agonist, shows improved potency in the U2-OS cell assay (pEC_{50}=6.8) and in melanophore cells (pEC_{50}=7.5).

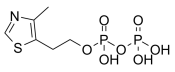


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thiamine diphosphate analog 1

Cat. No.: HY-128606

Thiamine diphosphate analog 1 is an analog of Thiamine diphosphate. Thiamine diphosphate is the active form of vitamin B_1. Thiamine diphosphate a universal cofactor involved in pivotal cellular pathways.

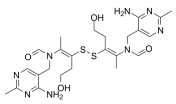


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiamine disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-B2224

Thiamine disulfide, a vitamin B1 derivative, is an oxidized dimer of Thiamine. Thiamine disulfide is a potent **HIV-1** inhibitor. Thiamine disulfide significantly depresses HIV-1 transactivator (Tat) activity.



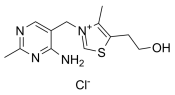
Purity: 95.44%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Thiamine monochloride

(Vitamin B1)

Cat. No.: HY-A0100

Thiamine monochloride (Vitamin B1) is an essential vitamin that plays an important role in cellular production of energy from ingested food and enhances normal neuronal actives.

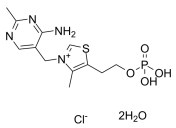


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Thiamine monophosphate chloride (dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-128742

Thiamine monophosphate chloride (dihydrate) is an endogenous metabolite.



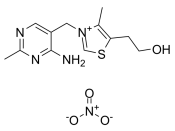
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Thiamine nitrate

(Vitamin B1 nitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2223

Thiamine nitrate is an essential vitamin which can enhance normal neuronal actives.

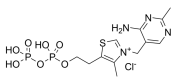


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Thiamine pyrophosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113076

Thiamine pyrophosphate is the coenzyme form of Vitamin B1 and is a required intermediate in the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex and the ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex.

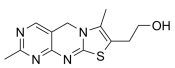


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Thiochrome

Cat. No.: HY-N7247

Thiochrome, a natural oxidation product and metabolite of thiamine, is a selective **M4 muscarinic receptor of acetylcholine (ACh)** affinity enhancer. Thiochrome has neutral cooperativity with ACh at M1 to M3 receptors.



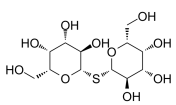
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Thiodigalactoside

(TDG)

Cat. No.: HY-130208

Thiodigalactoside (TDG) is an orally active and potent **galectin (GAL)** inhibitor with K_d values of 24 μM, 49 μM for GAL1 and GAL3, respectively. Thiodigalactoside, a non-metabolizable disaccharide, has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.

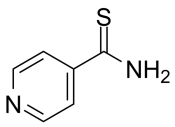


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thioisonicotinamide

(4-Pyridylthioamide) Cat. No.: HY-N7130

Thioisonicotinamide (4-Pyridylthioamide) is a synthetic intermediate used for pharmaceutical synthesis.

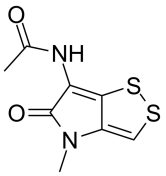


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Thiolutin

(Acetopyrrothin) Cat. No.: HY-N6712

Thiolutin (Acetopyrrothin) is a disulfide-containing antibiotic and anti-angiogenic compound produced by Streptomyces. Thiolutin inhibits the JAMM metalloproteases Csn5,.

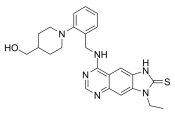


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thioquinapiperifil

(KF31327 free base) Cat. No.: HY-119611

Thioquinapiperifil (KF31327 free base), a potent, selective and non-competitive **phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5, IC_{50}** of 0.074 nM) inhibitor, is used for sexual enhancement study.

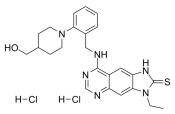


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thioquinapiperifil dihydrochloride

(KF31327) Cat. No.: HY-119611A

Thioquinapiperifil dihydrochloride (KF31327), a potent, selective and non-competitive **phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE-5, IC_{50}** of 0.074 nM) inhibitor, is used for sexual enhancement study.

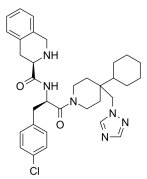


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

THIQ

Cat. No.: HY-10624

THIQ is the first selective agonist of the **melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R)**, with high affinity and potency for hMC4R (IC_{50}=1.2 nM, EC_{50}=2.1 nM) and rMC4R (IC_{50}=0.6 nM, EC_{50}=2.9 nM). THIQ maintains low potency at MC1R, MC3R and MC5R.

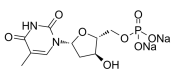


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Thymidine-5'-monophosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-128738

Thymidine-5'-monophosphate disodium salt is an endogenous metabolite.

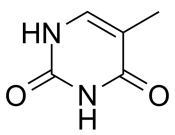


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Thymine

Cat. No.: HY-W010450

Thymine is one of the four nucleobases in the nucleic acid of DNA and can be a target for actions of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) in cancer treatment, with a K_m of 2.3 μM.

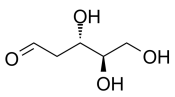


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Thyminose

(Deoxyribose) Cat. No.: HY-77956

Thyminose is an endogenous metabolite.

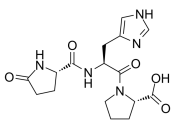


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone (TRH), Free Acid

(TRH-OH) Cat. No.: HY-P1529

Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone (TRH), Free Acid (TRH-OH) is a physiological metabolite of Thyrotropin-Releasing Hormone.

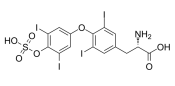


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thyroxine sulfate

(T4 Sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-101406

Thyroxine sulfate is a thyroid hormone metabolite.



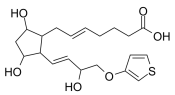
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tiaprost

(Iliren)

Cat. No.: HY-111478

Tiaprost is a prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$ (**$PGF_{2\alpha}$**) analogue.



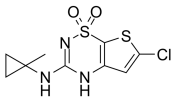
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tifenazoxide

(NN414)

Cat. No.: HY-119322

Tifenazoxide (NN414) is a potent, orally active and SUR1/Kir6.2 selective **K^{ATP} channels** opener. Tifenazoxide has antidiabetic effect, can inhibit glucose stimulated insulin release in vitro and in vivo, and has a beneficial effect on glucose homeostasis.

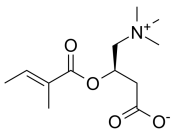


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tiglyl carnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113408

Tiglyl carnitine is found to be associated with celiac disease and mitochondrial acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase (T2) deficiency.

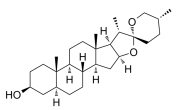


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Tigogenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1403

Tigogenin, one of steroidal sapogenins, is widely used for synthesizing steroid drugs. Tigogenin inhibits adipocytic differentiation and induces osteoblastic differentiation in mouse bone marrow stromal cells.

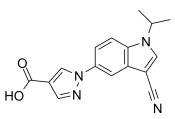


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tigulixostat

Cat. No.: HY-139585

Tigulixostat is a novel (indolyl)heteroarylcarboxylate derivatives effective as non-purine selective **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor, which lowers the production of uric acid.

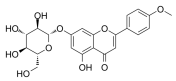


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tilianin

Cat. No.: HY-N2555

Tilianin is an active flavonoid glycoside found in many medical plants, with potential anti-hypertensive, myocardial-protective, anti-diabetic, anti-hyperlipidemic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

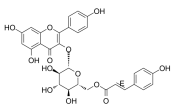


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tiliroside

Cat. No.: HY-N1425

Tiliroside, a glycosidic flavonoid, possesses anti-diabetic activities. Tiliroside is a noncompetitive inhibitor of **α-amylase** with a K_i value of 84.2 μM. Tiliroside inhibits carbohydrate digestion and glucose absorption in the gastrointestinal tract.



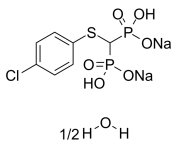
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tiludronate disodium hemihydrate

(Tiludronic acid disodium hemihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0213B

Tiludronate (Tiludronic Acid) disodium hemihydrate, an orally active bisphosphonate, can act an osteoregulator. Tiludronate disodium hemihydrate is used for the research of the metabolic bone disorders.



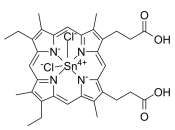
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tin(IV) mesoporphyrin IX dichloride

(Stannsoporfin; SnMP)

Cat. No.: HY-13707

Tin(IV) mesoporphyrin IX dichloride (Stannsoporfin) is a **heme oxygenase (HO)** inhibitor being developed for the prevention of hyperbilirubinemia in infants at risk of developing jaundice, extracted from patent WO2011103196A1.

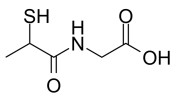


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tiopronin

Cat. No.: HY-B0373

Tiopronin is a diffusible antioxidant, an antidote to heavy metal poisoning and a radioprotective agent. Tiopronin can control the rate of cystine precipitation and excretion and has the potential for cystinuria, rheumatoid arthritis and hepatic disorders.

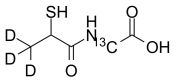


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tiopronin 13C D3

Cat. No.: HY-B0373S

Tiopronin 13C D3 is deuterium labeled Tiopronin.

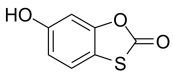


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tioxolone

Cat. No.: HY-B0483

Tioxolone, a metalloenzyme carbonic anhydrase I inhibitor, is an anti-acne preparation. Target: Carbonic Anhydrase Tioxolone is a metalloenzyme carbonic anhydrase I inhibitor with a Ki of 91 nM.



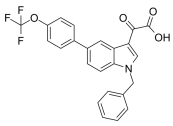
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Tiplaxtinin

(PAI-039; Tiplasinin)

Cat. No.: HY-15253

Tiplaxtinin is a selective and orally efficacious inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (**PAI-1**) with IC_{50} of 2.7 μM.



Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tirzepatide

(LY3298176)

Cat. No.: HY-P1731

Tirzepatide (LY3298176) is a dual **glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP)** and **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist that is being developed for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tirzepatide hydrochloride

(LY3298176 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-P1731B

Tirzepatide hydrochloride (LY3298176 hydrochloride) is a dual **glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP)** and **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist that is being developed for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tirzepatide TFA

(LY3298176 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1731A

Tirzepatide TFA (LY3298176 TFA) is a dual **glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP)** and **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist that is being developed for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TLQP-30

Cat. No.: HY-P1814

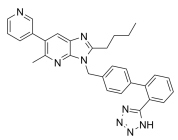
TLQP-30 is a VGF peptide.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TM-25659

Cat. No.: HY-112920

TM-25659 is a **transcriptional co-activator with PDZ-binding motif (TAZ)** modulator. Anti-osteoporotic and anti-obesity activities.

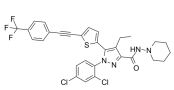


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TM38837

Cat. No.: HY-112340

TM38837 is a peripheral selective **cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1)** receptor antagonist. TM38837 shows limited penetrance to the brain in order to minimize or prevent CNS adverse reactions, and preserves potential antiobesity effects.

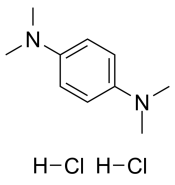


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TMPD dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W012145

TMPD dihydrochloride, a readily oxidizable compound, is an enzymatically convert redox active substrate molecule. TMPD dihydrochloride is also an electron donor and serves as a reducing cosubstrate for heme peroxidases. TMPD dihydrochloride is also a complex IV substrate.

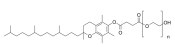


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tocofersolan (TPGS; D-α-Tocopherol polyethylene glycol 1000 succinate; Vitamin E-TPGS)

Cat. No.: HY-B0717

Tocofersolan is a synthetic polyethylene glycol derivative of α-tocopherol.

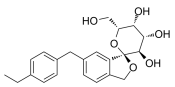


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g, 25 g

Tofogliflozin (CSG452)

Cat. No.: HY-14902

Tofogliflozin(CSG-452) is a potent and highly specific sodium/glucose cotransporter 2(SGLT2) inhibitor with Ki values of 2.9, 14.9, and 6.4 nM for human, rat, and mouse SGLT2.

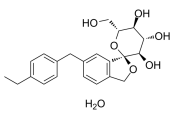


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tofogliflozin (hydrate) (CSG-452 hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13413

Tofogliflozin hydrate (CSG-452 hydrate) is a potent and highly specific **sodium/glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.9 nM and K_i values of 2.9 nM, 14.9 nM, and 6.4 nM for human, rat, and mouse **SGLT2**.

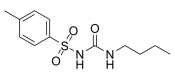


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tolbutamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0401

Tolbutamide is a first generation potassium channel blocker, sulfonylurea oral hypoglycemic drug. Target: Potassium Channel Tolbutamide is an oral antihyperglycemic agent used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM).

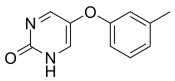


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tolimidone (MLR-1023)

Cat. No.: HY-59047

Tolimidone is a potent and selective allosteric activator of **Lyn kinase** with an EC_{50} of 63 nM.

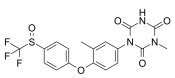


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Toltrazuril sulfoxide

Cat. No.: HY-136438

Toltrazuril sulfoxide is a short-lived **intermediary metabolite** of Toltrazuril (HY-B0175), and then can be metabolized to the reactive toltrazuril sulfone (TZR-SO2) in vivo. Toltrazuril is an **antiprotozoal agent** that acts upon Coccidia parasites.

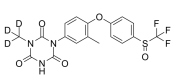


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Toltrazuril sulfoxide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-136438S

rac Toltrazuril-d3 Sulfoxide is the deuterium labeled Toltrazuril sulfoxide. Toltrazuril sulfoxide is a short-lived **intermediary metabolite** of Toltrazuril (HY-B0175), and then can be metabolized to the reactive toltrazuril sulfone (TZR-SO2) in vivo.

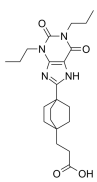


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Tonapofylline (BG 9928)

Cat. No.: HY-14873

Tonapofylline (BG 9928) is an orally active and selective **adenosine A_1 receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 7.4 nM for human adenosine A_1 receptor (hA_1), which displays 915-fold selectivity versus human adenosine A_{2A} receptor and 12-fold selectivity versus human adenosine A_{2B}...

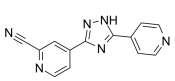


Purity: 96.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Topiroxostat (FYX-051)

Cat. No.: HY-14874

Topiroxostat (FYX-051) is a potent and orally active **xanthine oxidoreductase (XOR)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 5.3 nM and a K_i value of 5.7 nM. Topiroxostat exhibits weak **CYP3A4**-inhibitory activity (18.6%). Topiroxostat has the potential for hyperuricemia treatment.

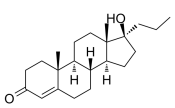


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Topterone (Win 17665)

Cat. No.: HY-U00198

Topterone is a topical antiandrogen.

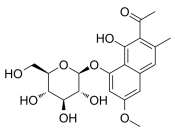


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Torachrysone-8-O-b-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1141

Torachrysone-8-O-b-D-glucoside could be isolated from root of Polygonum multiflorum. Torachrysone-8-O-b-D-glucoside increases the proliferation of DPCs (dermal papilla cells).



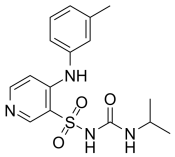
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Torsemide

(Torasemide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0247

Torsemide (Torasemide) is an orally active loop diuretic. Torsemide has anti-aldosterone and vasodilatory effects. Torsemide also can be used for the research of heart failure, renal disease and hepatic cirrhosis.

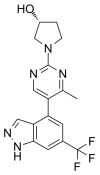


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

TP-004

Cat. No.: HY-120868

TP-004 is a potent and reversible inhibitor of **methionine aminopeptidase 2 (MetAP2)**, with an IC_{50} of 6 nM.

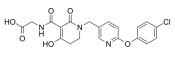


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TP0463518

Cat. No.: HY-112144

TP0463518 is a potent hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl hydroxylases (**PHDs**) inhibitor with a K_i value of 5.3 nM for **human PHD2**. TP0463518 also inhibits **human PHD1/PHD3** with IC_{50}s of 18 and 63 nM as well as **monkey PHD2** with an IC_{50} value of 22 nM.

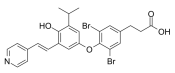


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TR antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-111443

TR antagonist 1 is a high-affinity **thyroid hormone receptor (TR)** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 36 and 22 nM for TRα and TRβ, respectively.



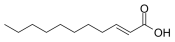
Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

trans-2-Undecenoic acid

((E)-2-Undecenoic acid; (E)-Undec-2-enoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-133022

trans-2-Undecenoic acid ((E)-2-Undecenoic acid) is an α,β-unsaturated carboxylic acid and is characterized by acid dimers. The corresponding dimers are connected via intermolecular hydrogen bonds of the carboxylic groups C=O···H-O.

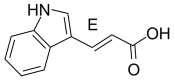


Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

trans-3-Indoleacrylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015273A

trans-3-Indoleacrylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.

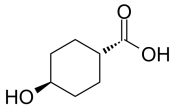


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

trans-4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-76199

trans-4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid is a **substrate** for cyclohexanecarboxylic acid production. trans-4-Hydroxycyclohexanecarboxylic acid is the **by-product** of intestinal bacterial metabolism via urinary excretion.



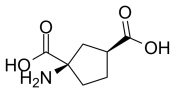
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-ACPD

(Trans-(±)-ACP)

Cat. No.: HY-19434

trans-ACPD, a metabotropic receptor agonist, produces **calcium** mobilization and an inward current in cultured cerebellar Purkinje neurons.

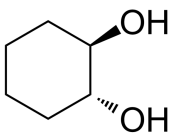


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

trans-Cyclohexane-1,2-diol

Cat. No.: HY-W010514

trans-Cyclohexane-1,2-diol is an endogenous metabolite.

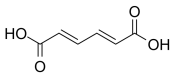


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-trans-Muconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113247

trans-trans-Muconic acid is a urinary metabolite of benzene and has been used as a biomarker of exposure to benzene in human.

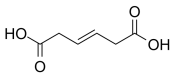


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trans-2-butene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128426

Trans-2-butene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



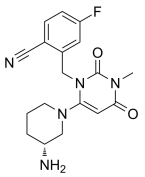
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Trelagliptin

(SYR-472)

Cat. No.: HY-15408

Trelagliptin (SYR-472) is a potent, orally active and highly selective **DPP-4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. Trelagliptin succinate improves glycemic control in vivo and can be used for the study of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).



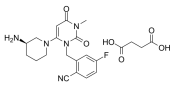
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trelagliptin succinate

(SYR-472 succinate)

Cat. No.: HY-15408A

Trelagliptin (SYR-472) succinate is a potent, orally active and highly selective **DPP-4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. Trelagliptin succinate improves glycemic control in vivo and can be used for the study of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).



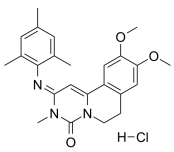
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trequinsin hydrochloride

(HL 725)

Cat. No.: HY-18740A

Trequinsin hydrochloride (HL 725) is an extremely potent inhibitor of platelet CAMP **phosphodiesterase (PDE)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.25 nM.

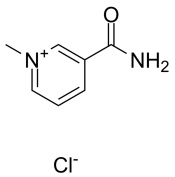


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TRIA-662 (1-Methylnicotinamide chloride; N-methylnicotinamide chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-113527

TRIA-662 (1-Methylnicotinamide chloride) is an endogenous metabolite.

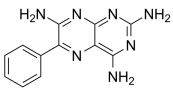


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Triamterene

Cat. No.: HY-B0575

Triamterene blocks epithelial Na+ channel (ENaC) in a voltage-dependent manner, which used as a mild diuretic. Triamterene as an inhibitor of the TGR5 receptor.

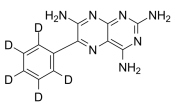


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Triamterene D5

Cat. No.: HY-B0575S

Triamterene D5 is deuterium labeled Triamterene, which can block epithelial Na+ channel (ENaC) in a voltage-dependent manner, which used as a mild diuretic.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triarachidin

Cat. No.: HY-125671

Triarachidin is an endogenous metabolite.

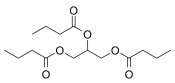
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Tributyrin

(Glyceryl tributyrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W011404

Tributyrin (Glyceryl tributyrate), a neutral short-chain fatty acid triglyceride, is a stable and rapidly absorbed prodrug of Butyric Acid.



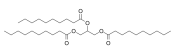
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mL

Tricaprin

(Glyceryl tridecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N6660

Tricaprin (Glyceryl tridecanoate) is an orally available **precursor of decanoic acid (DA)** and can be hydrolyzed to DA. Tricaprin (Glyceryl tridecanoate) is a major component of medium chain triglyceride (MCT) with antiandrogen and antihyperglycemic properties.

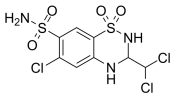


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trichlormethiazide

Cat. No.: HY-B0235

Trichlormethiazide is an orally active thiazide diuretic, with antihypertensive effect. Trichlormethiazide increases urine volume (UV), Na and K excretion and tends to improve the depressed creatinine clearance (CCRE) in acute renal failure rats model.

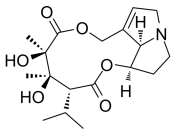


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Trichodesmine

Cat. No.: HY-12535

Trichodesmine is a dehydropyrrolizidine alkaloid. Trichodesmine can produces hepatotoxicty, pneumo- and neurotoxicity in vivo.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tricosanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W009081

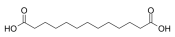
Tricosanoic acid is a long-chain fatty acid and shown to be a hair growth stimulant.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Tridecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-128421

Tridecanedioic acid is an endogenous metabolite.



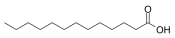
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tridecanoic acid

(N-Tridecanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1718

Tridecanoic acid (N-Tridecanoic acid), a 13-carbon medium-chain saturated fatty acid, can serve as an antipersister and antibiofilm agent that may be applied to research bacterial infections. Tridecanoic acid inhibits Escherichia coli persistence and biofilm formation.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Trierucin

Cat. No.: HY-N7055

Trierucin is a trierucic acid triglyceride from the seed oil.

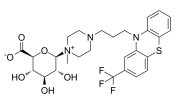
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trifluoperazine N-Glucuronide

(UGT1A4)

Cat. No.: HY-137083

Trifluoperazine N-Glucuronide (UGT1A4), as one of the human UGT1A isoforms, is expressed in the liver. Trifluoperazine N-Glucuronide catalyzes the imipramine and trifluoperazine Nglucuronide formation.



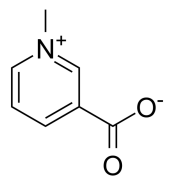
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trigonelline

(Trigenolline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0414

Trigonelline, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline is an efficient **Nrf2** inhibitor capable of blocking Nrf2-dependent proteasome activity and thereby apoptosis protection in pancreatic cancer cells.



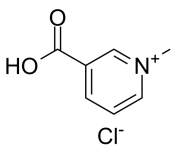
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trigonelline chloride

(Trigonelline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0415

Trigonelline chloride, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline chloride has anti-**HSV-1** , antibacterial, and antifungal activities.

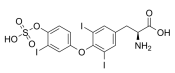


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Triiodothyronine sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-126996

Triiodothyronine sulfate is the main metabolite of thyroid hormone triiodothyronine (T3). Triiodothyronine is an active form of thyroid hormone, which binds to **β1 thyroid hormone receptor (TRβ1)**, and activates its activity.

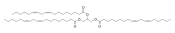


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Trilinolein

Cat. No.: HY-128393

Trilinolein is an endogenous metabolite.

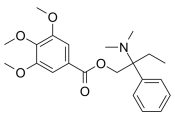


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Trimebutine

Cat. No.: HY-B0380

Trimebutine is a drug with antimuscarinic and weak mu opioid agonist effects. Target: Opioid Receptor Trimebutine is an agonist of peripheral mu, kappa and delta opiate receptors, used as spasmolytic agent for treatment of both acute and chronic abdominal pain .

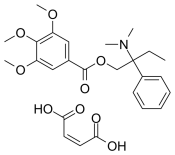


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

Trimebutine maleate

Cat. No.: HY-B0380A

Trimebutine maleate is a drug with antimuscarinic and weak mu opioid agonist effects. Target: Opioid Receptor Trimebutine is an agonist of peripheral mu, kappa and delta opiate receptors, used as spasmolytic agent for treatment of both acute and chronic abdominal pain .

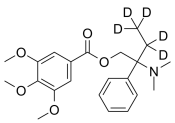


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Trimebutine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0380S

Trimebutine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Trimebutine. Trimebutine is a drug with antimuscarinic and weak mu opioid agonist effects.

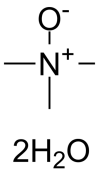


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Trimethylamine N-oxide dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-108915

Trimethylamine N-oxide dihydrate is an endogenous metabolite.

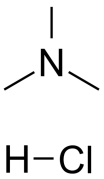


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Trimethylammonium chloride (Hegzadesil; Trimethylamine hydrochloric acid; Trimethylamine monohydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0504

Trimethylammonium chloride is an endogenous metabolite.

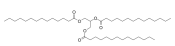


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Trimyristin

Cat. No.: HY-N2511

Trimyristin, an active molluscicidal component of Myristica fragrans Houtt, significantly inhibits **acetylcholinesterase** (**AChE**), **acid** and **alkaline phosphatase** (**ACP/ALP**) activities in the nervous tissue of Lymnaea acuminata.

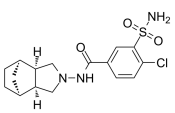


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Tripamide

Cat. No.: HY-106570

Tripamide is an orally active sulfonamide-derived diuretic **antihypertensive agent**.

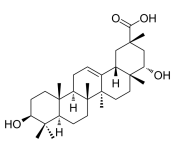


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triptotriterpenic acid A (Abrusgenic acid; Maytenfolic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1118

Triptotriterpenic acid A is a natural product from Tripterygium wilfordii.

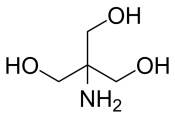


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trometamol
(Tromethamine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0227

Trometamol (Tromethamine) is a biologically inert amino alcohol of low toxicity, which buffers carbon dioxide and acids in vitro and in vivo. Trometamol is an effective amine compound for pH control in the physiological range.

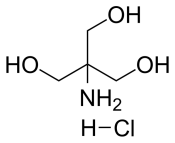


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Trometamol hydrochloride
(Tromethamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-D0227A

Trometamol hydrochloride (Tromethamine hydrochloride) is a biologically inert amino alcohol of low toxicity, which buffers carbon dioxide and acids in vitro and in vivo. Trometamol hydrochloride is an effective amine compound for pH control in the physiological range.

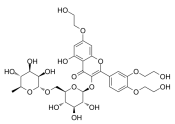


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Troxerutin
(Trihydroxyethylrutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0139

Troxerutin, 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.

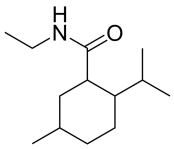


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 5 g

TRPM8 antagonist WS-3

Cat. No.: HY-W014325

TRPM8 antagonist WS-3 is an agonist of **TRPM8** with an EC_{50} of 3.7 μM.

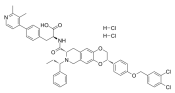


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

TT-OAD2

Cat. No.: HY-129658A

TT-OAD2 is a non-peptide **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 5 nM. TT-OAD2 has the potential for diabetes treatment.

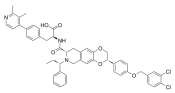


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TT-OAD2 free base

Cat. No.: HY-129658

TT-OAD2 free base is a non-peptide **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor** agonist with an EC_{50} of 5 nM. TT-OAD2 free base has the potential for diabetes treatment.

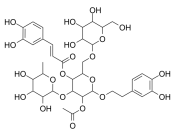


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubuloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2155

Tubuloside A is a phenylethanoid glycoside with antioxidative effect and hepatoprotective activity.

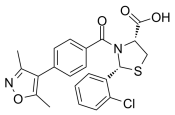


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TUG-1375

Cat. No.: HY-112813

TUG-1375 is an agonist of free fatty acid receptor 2 (**FFA2/GPR43**), with a pK_i of 6.69. TUG-1375 is inactive on FFA3, FFA4, PPARα, PPARγ, PPARδ, LXRα or LXRβ.

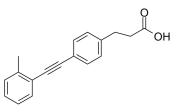


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TUG-424

Cat. No.: HY-14363

TUG-424 is a potent and selective **free fatty acid receptor 1 (FFA1/GPR40)** agonist with an EC_{50} of 32 nM. TUG-424 significantly increases glucose-stimulated insulin secretion at 100 nM. TUG-424 may serve to explore the role of FFA1 in metabolic diseases such as diabetes or obesity.

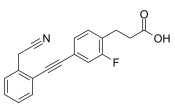


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

TUG-770

Cat. No.: HY-15697

TUG-770 is a potent, selective and orally active **GPR40/FFA1** agonist with an EC_{50} of 6 nM for **human FFA1**. TUG-770 shows a high selectivity for **FFA1** over FFA2, FFA3, FFA4, PPARγ, other receptors, transporters, and enzymes. TUG-770 can be uesd for type 2 diabetes research.

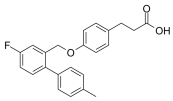


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TUG-891

Cat. No.: HY-100881

TUG-891 is a potent and selective agonist for the long chain free fatty acid (LCFA) receptor 4 (**FFA4/GPR120**).

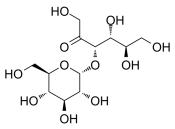


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Turanose

Cat. No.: HY-113334

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.



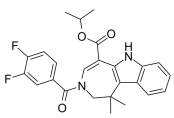
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Turofexorate isopropyl

(FXR-450; XL335; WAY-362450)

Cat. No.: HY-50911

Turofexorate isopropyl (FXR-450) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable **FXR** agonist with $\mathbf{EC_{50}}$ of 4 nM.

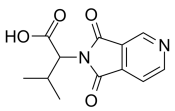


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TXNIP-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115688

TXNIP-IN-1 is **TXNIP-TRX (thioredoxin-interacting protein- thioredoxin) complex** inhibitor extracted from patent US20200085800A1, Compound 1.



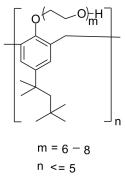
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Tyloxapol

(Triton WR1339)

Cat. No.: HY-B1068

Tyloxapol (Triton WR1339) is a nonionic liquid polymer of the alkyl aryl polyether alcohol type, used as a surface active stabilizer. Tyloxapol (Triton WR1339) is used to induce hyperlipidemia in animals.

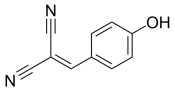


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Tyrphostin 8

Cat. No.: HY-W174279

Tyrphostin 8 is a **tyrosine kinase**, with an $\mathbf{IC_{50}}$ of 560 μM for **EGFR kinase**. Tyrphostin 8 is also a **GTPase** inhibitor. Tyrphostin 8 can inhibit the protein **serine/threonine phosphatase calcineurin** ($\mathbf{IC_{50}}$=21 μM).

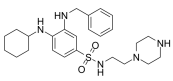


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UAMC-3203

Cat. No.: HY-112909

UAMC-3203 is a potent and selective **Ferroptosis** inhibitor with an $\mathbf{IC_{50}}$ of 12 nM.

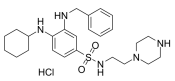


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UAMC-3203 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112909A

UAMC-3203 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **Ferroptosis** inhibitor with an $\mathbf{IC_{50}}$ of 12 nM.



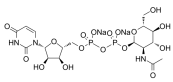
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UDP-GlcNAc Disodium Salt

(UDP-α-D-N-Acetylglucosamine Disodium Salt)

Cat. No.: HY-112174

UDP-GlcNAc Disodium Salt (UDP-α-D-N-Acetylglucosamine Disodium Salt) is a donor substrate of O-GlcNAc transferase (OGT).

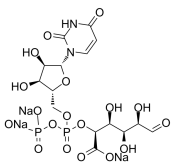


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

UDP-glucuronic acid trisodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7033

UDP-glucuronic acid trisodium is a critical precursor for essential glycoconjugates across biological kingdoms, ranging from mammalian glycosaminoglycans and plant cell wall polysaccharides to bacterial capsule glycoglycerolipids.

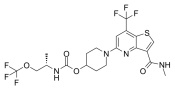


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

UGT8-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-131703

UGT8-IN-1 is a brain penetrable and orally active inhibitor of **ceramide galactosyltransferase enzyme (UGT8)**. UGT8-IN-1 can be used in the study for lysosomal storage disorders.

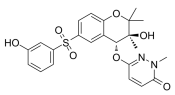


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UK-157147

Cat. No.: HY-100319

UK-157147 is a substrate for UDP-glucuronosyltransferases (**UGT1A1**) with a K_m value of 105 μM.



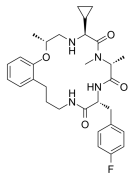
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ulimorelin

(TZP-101)

Cat. No.: HY-14903

Ulimorelin (TZP-101) is a **ghrelin receptor (GRLN)** agonist with an EC_{50} of 29 nM and a K_i of 16 nM. Ulimorelin is a prokinetic agent and causes vasorelaxation through competitive antagonist action at **α1-adrenoceptors**. Ulimorelin stimulates intestinal motility and is used for malnutrition.

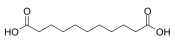


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Undecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014125

Undecanedioic acid is associated with intercellular matrix macromolecules and specifically with elastin.

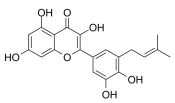


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uralenol

Cat. No.: HY-N9326

Uralenol is a natural **PTP1B** inhibitor (IC_{50}=21. 5 μM) from Broussonetia papyrifera. PTP1B have been shown to play a major role in the dephosphorylation of the insulin receptor in many cellular and biochemical studies.



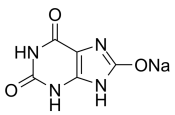
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uric acid sodium

(Monosodium urate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2130A

Uric acid sodium (Monosodium urate), scavenger of **oxygen radical**, is a very important antioxidant that help maintains the stability of blood pressure and antioxidant stress.

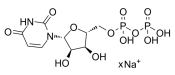


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 200 mg

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).

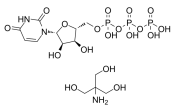


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uridine 5'-triphosphate tris salt

Cat. No.: HY-128752

Uridine 5'-triphosphate tris salt is an endogenous metabolite.

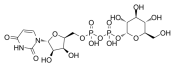


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uridine diphosphate glucose

Cat. No.: HY-113044

Uridine diphosphate glucose is the precursor of glucose-containing oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, glycoproteins, and glycolipids in animal tissues and in some microorganisms. Uridine diphosphate glucose is an agonist of the $P2Y_{14}$ receptor, a neuroimmune system GPCR[1</aup>].

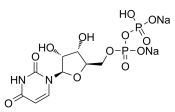


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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 × 1 mL, 100 mg

Urocortin II, human

Cat. No.: HY-P1752

Urocortin II (human) is a selective endogenous peptide agonist of **type-2 corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF2) receptor**. For investigating the role of the CRF (2) receptor in ingestive behavior.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Urocortin II, human TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1752A

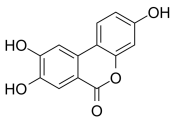
Urocortin II, human (TFA) is a selective endogenous peptide agonist of **type-2 corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF2) receptor**. For investigating the role of the CRF (2) receptor in ingestive behavior.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Urolithin C

Cat. No.: HY-135897

Urolithin C, a gut-microbial metabolite of Ellagic acid, is a glucose-dependent activator of **insulin secretion**. Urolithin C is a **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** opener and enhances **Ca^{2+}** influx.

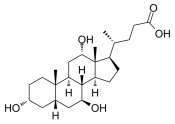


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ursocholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113212

Ursocholic acid, a bile acid found predominantly in bile of mammals, is transformed into deoxycholic acid by the intestinal microflora in mice. Ursodeoxycholic acid is an inhibitor of 7α-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase and hepatocyte nuclear factor 1α.



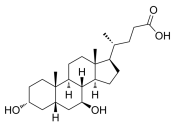
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ursodeoxycholic acid

(Ursodiol; UDCA)

Cat. No.: HY-13771

Ursodeoxycholic acid (Ursodiol) is a potent liver-specific **fatty acid transport protein 5 (FATP5)** inhibitor. Ursodeoxycholic acid inhibit LCFA uptake by primary hepatocytes in a FATP5-dependent manner.

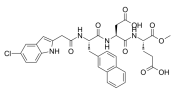


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

UU-T02

Cat. No.: HY-117233

UU-T02 is a novel potent, selective small-molecule inhibitor of β-Catenin/T-cell factor protein-protein interaction **(β-catenin/Tcf PPI)** with a **K_i** of 1.36 μM. UU-T02 inhibits canonical **Wnt** signaling and the growth of colorectal cancer cells.

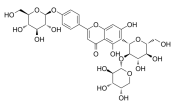


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vaccarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1419

Vaccarin is an active flavonoid glycoside associated with various biological functions. Vaccarin significantly promote wound healing and endothelial cells and fibroblasts proliferation in the wound site.

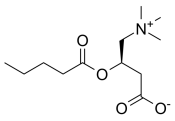


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Valerylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113266

Valerylcarnitine is an endogenous metabolite, belonging to the short-chain acylcarnitines.

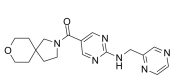


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

Vanin-1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-129035

Vanin-1-IN-1 is an inhibitor of vanin-1 enzyme which is a cell surface associated, giycosyiphosphatidyS inositol (GPi) anchored protein and plays an important role in metabolism and inflammation.



Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vasonatrin Peptide (VNP) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1556A

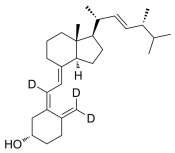
Vasonatrin Peptide (VNP) TFA is a chimera of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP).

Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

VD2-d3

Cat. No.: HY-15330

VD2-D3 is a deuterated form of vitamin D.



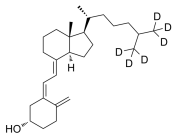
Purity: 95.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VD3-d6

(Vitamin D3-26,26,26,27,27,27-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-15331

VD3-D6(Vitamin D3-26,26,26,27,27,27-d6) is the deuterated form of Vitamin D3; tools for determination of Vitamin D3 metabolites in human serum.

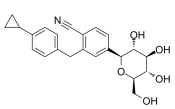


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Velagliflozin

Cat. No.: HY-109018

Velagliflozin is an orally available sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (**SGLT2**) inhibitor, with anti-diabetic activity.



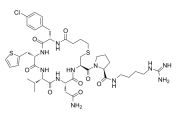
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Velmupressin

(c(Bua-Cpa-Thi-Val-Asn-Cys)-Pro-d-Arg-NEt2)

Cat. No.: HY-P1809

Velmupressin (c(Bua-Cpa-Thi-Val-Asn-Cys)-Pro-d-Arg-NEt2) is a potent, selective and short-acting peptidic **V_2 receptor (V_2R)** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 0.07 and 0.02 nM for hV_2R and rV_2R, respectively.



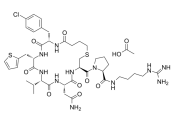
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Velmupressin acetate

(c(Bua-Cpa-Thi-Val-Asn-Cys)-Pro-d-Arg-NEt2 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P1809A

Velmupressin (c(Bua-Cpa-Thi-Val-Asn-Cys)-Pro-d-Arg-NEt2) acetate is a potent, selective and short-acting peptidic **V_2 receptor (V_2R)** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 0.07 and 0.02 nM for hV_2R and rV_2R, respectively.



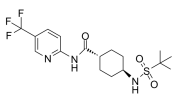
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Velneperit

(S2367)

Cat. No.: HY-14423

Velneperit (S-2367) is a novel neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y5 receptor antagonist. Target: neuropeptide Y receptor Velneperit (S-2367) is a once-daily, oral, centrally acting, small molecule neuropeptide Y (NPY) Y5 receptor antagonist.



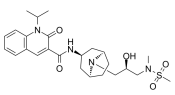
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Velusetrag

(TD-5108)

Cat. No.: HY-10457

Velusetrag (TD-5108) is an orally active, potent and selective agonist of serotonin **5-HT_4 receptor (5-HT4R)**, with a **pK_i** of 7.7. Velusetrag exhibits no affinity (K_i>10 μM) for 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2B} receptors.



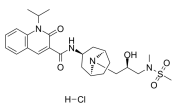
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Velusetrag hydrochloride

(TD-5108 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10457A

Velusetrag (TD-5108) hydrochloride is an orally active, potent and selective agonist of serotonin **5-HT_4 receptor (5-HT_4R)**, with a **pK_i** of 7.7. Velusetrag hydrochloride exhibits no affinity (K_i>10 μM) for 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2B} receptors.

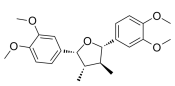


Purity: 96.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Veraguensin

Cat. No.: HY-N5023

Veraguensin is a lignan compound derived from Magnolia sp.. Veraguensin can inhibit bone resorption.



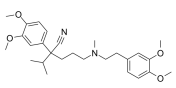
Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Verapamil

((±)-Verapamil; CP-16533-1)

Cat. No.: HY-14275

Verapamil ((±)-Verapamil) is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. Verapamil also inhibits **CYP3A4**. Verapamil has the potential for high blood pressure, heart arrhythmias and angina research.

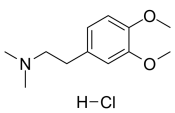


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Verapamil EP Impurity C hydrochloride

(NSC-609249 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-136589

NSC-609249 hydrochloride is an **impurity** of Verapamil (HY-14275). Verapamil is a **calcium channel** blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor.

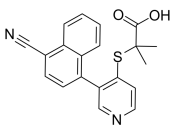


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Verinurad

(RDEA3170) Cat. No.: HY-16733

Verinurad (RDEA3170) is a highly potent and specific **URAT1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.

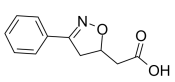


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

VGX-1027

(GIT 27) Cat. No.: HY-15507

VGX-1027 is an orally active isoxazole compound that exhibits various immunomodulatory properties. VGX-1027 targets macrophages, reducing the production of the proinflammatory mediators TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-10.

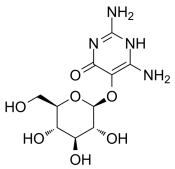


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vicine

Cat. No.: HY-N2093

Vicine, an alkaloid glycoside found mainly in fava beans, is toxic in individuals and may cause haemolytic anaemia.

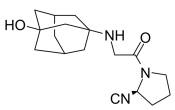


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vildagliptin

(LAF237; NVP-LAF 237) Cat. No.: HY-14291

Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

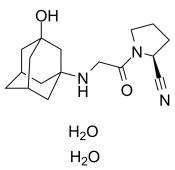


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Vildagliptin dihydrate

(LAF237 dihydrate; NVP-LAF 237 dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-14291A

Vildagliptin dihydrate (LAF237 dihydrate) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin dihydrate possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

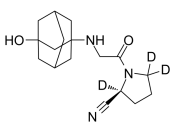


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d3

(LAF237-d3; NVP-LAF 237-d3) Cat. No.: HY-14291S

Vildagliptin-d3 (LAF237-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

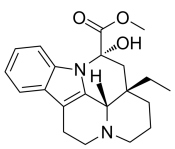


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 5 mg

Vincamine

Cat. No.: HY-B1021

Vincamine is a monoterpenoid indole alkaloid extracted from the Madagascar periwinkle. Vincamine is a peripheral **vasodilator** and exerts a selective vasoregulator action on the brain microcapilar circulation.



Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

VIP(6-28)(human, rat, porcine, bovine)

Cat. No.: HY-P1023

VIP(6-28)(human, rat, porcine, bovine) is an effective antagonist of the actions of exogenous vasoactive intestinal peptide (**VIP**) on cAMP.

Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

VIP(Guinea pig)

(Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide, guinea pig) Cat. No.: HY-P1015

VIP Guinea pig (Vasoactive intestinal peptide), a trophic and mitogenic factor, stimulates growth in whole cultured embryos. VIP Guinea pig functions as a simple gastrointestinal hormone and suggest a possible neurotransmitter function.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VIP(Guinea pig) TFA

(Vasoactive Intestinal Peptide, guinea pig TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1015A

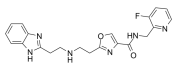
VIP Guinea pig TFA (Vasoactive intestinal peptide), a trophic and mitogenic factor, stimulates growth in whole cultured embryos. VIP Guinea pig functions as a simple gastrointestinal hormone and suggest a possible neurotransmitter function.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VIT-2763

Cat. No.: HY-112220

VIT-2763, an oral **ferroportin** inhibitor, inhibits hepcidin binding to ferroportin and blocks iron efflux. VIT-2763 has the potential in the treatment of β-thalassemia.



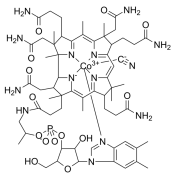
Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vitamin B12

(Cyanocobalamin)

Cat. No.: HY-B0315

Vitamin B12 is a vitamin. Vitamin B12 plays a key role in the normal functioning of the brain and nervous system, and for the formation of blood.



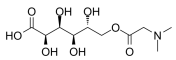
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Vitamin B15

(Pangamic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7384

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.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitamin D2

(Ergocalciferol; Calciferol; Ercalciol)

Cat. No.: HY-76542

Vitamin D2 (Ergocalciferol), drived from plant sources or dietary supplements, could be used as supplement of Vitamin D.
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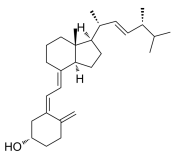


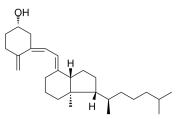
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

Vitamin D3

(Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol)

Cat. No.: HY-15398

Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol; Colecalciferol) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

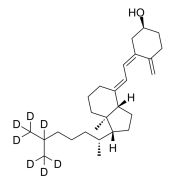


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vitamin D3-D7

Cat. No.: HY-15398S

Vitamin D3-D7 (Cholecalciferol-D7) is the deuterium labeled Vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.



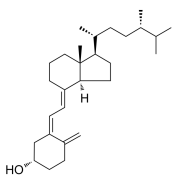
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg

Vitamin D4

(22-Dihydroergocalciferol)

Cat. No.: HY-75958

Vitamin D4 (22-Dihydroergocalciferol) is a Vitamin D derived from fungi. The precursor of Vitamin D4 is 22,23-dihydroergosterol.



Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vitamin K2

Cat. No.: HY-109569

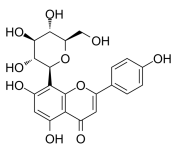
Vitamin K2 is an endogenous metabolite.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin

Cat. No.: HY-N0013

Vitexin is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoid and Spirodela polyrhiza. Vitexin has a wide range of pharmacological effects, including anti-oxidant, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-hyperalgesic, and neuroprotective effects.



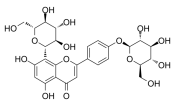
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Vitexin 4'-glucoside

(4'-O-Glucosylvitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4085

Vitexin 4'-glucoside is a leaf flavonoid identified from Briza stricta.

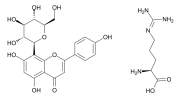


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Vitexin arginine

Cat. No.: HY-N7044

Vitexin arginine is a c-glycosylated flavone, and is found in various medicinal plants species such as Ficus deltoid and Spirodela polyrhiza.

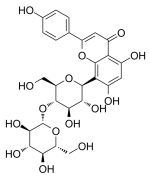


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin-4''-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5073

Vitexin-4''-O-glucoside is a kind of flavonoid fraction from the leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.

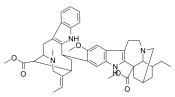


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Voacamine

Cat. No.: HY-N6932

Voacamine, an indole alkaloid, exhibits potent **cannabinoid CB1 receptor** antagonistic activity. Voacamine also inhibits **P-glycoprotein** (**P-gp**) action in multidrug-resistant tumor cells.

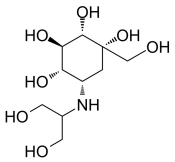


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Voglibose

Cat. No.: HY-B0025

Voglibose is an N-substituted derivative of valiolamine, excellent inhibitory activity against α-glucosidases and its action against hyperglycemia and various disorders caused by hyperglycemia.



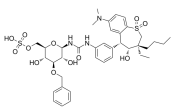
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Volixibat

(SHP626; LUM002)

Cat. No.: HY-101190

Volixibat (SHP626) is a highly selective, minimally absorbed, and competitive **apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT)** inhibitor. Volixibat has potential for treatment for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

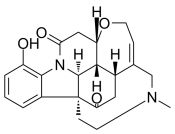


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vomicine

Cat. No.: HY-N2616

Vomicine, an alkaloid, shows antidiabetic activity.



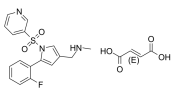
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vonoprazan Fumarate

(TAK-438)

Cat. No.: HY-15295

Vonoprazan Fumarate (TAK-438), a **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI), is a potent and orally active **potassium-competitive acid blocker (P-CAB)**, with antisecretory activity.

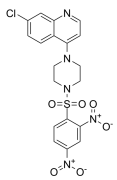


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

VR23

Cat. No.: HY-18741

VR23 is a small molecule that potently inhibits the activities of **trypsin-like proteasomes** (IC_{50}=1 nM), **chymotrypsin-like proteasomes** (IC_{50}=50-100 nM), and **caspase-like proteasomes** (IC_{50}=3 μM).

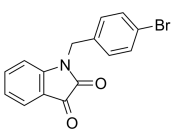


Purity: 95.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU0119498

Cat. No.: HY-114933

VU0119498 is a pan G_q **mAChR M1, M3, M5** positive allosteric modulator (PAM), with **EC_{50}**s of 6.04, 6.38, and 4.08 μM, respectively. VU0119498 has antidiabetic activity.



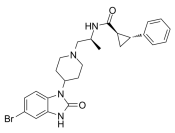
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU0359595

(CID-53361951; ML-270)

Cat. No.: HY-101293

VU0359595 (CID-53361951; ML-270) is a potent and selective pharmacological phospholipase D1 (**PLD1**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.7 nM. VU0359595 is >1700-fold selective for PLD1 over PLD2 (**IC_{50}** of 6.4 μM).

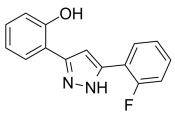


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU0420373

Cat. No.: HY-115658

VU0420373 is a potent **heme sensor system (HssRS)** activator with an **EC_{50}** of 10.7 μM and a **pEC_{50}** of 4.97. VU0420373 induces heme biosynthesis, and is toxic to fermenting S. aureus.

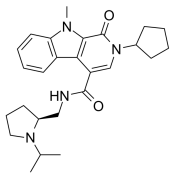


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU0453379

Cat. No.: HY-116819

VU0453379 is a highly selective and central nervous system (CNS) penetrant positive allosteric modulator (PAM) of **glucagon-like peptide-1R (GLP-1R)** with an **EC_{50}** of 1.3 μM.

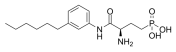


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

W146

Cat. No.: HY-101395

W146 is a selective antagonist of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1 (**S1PR1**) with an EC_{50} value of 398 nM.

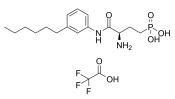


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

W146 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-101395A

W146 TFA is a selective antagonist of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1 (**S1PR1**) with an EC_{50} value of 398 nM.



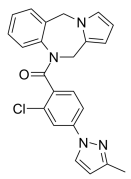
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WAY-151932

(VNA-932; WAY-VNA 932)

Cat. No.: HY-19381

WAY-151932 is a **vasopressin V_2-receptor** agonist with **IC_{50}** of 80.3 nM and 778 nM in human-V_2 binding and V_{1a} binding assay.

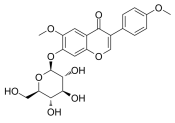


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Wistin

Cat. No.: HY-N9333

Wistin, isolated from Caragana sinica roots, is a **PPARα** and **PPARγ** agonist.



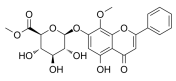
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wogonin 7-O-beta-D-glucuronide methyl ester

(Wogonoside methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-N7035

Wogonin 7-O-beta-D-glucuronide methyl ester is a natural compound isolated from Huanglian Jiedutang.

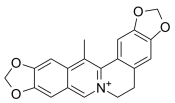


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Worenine

Cat. No.: HY-N1935

Worenine is isolated from Coptis chinensis. Worenine in rat shows dehydrogenization, hydrogenation, hydroxylation, and demethylene reactions in phase I metabolism. The phase II metabolism sulfation and glucuronidation reactions.



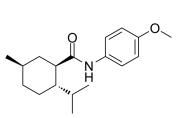
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

WS-12

(AR-15512; AVX-012)

Cat. No.: HY-108449

WS-12 (AR-15512) is an agonist of **TRPM8** with an **EC_{50}** of 39 nM.

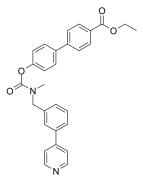


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

WWL113

Cat. No.: HY-110148

WWL113 is a selective and orally active **Ces3** and **Ces1f** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 120 nM and 100 nM for Ces3 and Ces1f, respectively. WWL113 appears to show excellent selectivity for the 60-kDa serine hydrolase (or hydrolases).

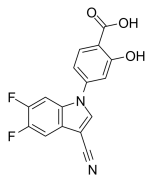


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthine oxidase-IN-1

(4-(3-Cyano-5,6-difluoroindol-1-yl)-2-hydroxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-U00288

Xanthine oxidase-IN-1 is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2008126898A1, page 68, compound example 3, with an IC_{50} of 6.5 nM.

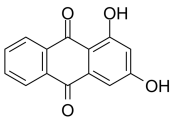


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthopurpurin

(Purpuroxanthin) Cat. No.: HY-N7619

Xanthopurpurin, an anthraquinone glycoside, isolated from the roots of Rubia akane, shows mainly strong inhibition of collagen-induced platelet aggregation.

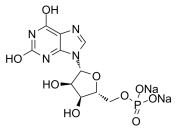


Purity: 97.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Xanthosine 5'-monophosphate sodium salt

(5'-Xanthylic acid sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-W008990

Xanthosine 5'-monophosphate sodium salt (5'-Xanthylic acid sodium salt) is an intermediate in purine metabolism. Xanthosine 5'-monophosphate sodium salt can be used for genetic code, nucleic acid structure, and DNA, RNA and protein synthesis research.

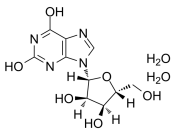


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Xanthosine dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W013803

Xanthosine dihydrate is a nucleoside derived from xanthine and ribose. Xanthosine dihydrate can increase mammary stem cell population and milk production in cattle and goats.

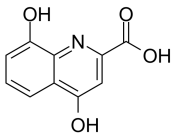


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthurenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014666

Xanthurenic acid is a putative endogenous **Group II metabotropic glutamate receptor** agonist, on sensory transmission in the thalamus.

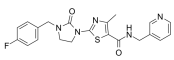


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

XEN723

Cat. No.: HY-100249

XEN723 is a novel and potent thiazolylimidazolidinone inhibitor of **Stearoyl-CoA Desaturase** (**SCD1**) with IC_{50}s of 45 and 524 nM in mouse and HepG2 cell, respectively.



Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Xenin

Cat. No.: HY-P0259

Xenin is a 25-amino acid peptide initially isolated from human gastric mucosa. Xenin is a gut hormone that can reduce food intake.

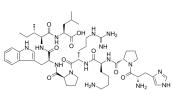
MLTKFETKSARVKGLSFHPKRPWIL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Xenin-8

Cat. No.: HY-P1257

Xenin-8, a C-terminal octapeptide, is a biologically active fragment of Xenin. Xenin is a 25-amino acid peptide of the neurotensin/xenopsin family. Xenin-8 stimulates basal insulin secretion and potentiates the insulin response to glucose in a dose-dependent manner (EC_{50}=0.16 nM).

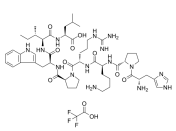


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xenin-8 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1257A

Xenin-8 TFA, a C-terminal octapeptide, is a biologically active fragment of Xenin. Xenin is a 25-amino acid peptide of the neurotensin/xenopsin family.

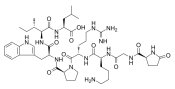


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xenopsin

Cat. No.: HY-P0253

Xenopsin, a neurotensin-like octapeptide from Xenopus laevis skin. Xenopsin is an inhibitor of Tetragastrin stimulated gastric acid secretion.

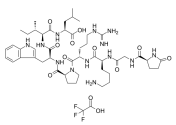


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Xenopsin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0253A

Xenopsin TFA, a neurotensin-like octapeptide from Xenopus laevis skin. Xenopsin TFA is an inhibitor of Tetragastrin stimulated gastric acid secretion.



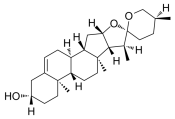
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yamogenin

(Neodiosgenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2078

Yamogenin (Neodiosgenin) is a diastereomer of diosgenin. Yamogenin (Neodiosgenin) antagonizes the activation of the liver X receptor (LXR) in luciferase ligand assay.

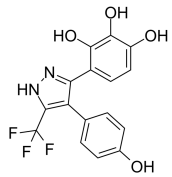


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

yGsy2p-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-131062

yGsy2p-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor for **yeast glycogen synthase 2 (yGsy2p)**. yGsy2p-IN-1 is a competitive **human glycogen synthase 1 (hGYS1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.75 μM and a K_i of 1.31 μM for wild-type hGYS1.

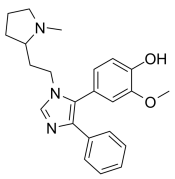


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

yGsy2p-IN-H23

Cat. No.: HY-131177

yGsy2p-IN-H23 is a potent and first-in-class inhibitor for **yeast glycogen synthase 2 (yGsy2p)** with an IC_{50} of 875 μM for human glycogen synthase 1 (hGYS1). yGsy2p-IN-H23 bounds within the uridine diphosphate glucose binding pocket of yGsy2p.

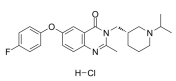


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YIL781 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13964A

YIL781 hydrochloride is a potent and orally active **ghrelin receptor (GHSR)** antagonist. YIL781 hydrochloride produces a greater improvement in glucose homeostasis in rats. YIL-781 hydrochloride inhibits the calcium response induced by ghrelin with pIC_{50} values of 7.90 and 8.27, respectively.

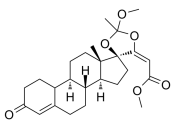


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

YK11

Cat. No.: HY-107480

YK11 is a partial agonist of **androgen receptor**, with osteogenic activity.

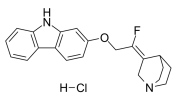


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YM-53601

Cat. No.: HY-100313A

YM-53601, a **squalene synthase** inhibitor, reduces plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels in vivo. YM-53601 inhibits squalene synthase derived from human hepatoma cells with an IC_{50} of 79 nM. Lipid-lowering agent.

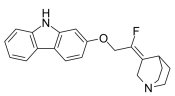


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YM-53601 free base

Cat. No.: HY-100313

YM-53601 free base, a **squalene synthase** inhibitor, reduces plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels in vivo. YM-53601 free base inhibits squalene synthase derived from human hepatoma cells with an IC_{50} of 79 nM. Lipid-lowering agent.

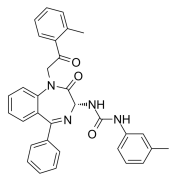


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YM022

Cat. No.: HY-103355

YM022 is a highly potent, selective and orally active **gastrin/cholecystokinin (CCK)-B receptor (CCK-BR)** antagonist. YM022 shows the K_i values of 68 pM and 63 nM for CCK-B and CCK-A receptor, respectively.

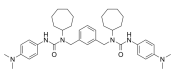


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

YM17E

Cat. No.: HY-101627

YM17E is an inhibitor of acyl CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase (**ACAT**), with IC_{50} of 44 nM in rabbit liver microsomes in vitro.

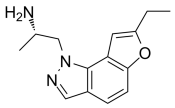


Purity: 97.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

YM348

Cat. No.: HY-100330

YM348 is a potent and orally active **5-HT_{2C} receptor** agonist, which shows a high affinity for cloned human **5-HT_{2C} receptor** (K_i: 0.89 nM).



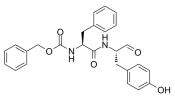
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-FY-CHO

(Z-Phe-Tyr-CHO)

Cat. No.: HY-128140

Z-FY-CHO (Z-Phe-Tyr-CHO) is a potent and specific **cathepsin L (CTSL)** inhibitor.



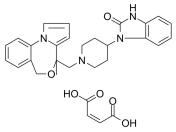
Purity: 96.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zaldaride maleate

(CGS-9343B; KW 5617)

Cat. No.: HY-105118A

Zaldaride maleate (CGS-9343B) is a potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of **calmodulin**. Zaldaride maleate (CGS-9343B) inhibits CaM (calmodulin)-stimulated cAMP phosphodiesterase activity, with an IC_{50} of 3.3 nM.



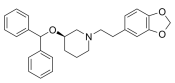
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Zamifenacin

(UK-76654)

Cat. No.: HY-123337

Zamifenacin (UK-76654) is a potent gut-selective **muscarinic M3 receptor** antagonist. Zamifenacin significantly reduces colonic motility in irritable bowel syndrome.



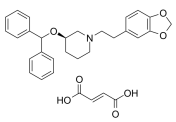
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zamifenacin fumarate

(UK-76654 fumarate)

Cat. No.: HY-107649

Zamifenacin fumarate (UK-76654 fumarate) is a potent gut-selective **muscarinic M3 receptor** antagonist. Zamifenacin significantly reduces colonic motility in irritable bowel syndrome.

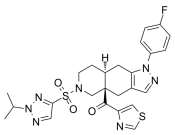


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zavacorilant

Cat. No.: HY-139556

Zavacorilant is capable of modulating **glucocorticoid receptor (GR)**.

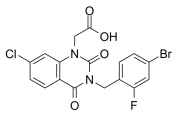


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zenarestat

Cat. No.: HY-116239

Zenarestat is a potent and orally active **aldose reductase** inhibitor. Zenarestat improves diabetic peripheral neuropathy in Zucker diabetic fatty rats.



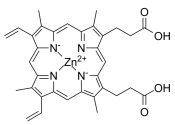
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zinc Protoporphyrin

(Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX; ZnPP; Zinc Protoporphyrin-9)

Cat. No.: HY-101193

Zinc Protoporphyrin (Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX) is an orally active and competitive **heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** inhibitor and markedly attenuates the protective effects of Phloroglucinol (PG) against H_2O_2.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Zinc sulfate heptahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N3025

Zinc sulfate heptahydrate is a hydrate that is the heptahydrate form of zinc sulfate. Zinc sulfate heptahydrate is a dietary supplement used for zinc deficiency and to prevent the condition in those at high risk.

$ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

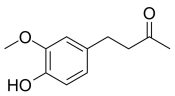
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 g, 50 g, 100 g

Zingerone

(Vanillylacetone; Gingerone)

Cat. No.: HY-14621

Zingerone (Vanillylacetone) is a nontoxic methoxyphenol isolated from Zingiber officinale, with potent anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antilipolytic, antidiarrhoeic, antispasmodic and anti-tumor properties.

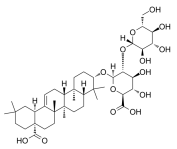


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Zingibroside R1

Cat. No.: HY-N6924

Zingibroside R1 is dammaranae-type triterpenoid saponin, isolated from rhizomes, taproots, and lateral roots of Panax japonicas C. A. Meyer, shows excellent anti-tumor effects as well as anti-angiogenic activity. Zingibroside R1 possesses some anti-**HIV-1** activity.

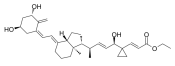


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ZK168281

Cat. No.: HY-12407

ZK168281 is a 25-carboxylic ester 1α,25(OH)$_2$D$_3$ analog and a pure **VDR** antagonist with a K_d value of 0.1 nM. ZK168281 is an effective inhibitor of the coactivator (CoA) interaction of its receptor.

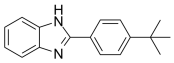


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

ZLN005

Cat. No.: HY-17538

ZLN005 is a potent activator of **peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-γ coactivator-1α (PGC-1α)**.

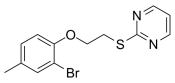


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ZLN024

Cat. No.: HY-16708

ZLN024 is an **AMPK** allosteric activator. ZLN024 directly activates recombinant AMPK α1β1γ1, AMPK α2β1γ1, AMPK α1β2γ1 and AMPK α2β2γ1 heterotrimer with EC_{50}s of 0.42 μM, 0.95 μM, 1.1 μM and 0.13 μM, respectively.

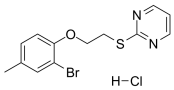


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZLN024 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16708A

ZLN024 hydrochloride is an **AMPK** allosteric activator. ZLN024 directly activates recombinant AMPK α1β1γ1, AMPK α2β1γ1, AMPK α1β2γ1 and AMPK α2β2γ1 heterotrimer with EC_{50}s of 0.42 μM, 0.95 μM, 1.1 μM and 0.13 μM, respectively.



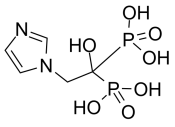
Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Zoledronic Acid

(Zoledronate; CGP 42446; CGP42446A; ZOL 446)

Cat. No.: HY-13777

Zoledronic Acid (Zoledronate) is a third-generation bisphosphonate (BP), with potent anti-resorptive activity. Zoledronic Acid inhibits the differentiation and apoptosis of osteoclasts. Zoledronic Acid also has anti-cancer effects.



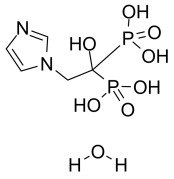
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zoledronic acid monohydrate

(Zoledronate monohydrate; CGP 42446 monohydrate; CGP42446A monohydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-13777A

Zoledronic acid monohydrate (Zoledronate monohydrate) is a third-generation bisphosphonate (BP), with potent anti-resorptive activity. Zoledronic acid monohydrate inhibits the differentiation and apoptosis of osteoclasts.



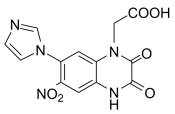
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Zonampanel

(YM 872)

Cat. No.: HY-15072

Zonampanel (YM 872) is a selective antagonist of the glutamate receptor subtype, α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid **(AMPA) receptor**.



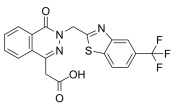
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zopolrestat

(CP73850)

Cat. No.: HY-19687

Zopolrestat (CP73850) is a potent, orally active **aldose reductase (AR)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.1 nM. Zopolrestat is used for the research of diabetic complications.

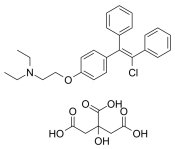


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zuclomiphene citrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1617A

Zuclomiphene citrate is a cis isomer of Clomiphene citrate. Zuclomiphene citrate has an antiestrogenic effect and can inhibit the secretion of luteinizing hormone (LH) more than the trans isomer. Zuclomiphene citrate is also an orally active hypocholesterolemic agent.

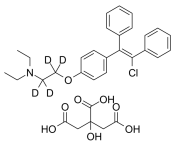


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Zuclomiphene D4 citrate

Cat. No.: HY-B1617AS

Zuclomiphene D4 citrate is a deuterium labeled Zuclomiphene citrate. Zuclomiphene citrate has an antiestrogenic effect and can inhibit the secretion of luteinizing hormone (LH) more than the trans isomer. Zuclomiphene citrate is also an orally active hypocholesterolemic agent.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

[Ala17]-MCH

Cat. No.: HY-P1204

[Ala17]-MCH, a MCH analogue (HY-P1525A), is a selective ligand for **$MCHR_1$** (K_i=0.16 nM) over $MCHR_2$ (K_i=34 nM). [Eu^{3+} chelate-labeled [Ala17]-MCH shows high affnity for $MCHR_1$ (K_d=0.37 nM) while has little demonstrable binding affnity for $MCHR_2$.

Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Ala17]-MCH TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1204A

[Ala17]-MCH TFA, a MCH analogue (HY-P1525A), is a selective ligand for **$MCHR_1$** (K_i=0.16 nM) over $MCHR_2$ (K_i=34 nM). [Eu^{3+} chelate-labeled [Ala17]-MCH shows high affnity for $MCHR_1$ (K_d=0.37 nM) while has little demonstrable binding affnity for $MCHR_2$.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[D-Arg25]-Neuropeptide Y (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P0198B

[D-Arg25]-Neuropeptide Y (human) ([D-Arg25] NPY) is a **Y_1 receptor** selective agonist. Neuropeptide Y (human) is involved in Alzheimer's disease (AD) and protects rat cortical neurons against β-Amyloid toxicity.
.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Des-His1,Glu9]-Glucagon amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1143

[Des-His1,Glu9]-Glucagon amide is a potent and peptide antagonist of the **glucagon receptor**, with a **pA_2** of 7.2. [Des-His1,Glu9]-Glucagon amide is potentially useful in the study of the pathogenesis of diabetes.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Des-His1,Glu9]-Glucagon amide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1143A

[Des-His1,Glu9]-Glucagon amide TFA is a potent and peptide antagonist of the **glucagon receptor**, with a **pA_2** of 7.2. [Des-His1,Glu9]-Glucagon amide TFA is potentially useful in the study of the pathogenesis of diabetes.

Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

[pTyr1146][pTyr1150][pTyr1151]Insulin Receptor (1142-1153)

Cat. No.: HY-P1776

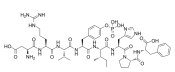
[pTyr1146][pTyr1150][pTyr1151]Insulin Receptor (1142-1153) binds to insulin and can be used as insulin receptor tyrosine kinase substrates.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Tyr(P)4] Angiotensin II

Cat. No.: HY-P2563

[Tyr(P)4] Angiotensin II is a peptide that has multiple effects on vascular smooth muscle, including contraction of normal arteries and hypertrophy or hyperplasia of cultured cells or diseased vessels.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

{Val1}-Exendin-3/4

Cat. No.: HY-P1225

{Val1}-Exendin-3/4 is the first N-terminal 1-28 residues of Exendin-4 peptide.

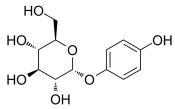
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

α-Arbutin

(4-Hydroxyphenyl α-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3002

α-Arbutin (4-Hydroxyphenyl α-D-glucopyranoside) is emerging as popular and effective skin whiteners, acting as **tyrosinase** inhibitor.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-CGRP, rat

Cat. No.: HY-P0203

α-CGRP, rat, a neuropeptide (calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)), is a potent vasodilator, with the potential in cardiovascular, pro-inflammatory and metabolic studies.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-CGRP, rat TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0203A

α-CGRP, rat TFA, a neuropeptide (calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP)), is a potent vasodilator, with the potential in cardiovascular, pro-inflammatory and metabolic studies.

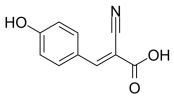
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid

(α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamate)

Cat. No.: HY-107641

α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid (α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamate) is a potent and non-competitive inhibitor of **monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs)**. α-Cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid inhibits mitochondrial pyruvate transporter with a K_i of 6.3 μM.

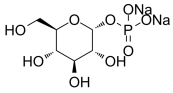


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 250 mg

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium

Cat. No.: HY-128747

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.

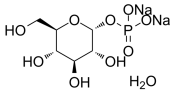


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-128747A

α-D-Glucose-1-phosphate disodium hydrate is used as a starting material for synthesis of glucuronic acid.



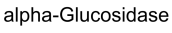
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Glucosidase

(α-D-Glucosidase)

Cat. No.: HY-P2802

α-Glucosidase (α-D-Glucosidase), a carbohydrate hydrolyzing enzyme, catalyzes the liberation of α-glucose from the non-reducing end of the substrate. α-Glucosidase can facilitate the absorption of glucose by the small intestine.

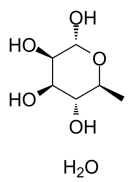


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 U, 500 U

α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0642

α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is a component of the plant cell wall pectic polysaccharides rhamnogalacturonan I and rhamnogalacturonan II. α-L-Rhamnose monohydrate is also a component of bacterial polysaccharides where it plays an important role in pathogenicity.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

α-MSH

(α-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone)

Cat. No.: HY-P0252

α-MSH (α-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone), an endogenous neuropeptide, is an endogenous **melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R)** agonist with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities. α-MSH is a post-translational derivative of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC).

Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

α-MSH TFA

(α-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0252A

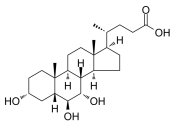
α-MSH (α-Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone) TFA, an endogenous neuropeptide, is an endogenous **melanocortin receptor 4 (MC4R)** agonist with anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activities. α-MSH TFA is a post-translational derivative of pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC).

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

α-Muricholic acid

Cat. No.: HY-115433

α-Muricholic acid is the most abundant primary bile acid in rodents.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Pyridone

(Pyridin-2-one; α-Hydroxypyridine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0191

α-Pyridone is an endogenous metabolite.

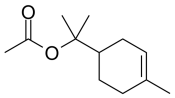
Pyridin-2(1H)-one

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

α-Terpinyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7136

α-Terpinyl acetate is a monoterpene ester isolated from Laurus nobilis L. essential oil. α-Terpinyl acetate is a competitive **P450 2B6** substrate which binding to the active site of P450 2B6 with a K_d value of 5.4 μM.



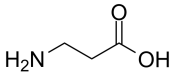
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Alanine

(2-Carboxyethylamine; 3-Aminopropanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0230

β-Alanine is a non-essential amino acid that is shown to be metabolized into carnosine, which functions as an intracellular buffer.



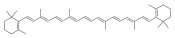
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

β-Carotene

(Provitamin A; beta-Carotene)

Cat. No.: HY-N0411

β-Carotene (Provitamin A), a carotenoid compound, is a naturally-occurring vitamin A precursor. β-Carotene is a modulator of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**, with antioxidant and antiinflammatory activities.

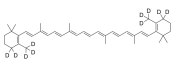


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Carotene-d10

Cat. No.: HY-N0411S

β-Carotene-d10 (Provitamin A-d1) is the deuterium labeled β-Carotene. β-Carotene (Provitamin A), a carotenoid compound, is a naturally-occurring vitamin A precursor. β-Carotene is a modulator of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**, with antioxidant and antiinflammatory activities.

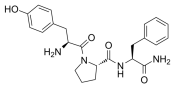


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Casomorphin (1-3), amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1864

β-Casomorphin (1-3), amide is a peptide fragment of β-Casomorphin with 3 amino acid.

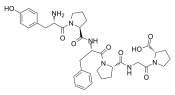


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Casomorphin (1-6), bovine

Cat. No.: HY-P1865

β-Casomorphin (1-6), bovine is a opioid-like bioactive peptide of β-Casomorphin.



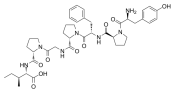
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Casomorphin, bovine

(β-Casomorphin-7 (bovine); Bovine β-casomorphin-7)

Cat. No.: HY-P0179

β-Casomorphin, bovine (β-Casomorphin-7 (bovine)) is a **opioid** peptide with an IC_{50} of 14 μM in an Opioid receptors binding assay.

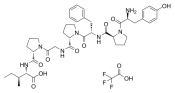


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

β-Casomorphin, bovine TFA (β-Casomorphin-7 (bovine) (TFA); Bovine β-casomorphin-7 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0179A

β-Casomorphin, bovine TFA (β-Casomorphin-7 (bovine) TFA) is a **opioid** peptide with an IC_{50} of 14 μM in an Opioid receptors binding assay.



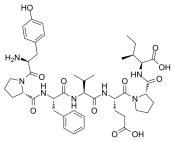
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

β-Casomorphin, human

(Human β-casomorphin 7)

Cat. No.: HY-P1481

is an opioid peptide, acts as an agonist of **opioid receptor**.



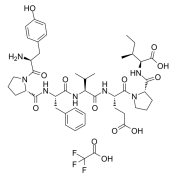
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

β-Casomorphin, human TFA

(Human β-casomorphin 7 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1481A

β-Casomorphin, human TFA (Human β-casomorphin 7 TFA) is an opioid peptide, acts as an agonist of **opioid receptor**.

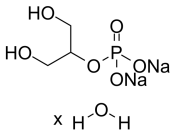


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Glycerophosphate disodium salt hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-126304

β-Glycerophosphate disodium salt hydrate, an endogenous metabolite, is a **phosphatase** inhibitor.

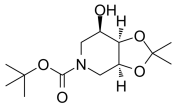


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

β-glycosidase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135670A

β-glycosidase-IN-1 (Compound 33) is a piperidine derivative and a **β-glycosidase** inhibitor. β-glycosidase-IN-1 has hypoglycemic activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human

(Beta-MSH (1-22) (human))

Cat. No.: HY-P1504

β-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human, a 22-residue peptide, acts as an endogenous **melanocortin-4 receptor** (**MC4-R**) agonist.

AEKKDEGPYRMEHFRWGSPPKD

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human TFA

(Beta-MSH (1-22) (human) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1504A

β-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), human TFA, a 22-residue peptide, acts as an endogenous **melanocortin-4 receptor** (**MC4-R**) agonist.

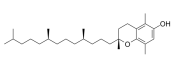
AEKKDEGPYRMEHFRWGSPPKD (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Tocopherol

Cat. No.: HY-133680

β-Tocopherol is an analogue of vitamin E, exhibits antioxidant properties. β-Tocopherol can inhibit **tyrosinase** activity and melanin synthesis. β-Tocopherol also can prevent the inhibition of cell growth and of PKC activity caused by d-alpha-tocopherol.

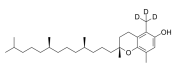


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Tocopherol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-113068S

β-Tocopherol-d3 is the deuterium labeled β-Tocopherol. β-Tocopherol is an analogue of vitamin E, exhibits antioxidant properties. β-Tocopherol can inhibit **tyrosinase** activity and melanin synthesis.

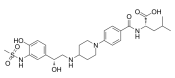


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

β3-AR agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-U00391

β_3-AR agonist 2 is a potent and selective **β_3-adrenergic receptor** (**β_3-AR**) agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 8 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

γ-1-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1531

γ-1-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH), amide is a 11-amino acid peptide. γ-1-Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH) regulates sodium (Na^+) balance and blood pressure through activation of the **melanocortin receptor 3** (**MC3-R**).

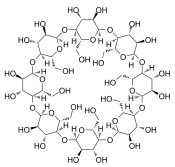
YVMGHFRWDRF-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

γ-Cyclodextrin

Cat. No.: HY-W040040

γ-Cyclodextrin is an endogenous metabolite.

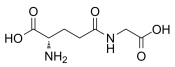


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

γ-Glu-Gly

Cat. No.: HY-P3280

γ-Glu-Gly, a γ-glutamyl dipeptide, is a human lipid metabolite.γ-Glu-Gly has a similar structure to GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid) and can act as an antagonist of excitatory amino acids.

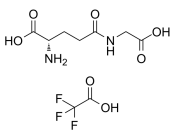


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glu-Gly TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3280A

γ-Glu-Gly TFA, a γ-glutamyl dipeptide, is a human lipid metabolite.γ-Glu-Gly TFA has a similar structure to GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid) and can act as an antagonist of excitatory amino acids.



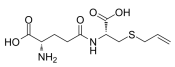
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

γ-Glutamyl-S-allylcysteine

(L-γ-Glutamyl-(S)-Allyl-Cysteine)

Cat. No.: HY-N9413

γ-Glutamyl-S-allylcysteine (L-γ-Glutamyl-(S)-Allyl-Cysteine) is a naturally occurring organosulfur compound found in garlic. γ-Glutamyl-S-allylcysteine has antiglycative effect and shows radical-scavenging and metal-chelating capacities.

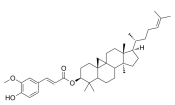


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

γ-Oryzanol

Cat. No.: HY-B2194

γ-Oryzanol is a potent **DNA methyltransferases** (**DNMTs**) inhibitor in the striatum of mice. γ-Oryzanol significantly inhibits the activities of **DNMT1** (IC_{50}=3.2 μM), **DNMT3a** (IC_{50}=22.3 μM).

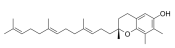


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

γ-Tocotrienol

Cat. No.: HY-108694

γ-Tocotrienol is an active form of vitamin E.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg