Others

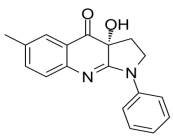
There are a number of inhibitors, agonists, and antagonists which we cannot make precise classification because the research area is still unknown.

Others Inhibitors & Modulators

(+)-Blebbistatin

Cat. No.: HY-107657

(+)-Blebbistatin is the inactive enantiomer of (–)-Blebbistatin. (–)-Blebbistatin is a selective inhibitor of myosin II ATPase.

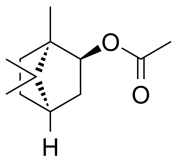


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Bornyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-B1918

(+)-Bornyl acetate is found in pichtae essential oil (Siberian fir needle oil). (+)-Bornyl acetate has a stronger inhibitory effect on root growth of Arabidopsis seedlings.



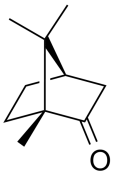
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Camphor

(D-(+)-Camphor; (1R)-(+)-Camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-B1173

(+)-Camphor is an ingredient in cooking, and as an embalming fluid for medicinal purposes,.

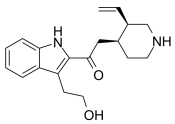


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(+)-Cinchonaminone

Cat. No.: HY-139647

(+)-Cinchonaminone shows **monoamine oxidase (MAO)** inhibitory activity.

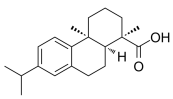


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Dehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2546

(+)-Dehydroabietic acid is a diterpenoid. (+)-Dehydroabietic acid can be used for the acrylamide Hydrogel synthesis.



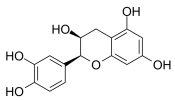
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(+)-Epicatechin

(Dexepicatechin; (+)-Epicatechol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0001A

(+)-Epicatechin (Dexepicatechin) is a catechin and a polyphenol, with antioxidant activities.

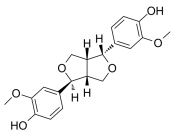


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Epipinoresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N7534

(+)-Epipinoresinol is a lignan compound. CYP81Q3 specifically catalyzes methylenedioxy bridge (MDB) formation in (+)-Epipinoresinol to produce (+)-Pluviatilol.

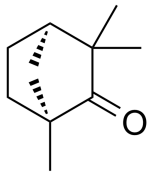


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Fenchone

Cat. No.: HY-W015580

(+)-Fenchone exists in fennel seed oil (Foenicufum vulgare Mill.) and in the oil of Lavandula stoechas. Fenchone is used as a flavor in foods and in perfumery.

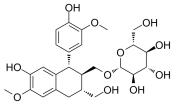


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Isolariciresinol 9'-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0951

(+)-Isolariciresinol monoglucoside ((+)-Isolariciresinol 9'-O-glucoside) is a lignan glycoside isolated from several plants.

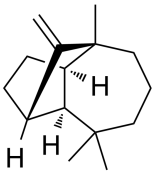


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Longifolene

Cat. No.: HY-N6662

(+)-Longifolene is a sesquiterpenoid and a metabolite in rabbits. (+)-Longifolen is converted to primary, secondary or tertiary alcohols in rabbits, among which the primary alcohol is predominant.



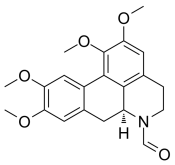
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

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

(+)-N-Formylnorglaucine

Cat. No.: HY-N9355

(+)-N-Formylnorglaucine is an aporphine alkaloid isolated from the leaves of Unonopsis stipitata. (+)-N-Formylnorglaucine contains a formyl group linked to the heterocyclic nitrogen.

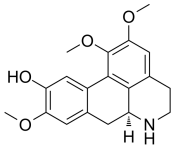


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Norlirioferine

Cat. No.: HY-N9394

(+)-Norlirioferine is an alkaloid compound. (+)-Norlirioferine inhibits the cell growth of macrophages and VERO cells.

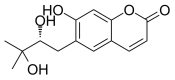


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(+)-Peusedanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6063

(+)-Peusedanol is a coumarin isolated from Peucedanumjaponicum.

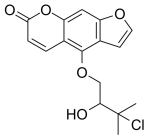


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(+)-Saxalin

Cat. No.: HY-N9354A

(+)-Saxalin is a furanocoumarin that can be found in Harbouria trachypleura.



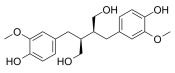
Rotation (+)

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

(+)-Secoisolariciresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N8172

(+)-Secoisolariciresinol, a lignan compound, is a (+)-enantiomer of Secoisolariciresinol.



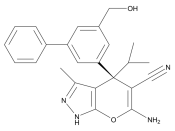
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(+)-SHIN1

((+)-RZ-2994)

Cat. No.: HY-112066A

(+)-SHIN1 ((+)-RZ-2994) is an active (+) enantiomer of SHIN1.

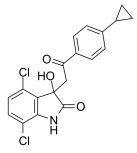


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(+)-TK216

Cat. No.: HY-122903B

(+)-TK216 is an enantiomer of TK216 (HY-122903). TK216 is an orally active and potent E26 transformation specific (ETS) inhibitor.



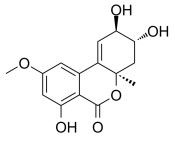
Rotation (+)

Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Altenuene

Cat. No.: HY-N6713

(-)-Altenuene is a heptaketide isolated from an endolichenic fungal strain Nigrospora sphaerica.



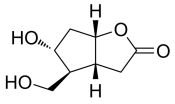
Rotation (-)

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

(-)-Corey lactone diol

Cat. No.: HY-W008393

(-)-Corey lactone diol is a reduced version of corey aldehyde. A building block in the chemical synthesis.

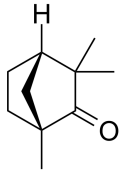


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Fenchone

Cat. No.: HY-N5132

(-)-Fenchone, a bicyclic monoterpene, is widely distributed in plants and found in essential oils from Thuja occidentalis.



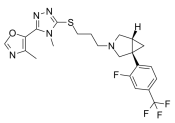
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(-)-GSK598809

(1S,5R-GSK598809)

Cat. No.: HY-19654B

(-)-GSK598809 is an isomer of GSK598809. GSK598809 is a potent and selective dopamine D3 Receptor **(DRD3)** antagonist.

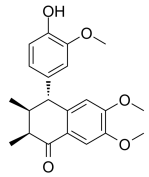


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Holostyligone

Cat. No.: HY-N2987

(-)-Holostyligone is an aryltetralone lignan from Holostylis reniformis Duch.

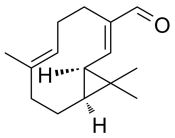


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Isobicyclogermacrenal

Cat. No.: HY-N8138

(-)-Isobicyclogermacrenal is a natural sesquiterpene hydrocarbon.



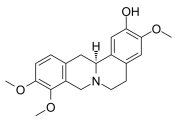
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Isocorypalmine

(Tetrahydrocolumbamine; (S)-Tetrahydrocolumbamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0927

(-)-Isocorypalmine (Tetrahydrocolumbamine), isolated from the crude base fraction of Corydalis chaerophylla, is a **dopamine receptor** ligand. Recombinant CYP719A21 displays strict substrate specificity and high affinity (K_m=4.63 ± 0.71 μM) for (-)-Isocorypalmine.

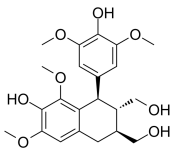


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Lyoniresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3349A

(-)-Lyoniresinol is a lignan isolated from the Tarenna attenuata with antioxidant activities. (-)-Lyoniresinol has radical scavenging activities against DPPH with an IC_{50} of 82.4 μM.

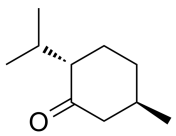


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Menthone

Cat. No.: HY-N7916

(-)-Menthone is a monoterpene component of the essential oil of maturing peppermint. (+)-Neomenthyl-β-d-glucoside is a metabolite of (-)-Menthone.

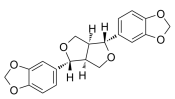


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Sesamin

Cat. No.: HY-N0121A

(-)-Sesamin isolated from Asarum forbesii Maxim, is an isomer of Sesamin. Sesamin is a potent and selective delta 5 desaturase inhibitor in polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis.



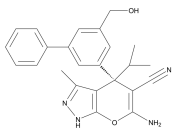
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-SHIN1

((-)-RZ-2994)

Cat. No.: HY-112066B

(-)-SHIN1 ((-)-RZ-2994) is an inactive (−) enantiomer of SHIN1.



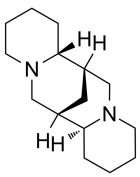
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Sparteine

((-)-Lupinidine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012185

(-)-Sparteine is a natural alkaloid isolated from beans.

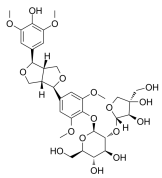


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0338

(-)-Syringaresnol-4-O-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside is isolated from the bark of Albizzia myriophylla.



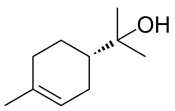
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(-)-α-Terpineol

((S)-α-Terpineol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1467

(-)-α-Terpineol ((S)-α-Terpineol), a monoterpene compound, is one of important aroma compounds in white wines.

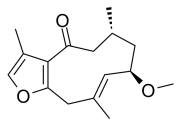


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(1(10)E,2R*,4R*)-2-Methoxy-8,12-epoxygermacra-1(10),7,11-trien-6-one

Cat. No.: HY-N8127

(1(10)E,2R*,4R*)-2-Methoxy-8,12-epoxygermacra-1(10),7,11-trien-6-one (compound 6) is a sesquiterpene.



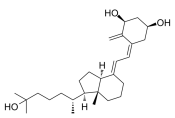
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(1S)-Calcitriol

(1α,25-Dihydroxy-3-epi-vitamin-D3)

Cat. No.: HY-10002A

(1S)-Calcitriol (1α,25-Dihydroxy-3-epi-vitamin-D3) is a natural metabolite of 1α,25-dihydroxyvitamin D_3 (1α,25$(OH)_2D_3$). (1S)-Calcitriol exhibits potent vitamin D receptor (VDR)-mediated actions such as inhibition of keratinocyte growth or suppression of parathyroid hormone secretion.



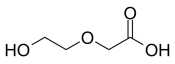
Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2-Hydroxyethoxy)acetic acid

(β-hydroxyethoxyacetic acid; HEAA)

Cat. No.: HY-134611

(2-Hydroxyethoxy)acetic acid (β-hydroxyethoxyacetic acid) is the main urinary metabolite of 1,4-Dioxane. (2-Hydroxyethoxy)acetic acid is a reliable and sensitive shortterm biomarker in urine.



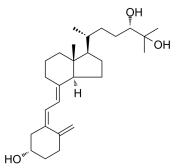
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(24S)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3

((24S)-24,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol)

Cat. No.: HY-15439

(24S)-24,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 ((24S)-24,25-Dihydroxycholecalciferol) is an inactive form of vitamin D3 which undergoes various levels of hydroxylation to form active vitamin D3 analogs.

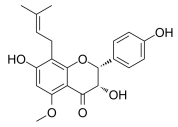


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2R)-3α,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N5143

(2R)-3α,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone is isolated from the roots of Sophora flavescens.

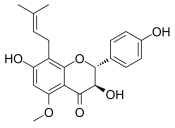


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2R,3R)-3,7-Dihydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-methoxy-8-(3-methylbut-2-en-1-yl)chroman-4-one

Cat. No.: HY-N2296

(2R,3R)-3,7,4'-Trihydroxy-5-methoxy-8-prenylflavanone can be used in a flame retardant for transparent polycarbonate products or in elevator illumination devices research.

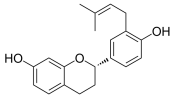


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2S)-7,4'-Dihydroxy-3'-prenylflavan

Cat. No.: HY-N2738

(2S)-7,4'-Dihydroxy-3'-prenylflavan is a natural product.

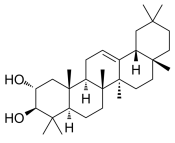


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(2α,3β)-Olean-12-ene-2,3-diol

Cat. No.: HY-N9345

(2α,3β)-Olean-12-ene-2,3-diol (Compound 3) is a triterpenoid with lupane, oleanane, and ursane skeleton.

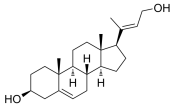


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(3β,20E)-24-Norchola-5,20(22)-diene-3,23-diol

Cat. No.: HY-115365

(3β,20E)-24-Norchola-5,20(22)-diene-3,23-diol is a steroid-based allylic alcohol.

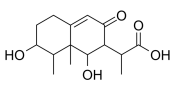


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(3ξ,4ξ,5ξ,6ξ,7ξ,11ξ)-3,6-Dihydroxy-8-oxo-9-eremophilene-12-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N10126

(3ξ,4ξ,5ξ,6ξ,7ξ,11ξ)-3,6-Dihydroxy-8-oxo-9-eremophilene-12-oic acid is a new phytotoxin of Alternaria alternata ssp. tenuissima isolates associated with fruit spots on apple.

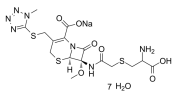


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(6R,7S)-Cefminox sodium heptahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-107330

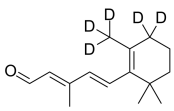
(6R,7S)-Cefminox sodium heptahydrate is an isomer of Cefminox sodium heptahydrate. Cefminox sodium heptahydrate is a β-lactam cephalosporin antibiotic, which exhibits a broad spectrum of antibacterial activity.



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

(7E,9E)-β-Ionylideneacetaldehyde-d5

Cat. No.: HY-35094S

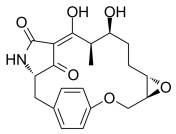


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

(9S)-Macrocidin B

Cat. No.: HY-N10061

(9S)-Macrocidin B shows a weaker herbicidal effect than macrocidin A.



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

(Arg)9, FAM-labeled

Cat. No.: HY-P2500

(Arg)9, FAM-labeled, a cell-penetrating peptide (CPP), is a nona-arginine (ARG) with FAM label. CPPs have emerged as powerful tools for delivering bioactive cargoes into the cytosol of intact cells.

FAM-RRRRRRRRR

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

(Cys47)-HIV-1 tat Protein (47-57)

Cat. No.: HY-P2493

(Cys47)-HIV-1 tat Protein (47-57) has membrane translocation function and can be used to derivatize the surface of magnetic pharmaceuticals and substantially facilitated their uptake into target cells.

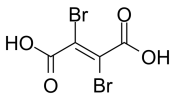
CGRKKRRQRRR

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

(E)-2,3-Dibromo-2-butenedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133655

(E)-2,3-Dibromo-2-butenedioic acid is one of brominated haloacids, which are the drinking water disinfection byproducts (DBPs).

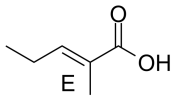


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-2-Methyl-2-pentenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010533

(E)-2-Methyl-2-pentenoic acid is the component can be used to synthesize the cytotoxic natural product Lactimidomycin.

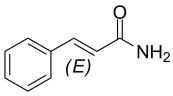


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

(E)-Cinnamamide

Cat. No.: HY-W067479

(E)-Cinnamamide, the less active isomer of Cinnamamide. Cinnamamide, a derivative of the plant secondary compound Cinnamic acid. Cinnamamide is effective as a non-lethal chemical repellent suitable for reducing avian pest damage.



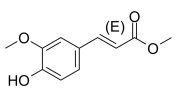
Purity: 95.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid methyl ester

(Methyl (E)-ferulate)

Cat. No.: HY-W018643A

(E)-Ferulic acid methyl ester (Methyl (E)-ferulate) exhibits strong DPPH and ABTS^{+} radical scavenging activities.

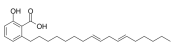


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E/Z)-Ginkgolic acid C17:2

Cat. No.: HY-N7961

(E/Z)-Ginkgolic acid C17:2, isolated from Ginkgo biloba, can bind with human **dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)** tightly.

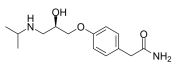


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(+)-Atenolol

Cat. No.: HY-B2111

(R)-(+)-Atenolol is the less active enantiomer of the (R,S)-atenolol. (R,S)-atenolol is a β-adrenergic receptor antagonist.



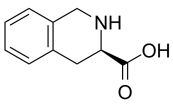
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(R)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-isoquinolinecarboxylic acid

(D-phenylalanine analogue)

Cat. No.: HY-13987

(R)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-3-isoquinolinecarboxylic acid is a constrained Phe analogue which can fold into a beta-bend and a helical structure, and to adopt a preferred side-chain disposition in the peptide.

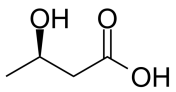


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid ((R)-(-)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid; (R)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W051723

(R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid is a metabolite, and converted from acetoacetic acid catalyzed by 3-hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase. (R)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid has applications as a nutrition source and as a precursor for vitamins, antibiotics and pheromones.

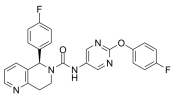


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(R)-BAY-899

Cat. No.: HY-130248B

(R)-BAY-899 is the R-enantiomer of BAY-899. BAY-899 is an orally active and selective luteinizing hormone receptor (LH-R) antagonist with IC50s of 185 nM and 46nM for hLH (human LH) and rLH (rat LH), respectively.

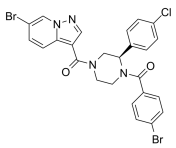


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-eIF4A3-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-43913

(R)-eIF4A3-IN-2 is a less active enantiomer of eIF4A3-IN-2. eIF4A3-IN-2 is a highly selective and noncompetitive eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-3 **(eIF4A3)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 110 nM.

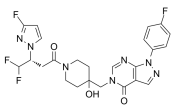


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-FT671

Cat. No.: HY-107985A

(R)-FT671 is the R-isomer of FT671. FT671 is a potent, non-covalent and selective **USP7** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 52 nM and binds to the USP7 catalytic domain with a K_d of 65 nM.



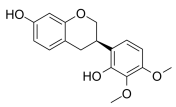
Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-Isomucronulatol

((-)-Isomucronulatol; 2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2495A

(R)-Isomucronulatol is a natural flavonoid that could be isolated from the seeds of sphaerophysa salsula.



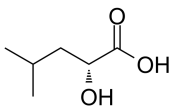
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Leucic acid

(D-α-Hydroxyisocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-30216

(R)-Leucic acid is an amino acid metabolite.

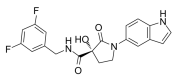


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(R)-M8891

Cat. No.: HY-133016A

(R)-M8891 (compound R-9) is a less active isomer of M8891. M8891 is an orally active, reversible and brain penetrant Methionine Aminopeptidase-2 (MetAP-2) inhibitor.



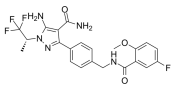
Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(R)-Pirtobrutinib

((R)-LOXO-305)

Cat. No.: HY-131328A

(R)-Pirtobrutinib ((R)-LOXO-305) is a less active enantiomer of Pirtobrutinib. Pirtobrutinib (LOXO-305), a highly selective and non-covalent next generation BTK inhibitor, inhibits diverse BTK C481 substitution mutations.

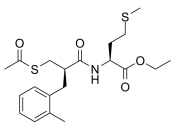


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-SCH 42495

Cat. No.: HY-101682B

(R)-SCH 42495 is the less active enantiomer of SCH 42495. SCH 42495 is an orally active neutral metalloendopeptidase (NEP) inhibitor with antihypertensive effect. SCH 42495 is the orally active ethylester prodrug of SCH 42354.



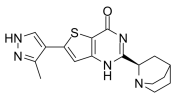
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-Simurosertib

((R)-TAK-931)

Cat. No.: HY-100888A

(R)-Simurosertib ((R)-TAK-931) is the (R)-enantiomer of Simurosertib. Simurosertib (TAK-931) is an orally active, selective and ATP-competitive **cell division cycle 7 (CDC7)** kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of <0.3 nM .



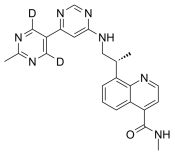
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

(R)-VX-984

((R)-M9831)

Cat. No.: HY-19939S2

(R)-VX-984 ((R)-M9831) is the (R)-enantiomer of VX-984. VX-984 is a potent DNA-PK inhibitor.



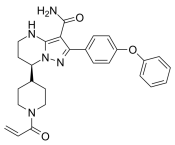
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(R)-Zanubrutinib

((R)-BGB-3111)

Cat. No.: HY-101474B

(R)-Zanubrutinib is the R enantiomer of Zanubrutinib. Zanubrutinib is a selective Bruton tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitor.

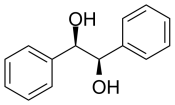


Purity: 97.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R,R)-(+)-Hydrobenzoin

Cat. No.: HY-59125

(R,R)-(+)-Hydrobenzoin is a organocatalysts.

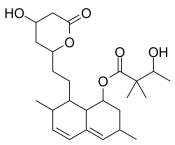


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(Rac)-3′-Hydroxy simvastatin

Cat. No.: HY-136345

(Rac)-3′-Hydroxy simvastatin is a metabolite of Simvastatin. Simvastatin is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a K_i of 0.2 nM.

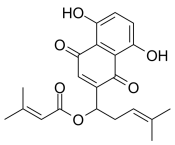


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Arnebin 1 ((Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin; (Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5112

(Rac)-Arnebin 1 ((Rac)-β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin) is the racemate of β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin and/or β,β-Dimethylacrylshikonin.

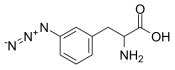


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Azide-phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-103700B

(Rac)-Azide-phenylalanine is a racemate of Azide-phenylalanine. Azide-phenylalanine is a phenylalanine derivative and a non-natural amino acid. Azide-phenylalanine can be site-specifically incorporated into proteins and used to label proteins.



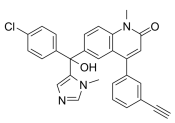
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-CP-609754

((Rac)-LNK-754; (Rac)-OSI-754)

Cat. No.: HY-U00401

(Rac)-CP-609754 is the racemate of CP-609754. CP-609754 is a farnesyltransferase inhibitor, used for the treatment of cancer and Alzheimer's disease.



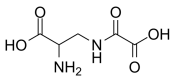
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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

(Rac)-Dencichine

((Rac)-Dencichin; (Rac)-ODAP) Cat. No.: HY-N6030

(Rac)-Dencichine ((Rac)-Dencichin) is the racemate of Dencichin. Dencichin is a non-protein amino acid originally extracted from Panax notoginseng, and can inhibit HIF-prolyl hydroxylase-2 (PHD-2) activity.

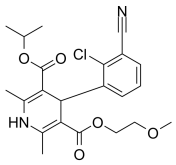


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(Rac)-MEM 1003

Cat. No.: HY-121604

(Rac)-MEM 1003 is the racemate of MEM 1003. MEM 1003, a dihydropyridine compound, is a potent L-type Ca^{2+} channel antagonist and has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research.

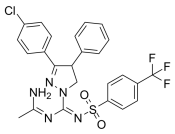


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-MRI-1867

Cat. No.: HY-141411

(Rac)-MRI-1867 (compound 6b) is a **cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB_1R)/iNOS** antagonist, with a K_i of 5.7 nM for CB_1R. (Rac)-MRI-1867 is potential for the research of liver fibrosis.

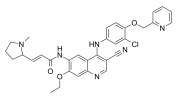


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(Rac)-Pyrotinib

((Rac)-SHR-1258) Cat. No.: HY-104065A

(Rac)-Pyrotinib ((Rac)-SHR-1258) is the racemate of Pyrotinib. Pyrotinib is a potent and selective EGFR/HER2 dual inhibitor.

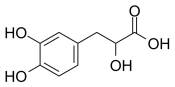


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

(Rac)-Salvianic acid A

((Rac)-Danshensu) Cat. No.: HY-113145

(Rac)-Salvianic acid A ((Rac)-Danshensu), a phenolic acids, is an efficient radical scavenger and antioxidant.

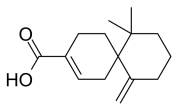


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-β-Chamigrenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7606

(Rac)-β-Chamigrenic acid is a racemate of β-Chamigrenic acid. β-Chamigrenic acid is a sesquiterpenoid isolated from S.chinensis.

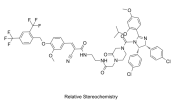


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(rel)-PROTAC ERRα Degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-128838A

(rel)-PROTAC ERRα Degrader-1 is a relative configuration of PROTAC ERRα Degrader-1. PROTAC ERRα Degrader-1 comprises a **MDM2** ligand binding group, a linker and an **estrogen-related receptor alpha** (**ERRa**) binding group.

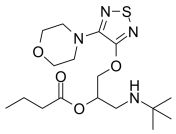


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(RS)-Butyryltimolol

Cat. No.: HY-102032A

(RS)-Butyryltimolol is the racemate of Butyryltimolol. Butyryltimolol, an effective prodrug of Timolol, improves the corneal penetration of Timolol. Butyryltimolol is a β-adrenergic blocker.

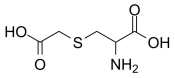


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(RS)-Carbocisteine

(S-(Carboxymethyl)-DL-cysteine) Cat. No.: HY-D0205

(RS)-Carbocisteine is the S-carboxymethyl cysteine with no detectable inhibitory effect.
(RS)-Carbocisteine is the inactive enantiomer of Carbocisteine.

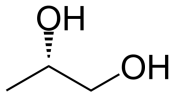


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-(+)-1,2-Propanediol

Cat. No.: HY-79334

(S)-(+)-1,2-Propanediol is an endogenous metabolite.

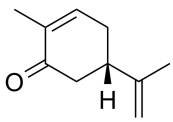


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(S)-(+)-Carvone

(D-Carvone) Cat. No.: HY-W013579

(S)-(+)-Carvone (D Carvone) is a naturally occuring conmpound found in several food items and can be used in flavouring foods.

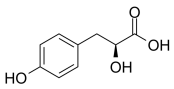


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μL

(S)-3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropionic acid

((S)-3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid) Cat. No.: HY-136593

(S)-3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropionic acid (compound 1) is a metabolite isolated from the culture medium of Leuconostoc mesenteroides. (S)-3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropionic acid has high DPPH radical-scavenging activities and antioxidative activities.

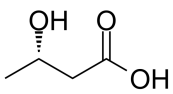


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(S)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid ((S)-β-Hydroxybutanoic acid; L-(+)-3-Hydroxybutyric acid; L-β-Hydroxybutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W050031

(S)-3-Hydroxybutanoic acid is a normal human metabolite, that has been found elevated in geriatric patients remitting from depression.

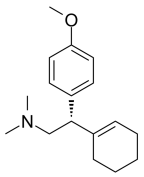


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(S)-Dehydro Venlafaxine

Cat. No.: HY-131284

(S)-Dehydro Venlafaxine is an inactive S-enantiomer of Dehydro Venlafaxine. Dehydro Venlafaxine is an impurity of Venlafaxine hydrochloride. Venlafaxine hydrochloride (Wy 45030 hydrochloride) is a potent serotonin (5-HT) / norepinephrine (NE) reuptake dual inhibitor.

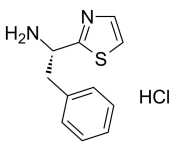


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

(S)-Dolaphenine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-78828A

(S)-Dolaphenine hydrochloride is a component of Dolastatin 10 (HY-15580). Dolastatin 10, an antineoplastic agent, inhibits tubulin polymerization.

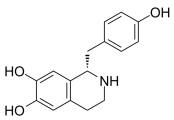


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(S)-Higenamine

((S)-Norcoclaurine) Cat. No.: HY-N2037B

(S)-Higenamine ((S)-Norcoclaurine), a S-enantiomer of Higenamine, is the entry compound in benzylisoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis. (S)-Higenamine is produced by the condensation of dopamine and 4-hydroxyphenylacetaldehyde (4-HPAA) by norcoclaurine synthase (NCS).

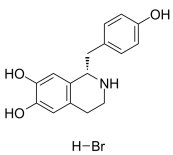


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Higenamine hydrobromide

((S)-Norcoclaurine hydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-N2037C

(S)-Higenamine ((S)-Norcoclaurine) hydrobromide, a S-enantiomer of Higenamine, is the entry compound in benzylisoquinoline alkaloid biosynthesis.

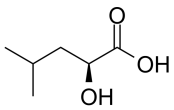


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(S)-Leucic acid

Cat. No.: HY-30215

(S)-Leucic acid is an amino acid metabolite.

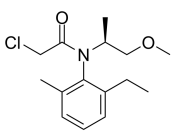


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

(S)-Metolachor

Cat. No.: HY-117279

(S)-Metolachor, a derivative of aniline, is a major pesticide in use.

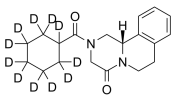


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

(S)-Praziquantel D11

Cat. No.: HY-126057AS

(S)-Praziquantel D11 is the deuterium labeled (S)-Praziquantel. (S)-Praziquantel, a toxic enantiomerof Praziquantel, is ineffective against worms.

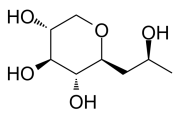


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Pro-xylane

((S)-Hydroxypropyl tetrahydropyrantriol) Cat. No.: HY-108036A

(S)-Pro-xylane ((S)-Hydroxypropyl tetrahydropyrantriol) is the S-enantiomer of Pro-xylane (HY-108036). Pro-xylane, a biologically active C-glycoside in aqueous media, acts as an activator of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) biosynthesis.

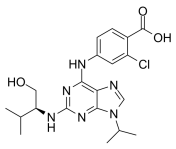


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-Purvalanol B

((S)-NG 95) Cat. No.: HY-18299B

(S)-Purvalanol B is the S enantiomer of Purvalanol B. Purvalanol B is a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor.

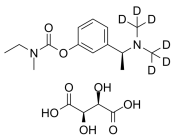


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(S)-Rivastigmine D6 tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-11017AS

(S)-Rivastigmine D6 tartrate is the deuterium labeled (S)-Rivastigmine, which is an cholinesterase inhibitor.

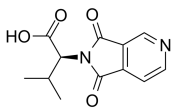


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-TXNIP-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115688A

(S)-TXNIP-IN-1 is the less active S-enantiomer of TXNIP-IN-1 (HY-115688). TXNIP-IN-1 is a TXNIP-TRX complex inhibitor which can be used in the research of TXNIP-TRX complex associated metabolic disorder (diabetes), cardiovascular disease, or inflammatory disease.

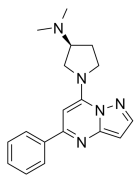


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-ZINC-3573

Cat. No.: HY-115682

(S)-ZINC-3573 is an inactive enantiomer of ZINC-3573. (R)-ZINC-3573 is a selective MRGPRX2 agonist. (S)-ZINC-3573 and (R)-ZINC3573 are effective and internally controlled probe-pairs for investigating the biology of primate-exclusive receptor.

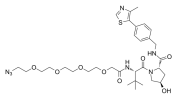


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S,R,S)-AHPC-PEG4-N3 (VH032-PEG4-N3; VHL Ligand-Linker Conjugates 5; E3 ligase Ligand-Linker Conjugates 4)

Cat. No.: HY-103601

(S,R,S)-AHPC-PEG4-N3 is a synthesized E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate that incorporates the (S,R,S)-AHPC based VHL ligand and 4-unit PEG linker used in **PROTAC** technology.

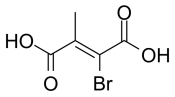


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

(Z)-2-Bromo-3-methyl-2-butenedioic acid

(cis-2-Bromo-3-methylbutenendioic acid) Cat. No.: HY-133656

(Z)-2-Bromo-3-methyl-2-butenedioic acid, one of brominated haloacids, is a disinfection byproduct (DBP) at in finished drinking waters.

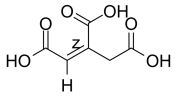


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Z)-Aconitic acid

(cis-Aconitic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W016814

(Z)-Aconitic acid (cis-Aconitic acid) is the cis-isomer of Aconitic acid. (Z)-Aconitic acid (cis-Aconitic acid) is an intermediate in the tricarboxylic acid cycle produced by the dehydration of citric acid.

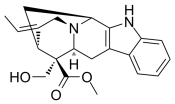


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

(Z)-Akuammidine

(19-(Z)-Akuammidine; (Z)-Rhazine) Cat. No.: HY-N0969

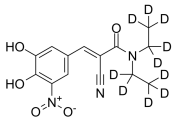
(Z)-Akuammidine ((Z)-Rhazine) is isolated from Gelsemium elegans.



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

(Z)-Entacapone-d10

Cat. No.: HY-139089S

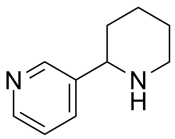


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(±) Anabasine

Cat. No.: HY-W052144

(±) Anabasine is a biphasic muscle relaxant.



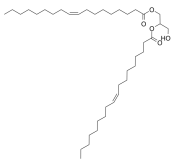
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(±)-1,2-Diolein

(1,2-Dioleoyl-rac-glycerol)

Cat. No.: HY-115767

(±)-1,2-Diolein (1,2-Dioleoyl-rac-glycerol) is a **PKC** activator. (±)-1,2-Diolein increases myotubes Ca^{2+} influx.

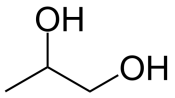


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-1,2-Propanediol (1,2-(RS)-Propanediol; 1,2-Propylene glycol; Propylene glycol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0921

(±)-1,2-Propanediol (1,2-(RS)-Propanediol) is an aliphatic alcohol and frequently used as an excipient in many drug formulations to increase the solubility and stability of drugs.

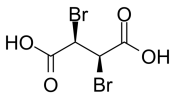


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mL

(±)-2,3-Dibromosuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133681

(±)-2,3-Dibromosuccinic acid is the key intermediate in the synthesis of dicarboxylic acid derivatives.



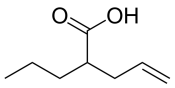
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-2-Propyl-4-pentenoic acid

(4-en-VPA; 2-Allylpentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-124087

(±)-2-Propyl-4-pentenoic acid (4-en-VPA) is a major toxic metabolite of Valproic acid. (±)-2-Propyl-4-pentenoic acid exhibits neuroteratogenicity.

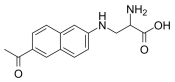


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-ANAP

Cat. No.: HY-101937A

(±)-ANAP is the unnatural amino acid analog of prodan, acts as a fluorescent probes, and enhances environmental sensitivity.

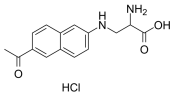


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-ANAP hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101937C

(±)-ANAP hydrochloride is the unnatural amino acid analog of prodan, acts as a fluorescent probes, and enhances environmental sensitivity.



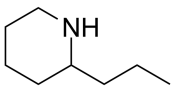
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(±)-Coniine

(2-Propylpiperidine)

Cat. No.: HY-121229A

(±)-Coniine, a piperidine alkaloid, is a toxin found in poison hemlock.

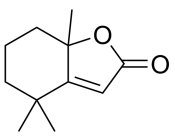


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(±)-Dihydroactinidiolide

Cat. No.: HY-W041301

(±)-Dihydroactinidiolide, an important aroma compound of black tea and tobacco, has been isolated from several plants. (±)-Dihydroactinidiolide can be formation from β-Carotene by the treatment of polyphenoloxidase, the lipoxygenase, and the xanthine oxidase.

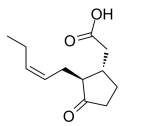


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

(±)-Jasmonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122464

(±)-Jasmonic acid is a plant growth regulator and a derivative of α-linolenic acid. (±)-Jasmonic acid decreases chlorophyll levels in green and etiolated barley leaf segments and inhibits elongation of rice seedlings.



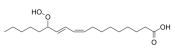
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg (2.38 M * 200 μL in Ethanol)

(±)13-HpODE (13-Hydroperoxylinoleic acid; Linoleic acid 13-hydroperoxide)

Cat. No.: HY-110406A

(±)13-HpODE (13-hydroperoxylinoleic acid) is a racemic mixture of hydroperoxides, which is produced by the oxidation of linoleic acid by lipoxygenase.

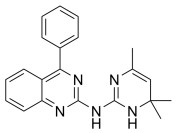


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

0990CL

Cat. No.: HY-102076

0990CL is a specific heterotrimeric **Gαi subunit** inhibitor by direct interaction with Gαi. 0990CL is able to block α2AR mediated regulation of cAMP.

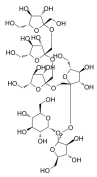


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1,1,1-Kestohexaose

Cat. No.: HY-N6838

1,1,1,1-Kestohexaose is a fructan oligomer isolated from Poa ampla.

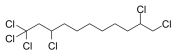


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1,1,1,3,10,11-Hexachloroundecane

Cat. No.: HY-133587

1,1,1,3,10,11-Hexachloroundecane is a kind of polychlorinated alkane (**PCA**) that has a long carbon chain length.

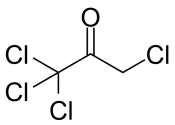


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1,1,3-Tetrachloroacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133629

1,1,1,3-Tetrachloroacetone is a halogenated ozone-chlorine and ozone chloramine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) at elevated bromide levels when chlorine or chloramine is used as a secondary disinfectant.

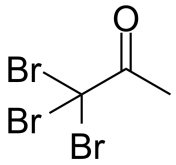


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1,1-Tribromoacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133623

1,1,1-Tribromoacetone is a tribromide product based on bromoacetone.

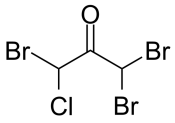


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1,3-Tribromo-3-chloroacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133628

1,1,3-Tribromo-3-chloroacetone is a halogenated ozone-chlorine and ozone chloramine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) at elevated bromide levels when chlorine or chloramine is used as a secondary disinfectant.

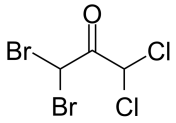


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1-Dibromo-3,3-dichloroacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133626

1,1-Dibromo-3,3-dichloroacetone is a halogenated ozone-chlorine and ozone chloramine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) at elevated bromide levels when chlorine or chloramine is used as a secondary disinfectant.

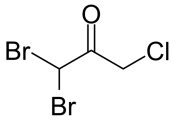


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1-Dibromo-3-chloroacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133625

1,1-Dibromo-3-chloroacetone is a halogenated ozone-chlorine and ozone chloramine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) at elevated bromide levels when chlorine or chloramine is used as a secondary disinfectant.

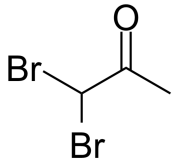


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,1-Dibromoacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133622

1,1-Dibromoacetone is a dibromide product based on bromoacetone.

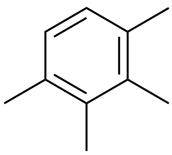


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W006416

1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene consists of a benzene ring with four methyl groups (-CH_3) as a substituent. 1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene is a specialty product for biochemistry research.

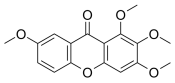


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2,3,7-Tetramethoxyxanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N4293

1,2,3,7-Tetramethoxyxanthone is a xanthone isolated from Polygala tenuifolia.

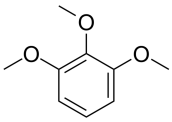


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W017092

1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene is a member of the class of compounds known as anisoles. 1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene can be found in tea, which makes 1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene a potential biomarker for the consumption of this food product.

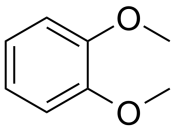


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2-Dimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-B1812

1,2-Dimethoxybenzene is an naturally occurring insect attractant.

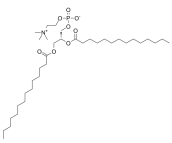


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DMPC)

Cat. No.: HY-109541

1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DMPC) is a synthetic phospholipid used in liposomes. 1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is used for the study of lipid monolayers and bilayers.

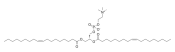


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC)

Cat. No.: HY-113424A

1,2-Dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DOPC) is a phospholipid and is commonly used alone, or with other components, in the generation of micelles, liposomes, and other types of artificial membranes.

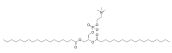


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine (1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC; DSPC)

Cat. No.: HY-W040193

1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine (1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC; DSPC) is a cylindrical-shaped lipid. 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine is used to synthesize liposomes, and is the lipid component in the lipid nanoparticle (LNP) system.

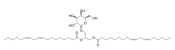


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-Beta-D-Galactopyranosylracglycerol (1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-β-D-galactopyranosylracglycerol)

Cat. No.: HY-N5039

1,2-O-Dilinoleoyl-3-O-Beta-D-Galactopyranosylracgl ycerol is isolated from the flower of Magnolia denudate.

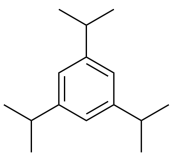


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene

Cat. No.: HY-W012472

1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene acts as a fuel and fuel additive. 1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene is also used in lubricants and lubricant additives. 1,3,5-Triisopropylbenzene is used as a micelle expander.

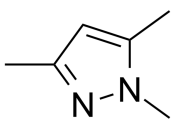


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3,5-Trimethylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-N7086

1,3,5-Trimethylpyrazole is a compound used for chemical synthesis.



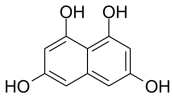
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

1,3,6,8-Tetrahydroxynaphthalene

(1,3,6,8-THN; T4HN)

Cat. No.: HY-112514

1,3,6,8-Tetrahydroxynaphthalene (T4HN) is an indispensable precursor to DHN (1,8-Dihydroxynaphthalene) melanin and is an unique symmetrical compound of polyketide origin.



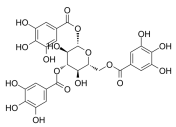
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucose

(1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose)

Cat. No.: HY-N6006

1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-beta-D-glucose (1,3,6-Tri-O-galloyl-β-D-glucose) is a phenolic compound in Black Walnut Kernels.

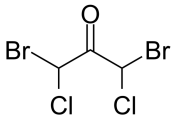


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3-Dibromo-1,3-dichloroacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133627

1,3-Dibromo-1,3-dichloroacetone is a halogenated ozone-chlorine and ozone chloramine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) at elevated bromide levels when chlorine or chloramine is used as a secondary disinfectant.

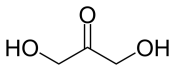


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,3-Dihydroxyacetone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0335

1,3-Dihydroxyacetone (DHA), the main active ingredient in sunless tanning skin-care preparations and an important precursor for the synthesis of various fine chemicals, is produced on an industrial scale by microbial fermentation of glycerol over Gluconobacter oxydans.

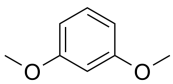


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dimethoxybenzene

Cat. No.: HY-34487

1,3-Dimethoxybenzene belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dimethoxybenzenes. 1,3-Dimethoxybenzene is an intermediate in synthesis of organic compounds.

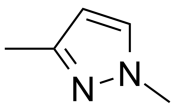


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dimethylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-W002168

1,3-Dimethylpyrazole is a bioactive compound isolated from Moso Bamboo Root.

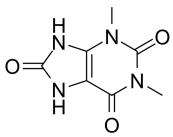


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,3-Dimethyluric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014993

1,3-Dimethyluric acid is a product of theophylline metabolism in man. 1,3-Dimethyluric acid is one of the purine components in urinary calculi.



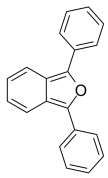
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

1,3-Diphenylisobenzofuran

(DPBF)

Cat. No.: HY-W011664

1,3-Diphenylisobenzofuran (DPBF) is a fluorescent probe which possesses a highly specific reactivity towards singlet oxygen ($^1O_2$) forming an endoperoxide which decomposes to give 1,2-dibenzoylbenzene.

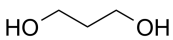


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

1,3-Propanediol

Cat. No.: HY-W017758

1,3-Propanediol is produced in nature by the fermentation of glycerol in microorganism.



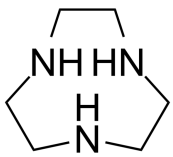
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1,4,7-Triazonane

(1,4,7-Triazacyclononane)

Cat. No.: HY-W006212

1,4,7-Triazonane (1,4,7-Triazacyclononane), an intermediate in the synthesis of 1,4,7-trifunctionalized derivatives, is a possible reagent for complexiметric titrations with high cation-binding selectivity.

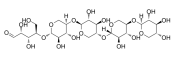


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,4-b-D-Xylopentaose

Cat. No.: HY-N6839

1,4-b-D-Xylopentaose (Xylopentaose) consists of five b-1,4 xylose sugars.

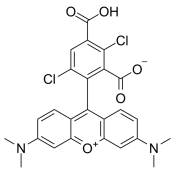


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1,4-Dichloro 5-carboxytetramethylrhodamine

Cat. No.: HY-D1042

1,4-Dichloro 5-carboxytetramethylrhodamine is a fluorescence labeling agent (Ex=541 nm, Em=568 nm).

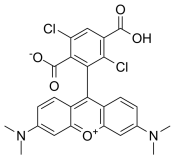


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,4-Dichloro 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine

Cat. No.: HY-D1043

1,4-Dichloro 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine is a fluorescence labeling agent (Ex=541 nm, Em=568 nm).

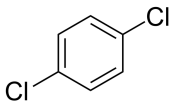


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,4-Dichlorobenzene

Cat. No.: HY-Y0496

1,4-Dichlorobenzene is used as an intermediate product in the manufacture of pigments, pesticides and disinfectants. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene is also employed as a moth control agent.

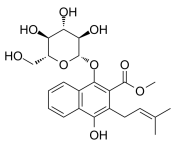


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

1,4-Dihydroxy-2-carbomethoxy-3-prenylnaphthalene-1-O-β-D-glu

Cat. No.: HY-N8124

1,4-Dihydroxy-2-carbomethoxy-3-prenylnaphthalene-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a dihydronaphtoquinone.



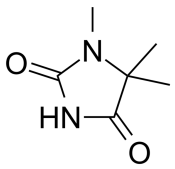
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,5,5-Trimethylhydantoin

(TMH)

Cat. No.: HY-W012606

1,5,5-Trimethylhydantoin (TMH) is a non-isotopic internal standard (IS).



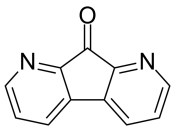
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1,8-Diazafluoren-9-one

(DFO)

Cat. No.: HY-D0903

1,8-Diazafluoren-9-one (DFO) is a chemical that is used to find fingerprints on porous surfaces.

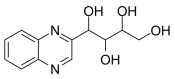


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

1-(2-Quinoxalinyl)-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N7428

1-(2-Quinoxalinyl)-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol is an endogenous metabolite. The imprinted polymer P-1 shows affinity for 1-(2-Quinoxalinyl)-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol.

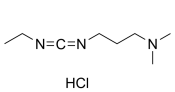


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-D0178

1-(3-Dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride is a carbodiimide reagent that can form nucleic acid and compounds with amide bonds.

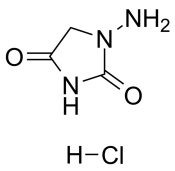


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Aminohydantoin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-Y0469

1-Aminohydantoin hydrochloride is a major **metabolite** of nitrofurantoin in animal tissues and can be used as a standard for the determination of residues of veterinary agents in meat, milk et.al.



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

1-Arachidoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine

Cat. No.: HY-113010

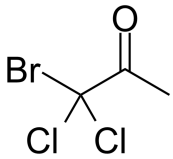
1-Arachidoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine is a lysophospholipid (LyP).

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg

1-Bromo-1,1-dichloroacetone

Cat. No.: HY-133630

1-Bromo-1,1-dichloroacetone is one of the clorine doxide dsinfection bproducts (DBPs) in drinking water.

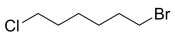


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Bromo-6-chlorohexane

Cat. No.: HY-W009787

1-Bromo-6-chlorohexane is a **PROTAC linker** can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.



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

1-Hexadecanol

Cat. No.: HY-B1465

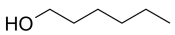
1-Hexadecanol is a fatty alcohol, a lipophilic substrate.

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

1-Hexanol

Cat. No.: HY-W032022

1-Hexanol, a primary alcohol, is a surfactant that can be employed in industrial processes to enhance interfacial properties. 1-Hexanol uncouples mitochondrial respiration by a non-protonophoric mechanism.

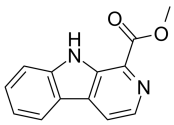


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Methoxycarbonyl-β-carboline

Cat. No.: HY-N1633

1-Methoxycarbonyl-β-carboline is a natural alkaloid.

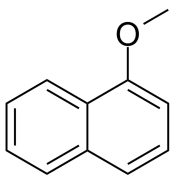


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methoxynaphthalene

Cat. No.: HY-W012568

1-Methoxynaphthalene is used as the substrate to investigate the activity of cytochrome c peroxidase (CcP). 1-Methoxynaphthalene also can be used to synthesize prenyl naphthalen-ols.

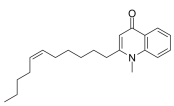


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Methyl-2-[(Z)-6-undecenyl]-4(1H)-quinolone

Cat. No.: HY-N0968

1-Methyl-2-[(Z)-6-undecenyl]-4(1H)-quinolone, as a colorless oil, is a quinolone alkaloid isolated from the fruit of Evodia rutaecarpa BENTHAM (Rutaceae).

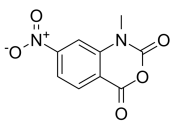


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methyl-7-nitroisatoic anhydride (1M7)

Cat. No.: HY-D0913

1-methyl-7-nitroisatoic anhydride (1M7) is a reagent that detects local nucleotide flexibility, for probing 2'-hydroxyl reactivity.

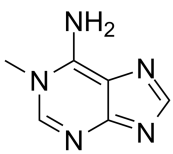


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

1-Methyladenine

Cat. No.: HY-113306

1-Methyladenine is a product of alkylation damage in DNA which can be repaired by damage reversal by oxidative demethylation.

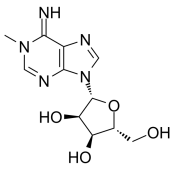


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1-Methyladenosine

Cat. No.: HY-113081

1-Methyladenosine is an RNA modification originating essentially from two different reaction types, one catalyzed by enzymes and the other the result of the reaction of RNA with certain alkylating agents.

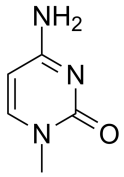


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

1-Methylcytosine

Cat. No.: HY-W006395

1-Methylcytosine is a methylated form of the DNA base cytosine and used as a nucleobase of hachimoji DNA, in which it pairs with Isoguanine.

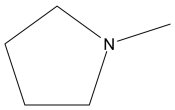


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Methylpyrrolidine

Cat. No.: HY-128383

1-Methylpyrrolidine is a methylated pyrollidine.



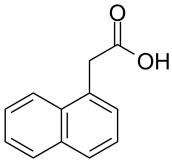
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

1-Naphthaleneacetic acid

(1-Naphthylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-18570

1-Naphthaleneacetic acid (1-Naphthylacetic acid), a synthetic auxin, can promote plant growth. 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid is also an inhibitor of **PLA_2**, with an **IC_{50}** of 13.16 μM.



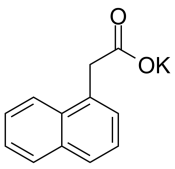
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

1-Naphthaleneacetic acid potassium salt

(Potassium 1-Naphthaleneacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-18570A

1-Naphthaleneacetic acid potassium salt (Potassium 1-Naphthaleneacetate), a synthetic auxin, can promote plant growth. 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid potassium salt is also an inhibitor of **PLA_2**, with an **IC_{50}** of 13.16 μM.



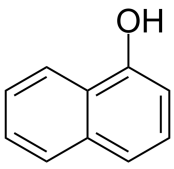
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Naphthol

(Furro ER; NSC 9586; Nako TRB)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1309

1-naphthol is an excited state proton transfer (ESPT) fluorescent molecular probe.

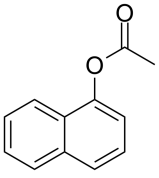


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

1-Naphthyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W016188

1-Naphthyl acetate is an attractive chromogenic substrate for the detection of erythrocyte acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) activity. 1-Naphthyl acetate has the potential to detect organophosphorus pesticide (OP) poisoning.

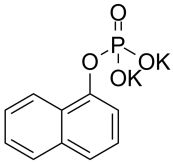


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

1-Naphthyl phosphate potassium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113821

1-Naphthyl phosphate potassium salt is a non-specific **phosphatase** inhibitor. 1-Naphthyl phosphate potassium salt decreases the splice-correcting effect.



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

1-Nonadecanol

Cat. No.: HY-W004297

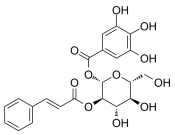
1-Nonadecanol is one of the compositions of supercritical carbon dioxide (SC-CO_2) essential oil of Heracleum thomsonii. 1-Nonadecanol is also an important aroma compound in Neotinea ustulata.

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

1-O-Galloyl-2-O-cinnamoyl-glucose

Cat. No.: HY-N7963

1-O-Galloyl-2-O-cinnamoyl-glucose is a natural compound that could be found in R. palmatum L..



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

1-Octacosanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6811

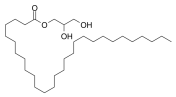
1-Octacosanol is a straight-chain aliphatic 28-carbon fatty alcohol with well-known anti-fatigue function.

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

1-Octacosanoyl glyceride

Cat. No.: HY-N7909

1-Octacosanoyl glyceride is a natural compound that can be found in the wood of Catalpa ovate.



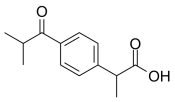
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Oxo Ibuprofen

(Ibuprofen EP impurity J)

Cat. No.: HY-121899

1-Oxo Ibuprofen (Ibuprofen EP impurity J) is a degradation product and a potential impurity in preparations of Ibuprofen. Ibuprofen is an anti-inflammatory inhibitor targeting COX-1 and COX-2 with IC_{50}s of 13 μM and 370 μM, respectively.



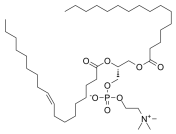
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC

(POPC)

Cat. No.: HY-130462

1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC (POPC), a phospholipid, is a major component of biological membranes. 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-PC is used for the preparation of liposomes and studying the properties of lipid bilayers.

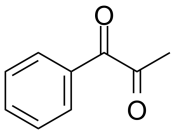


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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-Undecanol

(Undecyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-W004292

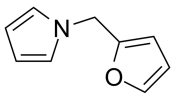
1-Undecanol produced from 2-tridecanol by the organism.

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

1-Furfurylpyrrole

Cat. No.: HY-128389

1-Furfurylpyrrole has been identified as a potential contributor of flavor and aroma to popcorn.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 g

1-Triacontanol

(Triacontan-1-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6933

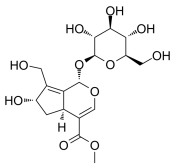
1-Triacontanol is a naturally occurring plant growth regulator. 1-Triacontanol is a saturated long-chain alcohol that has growth-promoting activities on a number of plants.

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

10-Hydroxy majoroside

Cat. No.: HY-N7602

10-Hydroxy majoroside is a methanol extract isolated from plantago asiatica.

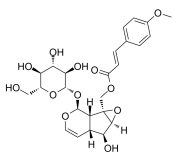


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

10-O-Trans-p-methoxycinnamoylcatalpol

Cat. No.: HY-N8169

10-O-Trans-p-methoxycinnamoylcatalpol has antioxidant activity with the IC_{50} value of 0.37 μM/mL in DPPH free radical scavenging assay.



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

10-Undecen-1-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W004298

10-Undecen-1-ol, converted from ricinoleic acid, can be used as a comonomer for the introduction of functional groups.

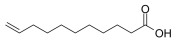
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

10-Undecenoic acid

(Undecylenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0914

10-Undecenoic acid was used as a starting reagent in the syntheses of Pheromone (11Z)-hexadecenal.

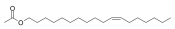


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

11-cis-Vaccenyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-128900

11-cis-Vaccenyl acetate is male-specific lipid that mediates aggregation behavior in both male and female flies, which activates a few dozen olfactory neurons located in T1 sensilla on the antenna of both male and female flies.

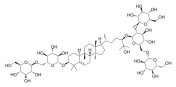


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg(161.03 mM * 200 µL in Ethanol)

11-Deoxymogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N7899

11-Deoxymogroside V is a cucurbitane triterpene glycoside.

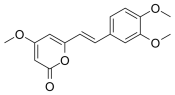


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

11-Methoxyyangonin

Cat. No.: HY-N7207

11-Methoxyyangonin is a natural kavalactone.

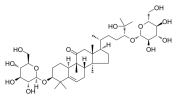


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

11-Oxomogroside IIe

Cat. No.: HY-N6852

11-Oxomogroside IIe is a triterpene glycoside isolated from Siraitia grosvenori.

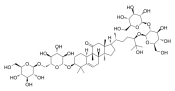


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

11-Oxomogroside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N8147

11-Oxomogroside IV is a natural compound that could be found in the fruits of Siraitia grosvenori.

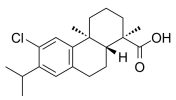


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Chlorodehydroabietic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133595

12-Chlorodehydroabietic acid is a chlorinated resin acid.

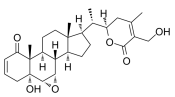


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Deoxywithastramonolide

Cat. No.: HY-N7195

12-Deoxywithastramonolide is a principle bioactive compound found in ashwagandha (W. somnifera). 12-Deoxywithastramonolide possesses antioxidant and enzyme inhibitory effects.

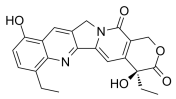


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-Ethyl-9-hydroxycamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N2063

12-Ethyl-9-hydroxycamptothecin is a derivative of Camptothecin. Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 679 nM.



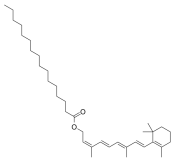
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

13-cis-Vitamin A palmitate

(13-cis-Retinyl palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-N8356

13-cis-Vitamin A palmitate (13-cis-Retinyl palmitate) is a 13-cis isomer formed by vitamin A palmitate in corn flakes. 13-cis-Vitamin A palmitate has a biological activity of 75% of all-trans-vitamin A palmitate, the most biologically ac-tive form of vitamin A.

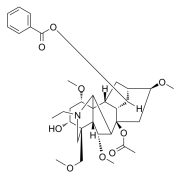


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

13-Dehydroxyindaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N9384

13-Dehydroxyindaconitine is a natural alkaloid with antioxidant activity.

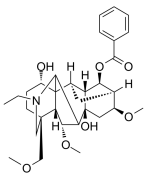


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Benzoylneoline

Cat. No.: HY-N1048

14-Benzoylneoline is found in Aconitum subcuneatum.

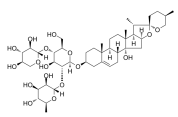


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

14-Hydroxy sprengerinin C

Cat. No.: HY-N3505

14-Hydroxy sprengerinin C is a steroidal compound found in Ophiopogon japonicus.



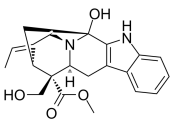
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

16-Epivoacarpine

(16-epi-Voacarpine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1599

16-Epivoacarpine is a natural alkaloid isolated from Gelsemium elegans.

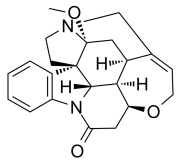


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16-Methoxystrychnine

Cat. No.: HY-N2431

16-Methoxystrychnine is a alkaloid.

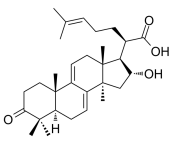


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

16R-Hydroxy-3-oxolanosta7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9533

16R-Hydroxy-3-oxolanosta7,9(11),24-trien-21-oic acid is a lanostanoid that can be found in the Sri Lankan basidiomycete Ganoderma applanatum.



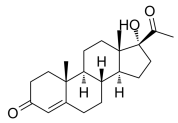
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

17α-Hydroxyprogesterone

(17-Hydroxyprogesterone; 17-OHP)

Cat. No.: HY-B0891

17α-Hydroxyprogesterone (17-Hydroxyprogesterone) is an endogenous progestogen as well as chemical intermediate in the biosynthesis of other steroid hormones, including the corticosteroids and the androgens and the estrogens.



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

187-1, N-WASP inhibitor

Cat. No.: HY-P1045

187-1, N-WASP inhibitor, a 14-aa cyclic peptide, is an allosteric **neural Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein (N-WASP)** inhibitor. 187-1, N-WASP inhibitor potently inhibits actin assembly induced by phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) with an IC_{50} of 2 μM.

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

187-1, N-WASP inhibitor TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1045A

187-1, N-WASP inhibitor TFA, a 14-aa cyclic peptide, is an allosteric **neural Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein (N-WASP)** inhibitor.

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

19-Heptatriacontanol

(19-Hydroxyheptatriacontane)

Cat. No.: HY-133954

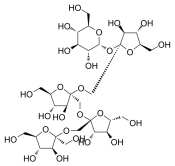
19-Heptatriacontanol is used to combine macromolecules and small molecules.

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

1F-Fructofuranosylnystose

Cat. No.: HY-N2577

1F-Fructofuranosylnystose can be used in the synthesis of Fructooligosaccharides (FOSs). Fructooligosaccharides exhibit lots of beneficial effects on our health and have been used as food ingredients.

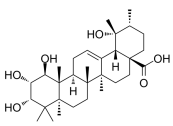


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

1β-Hydroxyeuscaphic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1616

1β-Hydroxyeuscaphic acid has significant hepatoprotective activity by lowering the leakage of intracellular enzymes, reducing the oxidation of proteins and decreasing the incidence of apoptosis.

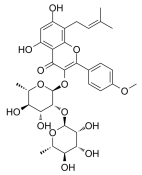


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II

Cat. No.: HY-N2289

2''-O-Rhamnosylicariside II is a flavonoid glycoside compound and might be beneficial for improving postmenopausal osteoporosis.

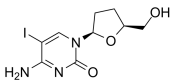


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

2',3'-Dideoxy-5-iodocytidine

Cat. No.: HY-W048478

2',3'-Dideoxy-5-iodocytidine is used for gene sequencing can be used as an antibiotic. 2',3'-Dideoxy-5-iodocytidine is particular effective against Mycobacterium.

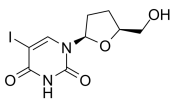


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2',3'-Dideoxy-5-iodouridine

Cat. No.: HY-W048476

2',3'-Dideoxy-5-iodouridine is used for gene sequencing and as a research tool for antiviral and anticancer studies.



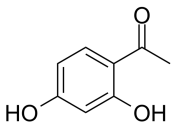
Purity: 97.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone

(Resacetophenone; 1-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)ethanone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0694

2',4'-Dihydroxyacetophenone (Resacetophenone) is acetophenone carrying hydroxy substituents at positions 2' and 4'. A plant metabolite.

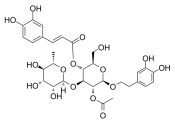


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Acetylacteoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0026

2'-Acetylacteoside is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from Brandisia hancei, inhibits free radical-induced hemolysis of red blood cells and exhibits free radical scavenging activity.



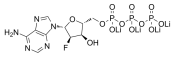
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

2'-Deoxy-2'-fluoroadenosine 5'-triphosphate tetralithium

(AfTP tetralithium)

Cat. No.: HY-136649

2'-Deoxy-2'-fluoroadenosine 5'-triphosphate tetralithium is an oligonucleotide synthesis by Therminator DNA polymerases.

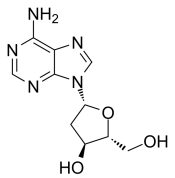


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W040329

2'-Deoxyadenosine is a nucleoside adenosine derivative, pairing with deoxythymidine (T) in double-stranded DNA.

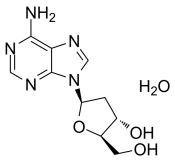


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011683

2'-Deoxyadenosine monohydrate is a deoxyribonucleoside. A building block in the chemical synthesis.

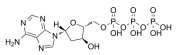


Purity: 95.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate (dATP)

Cat. No.: HY-136648

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate (dATP) is a nucleotide used in cells for DNA synthesis (or replication), as a substrate of DNA polymerase.

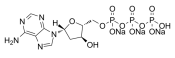


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium (dATP trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-136648A

2'-Deoxyadenosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium (dATP trisodium) is a nucleotide used in cells for DNA synthesis (or replication), as a substrate of DNA polymerase.

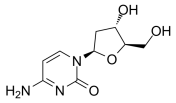


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine (Deoxycytidine; Cytosine deoxyriboside; Deoxyribose cytidine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0184

2'-Deoxycytidine, a deoxyribonucleoside, could inhibit biological effects of **Bromodeoxyuridine (Brdu)**.

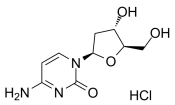


Purity: 97.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Deoxycytidine hydrochloride (2'-Deoxycytidine monohydrochloride; Deoxycytidine hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-17564

2'-Deoxycytidine hydrochloride is composed of the purine nucleoside guanine linked by its N9 nitrogen to the C1 carbon of deoxyribose.

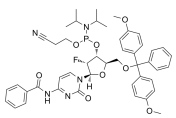


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2'-F-Bz-dC Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-138577

2'-F-Bz-dC Phosphoramidite can be used in the synthesis of oligoribonucleotides.

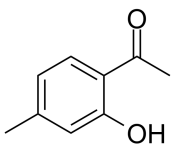


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-Hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-34204

2'-Hydroxy-4'-methylacetophenone, a phenolic compound isolated from Angelicae koreana roots possesses acaricidal property. It could be used in the preparation of 4′-methyl-2′-[(p-tolylsulfonyl) oxy] acetophenone.

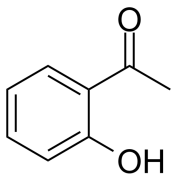


Purity: 96.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-Hydroxyacetophenone (o-Hydroxyacetophenone; o-Acetylphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1426

2'-Hydroxyacetophenone is found in alcoholic beverages. 2'-Hydroxyacetophenone is present in tomato, cassia, fried beef, rum, whiskey, cocoa, coffee and black tea. 2'-Hydroxyacetophenone is a flavouring ingredient. Building block in chemical synthesis.

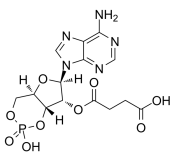


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2'-O-Succinyl-cAMP

Cat. No.: HY-131768

2'-O-Succinyl-cAMP is a cAMP analog that can be covalently coupled to acetylcholinesterase. 2'-O-Succinyl-cAMP conjugate has been used as tracers in a classical heterogeneous competitive enzyme immunoassay allowing the determination of cAMP.

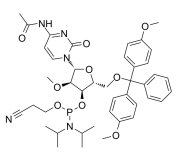


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2'-OMe-Ac-C Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-21648

2'-OMe-Ac-C Phosphoramidite is a modified phosphoramidite and can be used for the oligonucleotide synthesis.

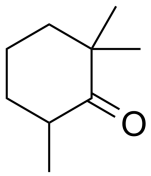


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W077671

2,2,6-Trimethylcyclohexanone, an intermediate, can be used in the synthesis of β-ionone.

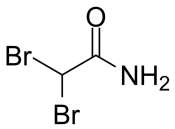


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

2,2-Dibromoacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-133665

2,2-Dibromoacetamide is a class of disinfection by-product (DBP) in drinking water.

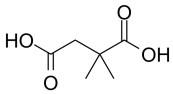


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,2-Dimethylsuccinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015641

2,2-Dimethylsuccinic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids.

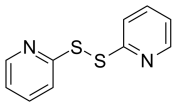


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,2′-Dipyridyl disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-Y1666

2,2′-Dipyridyl disulfide is a useful reagent for the determination of sulfhydryl groups.

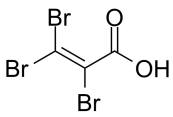


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2,3,3-Tribromopropenoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133654

2,3,3-Tribromopropenoic acid is a 2,3,3-Tribromo product based on propenoic acid.

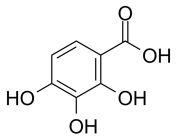


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016993

2,3,4-Trihydroxybenzoic acid is an internal standard in separation of phenolic acids by HPLC.



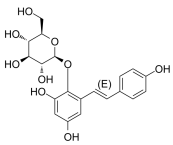
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3,5,4'-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-β-D-glucoside

(2,3,4',5-Tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0652

2,3,4',5-tetrahydroxystilbene 2-O-D-glucoside isolats from the roots of Polygonum species, inhibits the formation of 5-HETE, HHT and thromboxane B2, although less strongly.

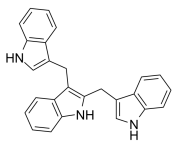


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

2,3-Bis(3-indolylmethyl)indole

Cat. No.: HY-N10117

2,3-Bis(3-indolylmethyl)indole significantly suppresses RANKL-induced osteoclast formation, actin ring formation, and bone resorption in a concentration-dependent manner.

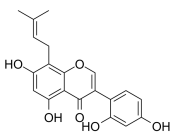


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Dehydrokievitone

Cat. No.: HY-N1653

2,3-Dehydrokievitone is a isoflavanone found in Erythrina sacleuxii.

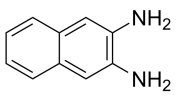


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Diaminonaphthalene

Cat. No.: HY-D0073

2,3 Diaminonaphthalene is a highly selective colorimetric and fluorometric reagent for selenium detection and also used for the fluorometric determination of nitrite.



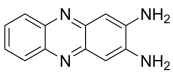
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Diaminophenazine

(2,3-Phenazinediamine)

Cat. No.: HY-W020086

2,3-Diaminophenazine (2,3-Phenazinediamine) is an amino derivative of phenazine with promising luminescence, electrochemical and biochemical applications.

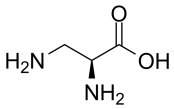


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Diaminopropionic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113379

2, 3-Diaminopropionic acid is a metabolite of b-oxalyl-L-a, b-diaminopropionic acid a neurotoxic amino acid (ODAP).

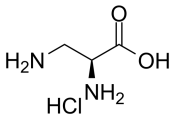


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Diaminopropionic acid hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W013673

2,3-Diaminopropionic acid hydrochloride is a competitive inhibitor of **cystathionase (CTH)**.

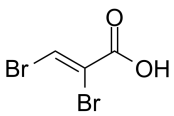


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Dibromoacrylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133652

2,3-Dibromoacrylic acid is dibromo product based on acrylic acid. Acrylic acid is the simplest unsaturated carboxylic acid and can be used as a chemical **intermediate**.

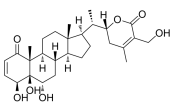


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Didehydrosomnifericin

Cat. No.: HY-N5069

2,3-Didehydrosomnifericin is one of withanolides found in Withania somnifera.

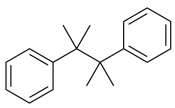


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane

Cat. No.: HY-W087905

2,3-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane is one of the decomposition of Dicumylperoxide (DCP). Diallyl orthophthalate (DAOP) is a reactive plasticizer initiated by 2,3-dimethyl-2,3-diphenylbutane for improving polyphenylene oxide (PPO) processing.

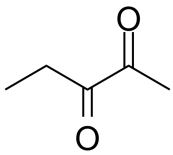


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,3-Pentanedione

Cat. No.: HY-W012998

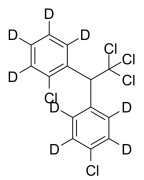
2,3-Pentanedione is a common constituent of synthetic flavorings and is used to impart a butter, strawberry, caramel, fruit, rum, or cheese flavor in beverages, ice cream, candy, baked goods, gelatins, and puddings.



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

2,4'-DDT-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B1970S

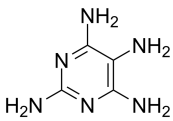


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

2,4,5,6-Tetraaminopyrimidine

Cat. No.: HY-D1061

2,4,5,6-Tetraaminopyrimidine is a coloring agent extracted from patent US20170258692A1, compound A.

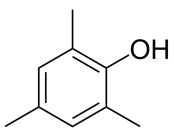


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,4,6-Trimethylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W038786

2,4,6-Trimethylphenol is a probe compound shown to react mainly with organic matter (^{3}DOM*). 2,4,6-Trimethylphenol is rapidly oxidized by singlet oxygen in aqueous solution.

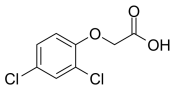


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,4-D
(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-18572

2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) is a selective systemic herbicide for the control of broad-leaved weeds. 2,4-D acts as a plant hormone, causing uncontrolled growth in the meristematic tissues.

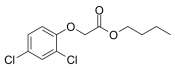


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,4-D Butyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-B0867

2,4-D Butyl ester is an organic phenoxy herbicide and used to control woody broad-leaf weeds. 2,4-D butyl ester produces its herbicidal effect by mimicking natural plant growth hormones causing plants to grow too rapidly to survive.

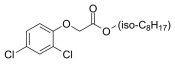


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,4-D isooctyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-B0868

2,4-D isooctyl esteris is a selective herbicide of chlorophenoxy compound with higher boiling point, low volatility, and low drift, which is used to control broadleaf weeds in a variety of settings from crops, lawns, to forests.

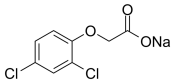


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,4-D sodium salt (Sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-18572A

2,4-D sodium salt (Sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate) is a selective systemic herbicide for the control of broad-leaved weeds. 2,4-D sodium salt acts as a plant hormone, causing uncontrolled growth in the meristematic tissues.

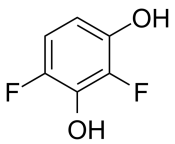


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2,4-Difluororesorcinol

Cat. No.: HY-124472

2,4-Difluororesorcinol is a fluorinated building block.

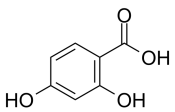


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012575

2,4-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a degradation product of cyaniding glycoside from tart cheeries in cell culture.

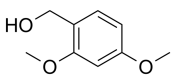


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W007584

2,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol, an aromatic alcohol, is a substrate of glucose-methanol-choline (GMC) oxidoreductase. GMC oxidoreductase displays the characteristics of an aryl-alcohol oxidase.

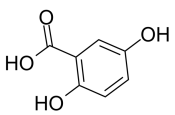


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001179

2,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a derivative of benzoic and a powerful inhibitor of **fibroblast growth factors**.

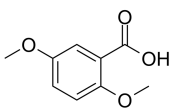


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001936

2,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid is an intermediate used in the synthesis of the galbulimima alkaloid GB 13.

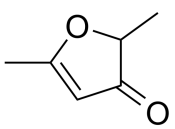


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,5-Dimethyl-3(2H)-furanone

Cat. No.: HY-W010553

2,5-Dimethyl-3(2H)-furanone is a flavouring substance without genotoxicity.

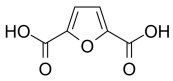


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002105

2,5-Furandicarboxylic acid, detected in human urine, is an important renewable biotechnological building block because it serves as an environmentally friendly substitute for terephthalic acid in the production of polyesters.

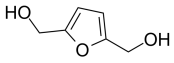


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2,5-Furandimethanol

Cat. No.: HY-W017782

2,5-Furandimethanol is obtained from 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural. 5-hydroxymethylfurfural, as a building block, is considered an important intermediate due to its rich chemistry and potential availability from carbohydrates such as fructose, glucose, sucrose, cellulose and inulin.

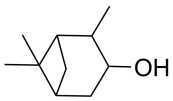


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]heptan-3-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W048972

2,6,6-Trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]heptan-3-ol is isolated from Chrysanthemum indicum L.

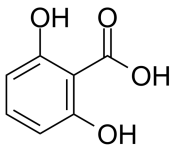


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0801

2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid is a secondary metabolite of salicylic acid which has been hydrolyzed by liver enzymes during phase I metabolism.

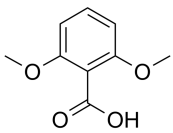


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-76504

2,6-Dimethoxybenzoic acid is a member of organic compounds known as o-methoxybenzoic acids and derivatives.

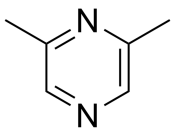


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dimethylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W040790

2,6-Dimethylpyrazine is a key aroma compound in Boletus edulis.

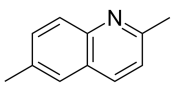


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2,6-Dimethylquinoline

Cat. No.: HY-W010195

2,6-Dimethylquinoline, a nature constituent from the roots of Peucedantu praeruptorum, is a **CYP1A2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM. 2,6-Dimethylquinoline also inhibits **CYP2B6** activity with an IC_{50} of 480 μM.

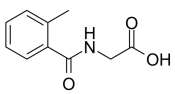


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-(2-Methylbenzamido)acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015060

2-(2-Methylbenzamido)acetic acid is a metabolite detected in urine.



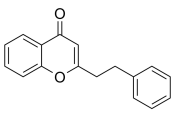
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-(2-Phenylethyl)chromone

(Flidersiachromone)

Cat. No.: HY-N8220

2-(2-Phenylethyl)chromone (Flidersiachromone) is one of 2-(2-phenylethyl)chromones that can be found in Chinese eaglewood from Aquilaria sinensis.

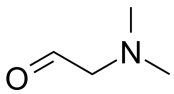


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(Dimethylamino)acetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-100061

2-(Dimethylamino)acetaldehyde can be used to synthesis Muscarine analogues.

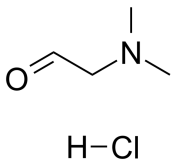


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(Dimethylamino)acetaldehyde hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100061A

2-(Dimethylamino)acetaldehyde hydrochloride can be used to synthesis Muscarine analogues.

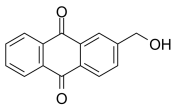


Purity: 97.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

2-(Hydroxymethyl)anthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N7502

2-(Hydroxymethyl)anthraquinone is used as a photoremovable protecting group (**PRPG**) to chemically cage sex pheromone (e.g. (Z)-11-hexadecen-1-ol (sex pheromone of Chilo infuscatellussnellen)).



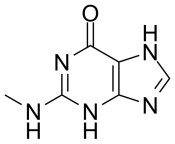
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one

(N2-methylguanine)

Cat. No.: HY-101412

2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one (N2-Methylguanine) is a modified nucleoside. 2-(Methylamino)-1H-purin-6(7H)-one is an endogenous methylated nucleoside found in human fluids.



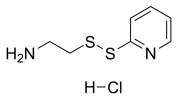
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-(Pyridyldithio)ethylamine hydrochloride

((S)-2-Pyridylthio Cysteamine Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101794

2-(Pyridyldithio)ethylamine hydrochloride is a novel disulfide intercalating cross-linking reagent.



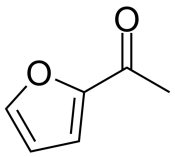
Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

2-Acetylfuran

(2-Furyl methyl ketone)

Cat. No.: HY-W015912

2-Acetylfuran (2-Furyl methyl ketone), an important flavour compound or intermediate in foods, is isolated from essential oils, sweet corn products, fruits and flowers. 2-Acetylfuran also can be formed from glucose and glycine by Maillard reaction.

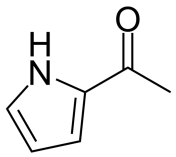


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Acetylpyrrole

Cat. No.: HY-W012956

2-Acetylpyrrole is a product of model browning systems, and has been isolated as a major flavour component of many foods. 2-Acetylpyrrole has been used in the synthesis of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline.

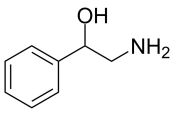


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Amino-1-phenylethanol

Cat. No.: HY-59132

2-Amino-1-phenylethanol is an analogue of noradrenaline.

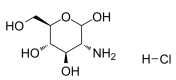


Purity: 95.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Amino-2-deoxyglucose hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N9459

2-Amino-2-deoxyglucose hydrochloride is a hexosamine hydrochloride can be used in the synthesis of cyclopropene-modified hexosamine derivative Ac4GlcNCyoc and Ac4GalNCyoc.

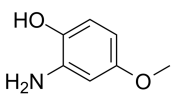


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Amino-4-methoxyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W001213

2-Amino-4-methoxyphenol is a volatile constituent in the aroma concentrate of Tieguanyin teas. 2-Amino-4-methoxyphenol is used for the synthesis of pyridine analogues.

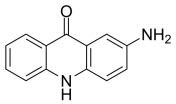


Purity: 95.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Aminoacridone

Cat. No.: HY-103594

2-Aminoacridone is a widely used fluorophore (λ_{exc}=428 nm, λ_{em}=525 nm).



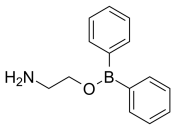
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate

(2-APB)

Cat. No.: HY-W009724

2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of **IP3R**. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate also inhibits the **store-operated Ca^{2+} (SOC)** channel and activates some **TRP** channels (V1, V2 and V3).

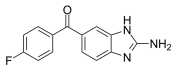


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

2-Aminoflubendazole

Cat. No.: HY-133694

2-Aminoflubendazole is the metabolite of Benzimidazoles. Benzimidazoles (BZ) are a class of drugs with activities against fungi, protozoa, and helminthes.

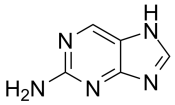


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Aminopurine

Cat. No.: HY-W012642

2-Aminopurine, a fluorescent analog of guanosine and adenosine, is a widely used fluorescence-decay-based probe of DNA structure.

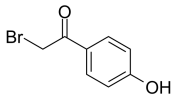


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Bromo-4'-hydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W002314

2-Bromo-4'-hydroxyacetophenone a **PTP1B** inhibitor, with a K_i of 42 μM.

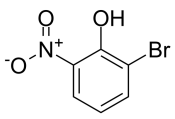


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Bromo-6-nitrophenol

Cat. No.: HY-W040886

2-Bromo-6-nitrophenol is converted via 2-bromo-6-aminophenol to N-acetyl-2-bromo-6-aminophenol.

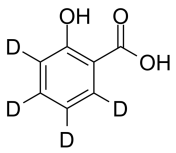


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Carboxyphenol-d4

Cat. No.: HY-W020005

2-Carboxyphenol-d4 is the deuterium labeled 2-Carboxyphenol. 2-Carboxyphenol is a plant **hormone** and mediates host responses against microbial pathogens.

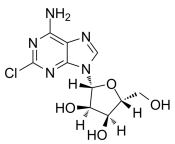


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Chloroadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W008344

2-Chloroadenosine, a stable adenosine analogue, protects against long term development of ischaemic cell loss in the rat hippocampus.

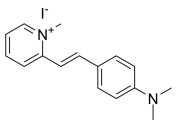


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2-Di-1-ASP

Cat. No.: HY-135009

2-Di-1-ASP (Compound 18a) is a mono-stryryl dye, and widely used as mitochondrial stain and groove-binding fluorescent probes for double-stranded DNA. 2-Di-1-ASP is selective for G-quadruplex (G4) and double-stranded DNA.



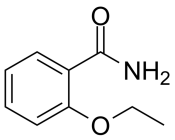
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Ethoxybenzamide

(Ethenzamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1428

2-Ethoxybenzamide is widely used as an antipyretic anodyne.

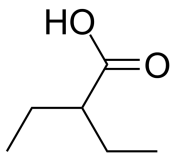


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Ethylbutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004154

2-Ethylbutyric acid acts as an internal standard (IS) in a standard addition calibration method for the VFA analysis of faeces.

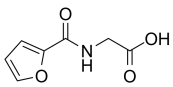


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Furoylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-113340

2-Furoylglycine, a urinary metabolite in human, is a putative biomarker for coffee consumption.

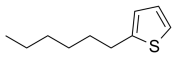


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

2-Hexylthiophene

Cat. No.: HY-34544

2-Hexylthiophene is an extremely weak basic heteroaromatic compound. 2-Hexylthiophene can be used to modify and improve the molar absorption coefficient of ruthenium sensitizer.

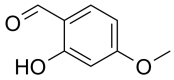


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N0445

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzaldehyde, a chemical compound and an isomer of Vanillin, could be used to synthesis Urolithin M7.



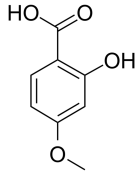
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid

(4-Methoxysalicylic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-75625

2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid is a derivative of methoxybenzoic. 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic is a potential biomarker.

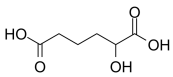


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Hydroxyadipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113101

2-Hydroxyadipic acid is an organic acid, formed by the reduction of 2-ketoadipic acid.

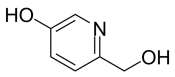


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

2-Hydroxymethyl-5-hydroxypyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W007140

2-Hydroxymethyl-5-hydroxypyridine is isolated from the the matured, ripened and dried seeds of S. lychnophora.

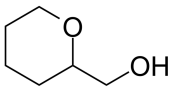


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

2-Hydroxymethyltetrahydropyran

Cat. No.: HY-115051

2-Hydroxymethyltetrahydropyran is a volatile compound in Sambucus williamsii (SW) seed oil. SW seed oil has potential antioxidant activity.



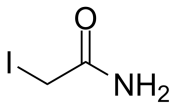
Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Iodoacetamide

(Iodoacetamide)

Cat. No.: HY-34477

2-Iodoacetamide (Iodoacetamide), an alkylating agent, is a commonly used agent for alkylation of cysteine during sample preparation for proteomics.

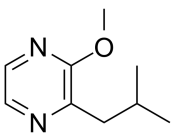


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Isobutyl-3-methoxypyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W017141

2-Isobutyl-3-methoxypyrazine is an aroma constituent in grapes andwines, green pepper and asparagus.



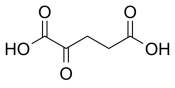
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Ketoglutaric acid

(Alpha-Ketoglutaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W013636

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

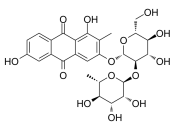


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone 3-O-α-rhamnosyl-(1→2)-β-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8100

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone 3-O-α-rhamnosyl-(12)-β-glucoside is anthraquinone glycoside found in the dried roots of Rubia cordifolia.

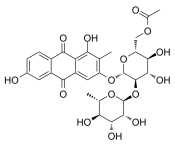


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone-3-O-α-rhamnosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8093

2-Methyl-1,3,6-trihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone-3-O-α-rhamnosyl-(12)-β-D-glucoside is a natural product that can be isolated from the roots of Rubia cordifolia.



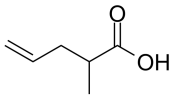
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methyl-4-pentenoic Acid

(2-Methylpent-4-enoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W012922

2-Methyl-4-pentenoic Acid is an organic acid.

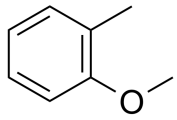


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylanisole

Cat. No.: HY-W027751

2-Methylanisole is a monomethoxybenzene and acts as an **intermediate** for the preparation of compounds with methylhydroquinone core .

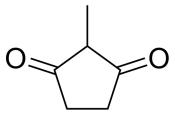


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylcyclopentane-1,3-dione

Cat. No.: HY-W012944

2-Methylcyclopentane-1,3-dione is a key **intermediate** for the total synthesis of steroids.

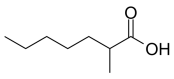


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylheptanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015664

2-Methylheptanoic acid is a flavouring ingredient, isolated from honey.

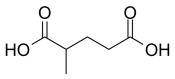


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

2-Methylpentanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017524

2-Methylpentanedioic acid is a metabolite of succinic acid, a citric acid cycle intermediate.

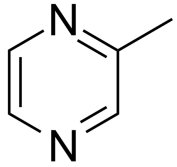


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methylpyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-W067358

2-Methylpyrazine is a kind of alkylpyrazine that can be identified in roasted red pepper seed oils.

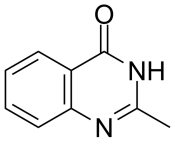


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Methylquinazolin-4-ol

Cat. No.: HY-W051513

2-Methylquinazolin-4-ol is a potent competitive **poly(ADP-ribose) synthetase** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.1 μM. 2-Methylquinazolin-4-ol mammalian **aspartate transcarbamylase (ATCase)** inhibitor, with 0.20 mM.

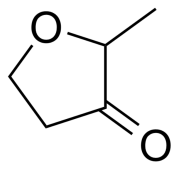


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

2-Methyltetrahydrofuran-3-one

Cat. No.: HY-W010608

2-Methyltetrahydrofuran-3-one is one of the volatile constituents of roasted coffee.

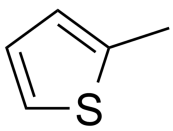


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

2-Methylthiophene

Cat. No.: HY-W010615

4-Methylthiophene is an **intermediate** used in the synthesis of the aromatic sulfur compounds.

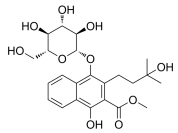


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 4-(D-glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-, methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N8114

2-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 4-(D-glucopyranosyloxy)-1-hydroxy-3-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)-, methyl ester (compound 3) is a natural product that can be isolated from the dried roots of Rubia cordifolia.

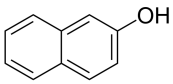


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Naphthol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0110

2-Naphthol is a metabolite of naphthalene, catalyzed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) isozymes (CYP 1A1, CYP 1A2, CYP 2A1, CYP 2E1 and CYP 2F2).

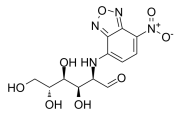


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-NBDG

Cat. No.: HY-116215

2-NBDG, a fluorescent D-glucose analog, is a fluorescent indicator for monitoring glucose uptake into living cells. Ex: 467 nm; Em 542 nm.

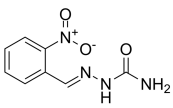


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

2-Nitrobenzaldehyde Semicarbazone

Cat. No.: HY-138538

2-Nitrobenzaldehyde Semicarbazone is a derivative of Semicarbazide. 2-Nitrobenzaldehyde Semicarbazone can be measured as a metabolite marker to detect the widely banned antibiotic Nitrofurazone.

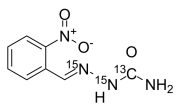


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Nitrobenzaldehyde semicarbazone 13C,15N2

Cat. No.: HY-133706S

2-Nitrobenzaldehyde semicarbazone 13C,15N2 is used for analysis of semicarbazide in the LC-MS/MS method.

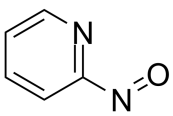


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Nitrosopyridine

Cat. No.: HY-136590

2-Nitrosopyridine is a nitroso compound that can be used to synthesize antibiotics. 2-Nitrosopyridine can be used as a Click or Diels-Alder derivatization reagent and an excellent dienophile.

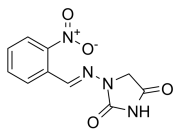


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

2-NP-AHD

Cat. No.: HY-136457

2-NP-AHD is a 2-nitrophenyl derivative of AHD (a metabolite of nitrofurans type of antibiotics), can be used as indicator of the illegal usage of nitrofuran drugs.

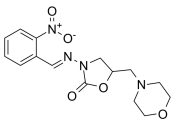


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-NP-AMOZ

Cat. No.: HY-136456

2-NP-AMOZ is a 2-nitrophenyl derivative of AMOZ (a metabolite of antibiotic Furaltadone), can be used to detect protein bound AMOZ.

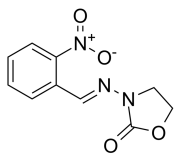


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

2-NP-AOZ

Cat. No.: HY-136444

2-NP-AOZ is a 2-nitrophenyl derivative of AOZ (HY-W012982, a tissue-bound metabolite of the Furazolidone). 2-NP-AOZ can be used to determination of the AOZ residues.

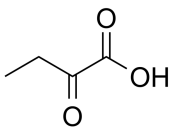


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007926

2-Oxobutanoic acid is a product in the enzymatic cleavage of cystathionine.

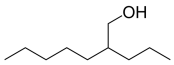


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

2-Propylheptanol

Cat. No.: HY-W024975

2-Propylheptanol is an **intermediate** and can be used for synthesizing a series of plasticizers by esterification with phthalic anhydride, trimellitic anhydride and adipic acid, etc.

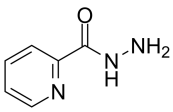


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

2-Pyridinecarbohydrazide

Cat. No.: HY-W010341

2-Pyridinecarbohydrazide is a building block extensively used in various fields of synthesis.



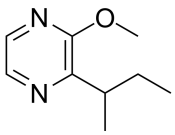
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2-Sec-butyl-3-methoxypyrazine

(SBMP)

Cat. No.: HY-W017140

2-Sec-butyl-3-methoxypyrazine (SBMP) is a methoxypyrazine and can be identified in the ladybug species.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Thio-PAF

Cat. No.: HY-101263

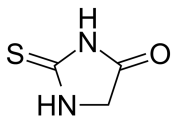
2-Thio-PAF, a synthetic analog of PAF, is used in a colorimetric assay for PAF acetylhydrolases.

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

2-Thiohydantoin

Cat. No.: HY-W012896

2-Thiohydantoin acts as an inhibitor for the corrosion of mild steel in 0.1 M HCl and its inhibition efficiency is both concentration and immersion time dependent.

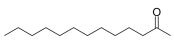


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Tridecanone

Cat. No.: HY-W009811

2-Tridecanone, a nonalkaloid insecticide, is isolated from the wild tomato Lycopersicon hirsutum f. glabratum. 2-Tridecanone is a volatile organic compound.



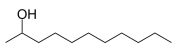
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

2-Undecanol

(Undecan-2-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-115684

2-Undecanol (Undecan-2-ol) is a male specific volatile identified from the sap beetle Lobiopa insularis. 2-undecanol is a flower emitted volatile, used by various species of Hymenoptera as a pheromone component.

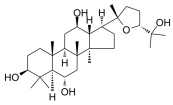


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

20(S),24(R)-Ocotillol

Cat. No.: HY-N6262

20(S),24(R)-Ocotillol is isolated from Panax ginseng.



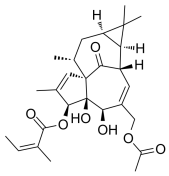
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate

(Euphorbia factor Pe1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0868

20-O-Acetylingenol-3-angelate is a natural compound.

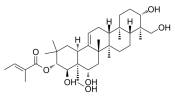


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

21-O-Tigloylgymnemagenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2275

21-O-Tigloylgymnemagenin (Compound 7) is a acylated triterpenes isolated from Gymnema sylvestre.

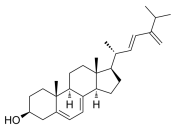


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

24(28)-Dehydroergosterol

Cat. No.: HY-130702

24(28)-Dehydroergosterol is a derivative of Episterol. Episterol is a sterol involved in the biosynthesis of steroids.



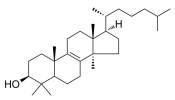
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

24,25-Dihydrolanosterol

(Lanostenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W040264

24,25-Dihydrolanosterol (Lanostenol) is a component of the seeds of red pepper (Capsicum annuum).

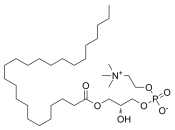


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

24:0 Lyso PC

Cat. No.: HY-138622

24:0 Lyso PC is a lysophospholipid (LyP). 24:0 Lyso PC could be used for mRNA drug delivery.



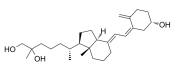
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3

(25,26-Dihydroxycholecalciferol)

Cat. No.: HY-15830

25,26-Dihydroxyvitamin D3(25,26-dihydroxycholecalciferol) is a metabolite of vitamin D3 with intestinal calcium transport activity.

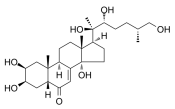


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

25R-Inokosterone

Cat. No.: HY-N4131

25R-Inokosterone is a phytoecdysone isolated from Achyranthis Radix.

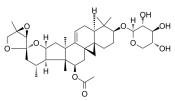


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

26-Deoxycimicifugoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5088

26-Deoxycimicifugoside is a triterpene xylosides isolated from Cimicifuga racemosa.

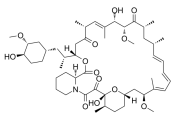


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

28-Epirapamycin

Cat. No.: HY-136583

28-Epirapamycin is an impurity of Rapamycin. Rapamycin is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells.

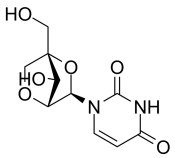


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

2′-O,4′-C-Methyleneuridine

Cat. No.: HY-111639

2′-O,4′-C-Methyleneuridine (Compound 15a) is a bicyclic nucleoside.

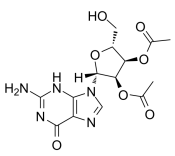


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

2′,3′-Di-O-acetylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-138880

2′,3′-Di-O-acetylguanosine is a nucleoside analog.

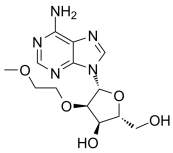


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2′-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)adenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W048491

2′-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)adenosine is a compound can be used in the synthesis of oligonucleotides.



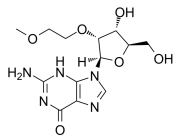
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2′-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)guanosine

(2′-O-MOE-rG)

Cat. No.: HY-23789

2′-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)guanosine (2′-O-MOE-rG), a 2′-O-methoxyethyl-modified nucleoside, can be produced by enzymatic conversion (adenosine deaminase) from 2′-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-2,6-diaminopurine riboside.

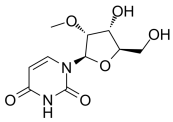


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2′-O-Methyluridine

Cat. No.: HY-W011824

2'-O-methyluridine is found in rRNA, snRNA, snoRNA and tRNA of Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukaryota.



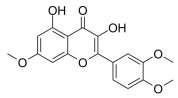
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

3',4',7-Trimethoxyquercetin

(Quercetin 3′,4′,7-trimethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N7641

3',4',7-Trimethoxyquercetin (Quercetin 3′,4′,7-trimethyl ether) is a polymethoxylated flavone isolated from the plant of genus Taraxacum, has antioxidant activity.

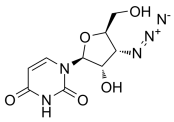


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-beta-L-uridine

Cat. No.: HY-111642

3'-Azido-3'-deoxy-beta-L-uridine (Compound 25) is a nucleoside derivative.



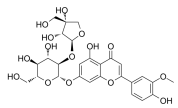
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3'-Methoxyapiin

(Graveobioside B; Chrysoeriol 7-O-apiosylglucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6597

3'-Methoxyapiin (Graveobioside B) is a flavone. 3'-Methoxyapiin can be found in Uraria crinite and celery.

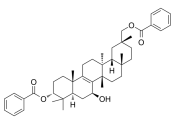


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,29-Dibenzoyl rarounitriol

Cat. No.: HY-N0357

3,29-Dibenzoyl rarounitriol is one major bioactive compound of multiflorane triterpene esters Trichosanthes kirilowii, can be chosen as the marker for quantitation of Trichosanthes kirilowii.

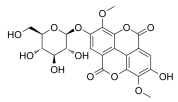


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1800

3,3'-Di-O-methylellagic acid-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a ellagic acid derivative that can be isolated from Dipentodon sinicus.

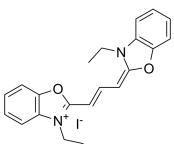


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,3'-Diethyloxacarbocyanine iodide

Cat. No.: HY-W040258

3,3'-Diethyloxacarbocyanine iodide is a microviscosity probe for micelles and microemulsions.



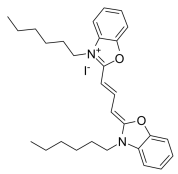
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,3'-Dihexyloxacarbocyanine iodide

(DiOC6(3) iodide)

Cat. No.: HY-D0084

3,3'-Dihexyloxacarbocyanine iodide is a carbocyanine dye which can be used to monitor changes in mitochondrial membrane potential.



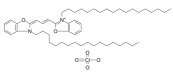
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

3,3'-Dioctadecyloxacarbocyanine perchlorate

(DiO; DiOC18(3))

Cat. No.: HY-D0969

3,3′-Dioctadecyloxacarbocyanine perchlorate is a green fluorescent lipophilic tracer, which is weakly fluorescent in water but highly fluorescent and quite photostable when incorporated into membranes.



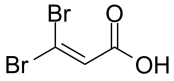
Purity: 95.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

3,3-Dibromopropenoic acid

(3,3-Dibromoacrylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-133653

3,3-Dibromopropenoic acid is a 3,3-dibromo product based on propenoic acid. 3,3-Dibromopropenoic acid is a polar aromatic brominated disinfection byproduct during chlorination in water.

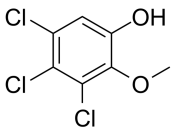


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4,5-Trichloroguaiacol

Cat. No.: HY-133601

3,4,5-Trichloroguaiacol is a phenolic compound occurring in effluents from bleached kraft pulp mills.

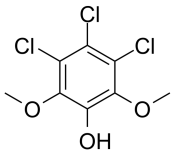


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4,5-Trichlorosyringol

Cat. No.: HY-133606

3,4,5-Trichlorosyringol is a chlorophenolic compound synthetised by chlorination of syringol in carbon disulphide (CS_2).

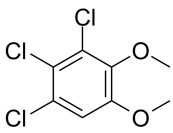


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4,5-Trichloroveratrole

Cat. No.: HY-133604

3,4,5-Trichloroveratrole is one of the biodegradation products of bacterial O-methylation of Tri- and Tetra chloroguaiacols. The Tri- and Tetra chloroguaiacols are formed during bleaching of wood pulp in the paper manufacturing industry.



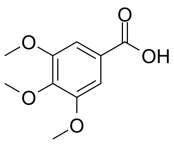
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid

(Eudesmic acid; Trimethylgallic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0084

3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzoic acid (Eudesmic acid;Trimethylgallic Acid) is a benzoic acid derivative. A building block in medicine and organic synthesis.

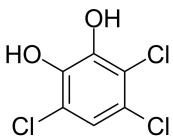


Purity: 96.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4,6-Trichlorocatechol

Cat. No.: HY-133610

3,4,6-trichlorocatechol (TCC) is the metabolite produced by industrial pollutant through post-mitochondrial liver fraction from Aroclor-1254 induced rats.

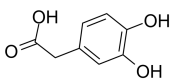


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001080

3,4-Dihydroxybenzeneacetic acid is the main neuronal metabolite of dopamine.

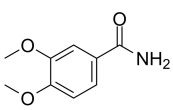


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4-Dimethoxybenzamide

Cat. No.: HY-N1777

3,4-Dimethoxybenzamide, amide, is isolated from the solid culture of Streptoverticillium morookaense. 3,4-Dimethoxybenzamide can be used as the starting material to preparation Itopride hydrochloride.

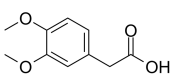


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0771

3,4-Dimethoxyphenylacetic acid is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

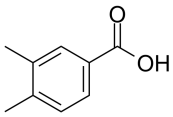


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3,4-Dimethylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W017434

3,4-Dimethylbenzoic acid acts as a product of dimethylbenzoate metabolism by Rhodococcus rhodochrous N75.



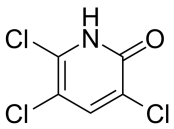
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol

(TCPy)

Cat. No.: HY-W018171

3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol (TCPy) is the main degradation product of the herbicide Triclopyr and the insecticides Chlorpyrifos and Chlorpyrifos-methyl.

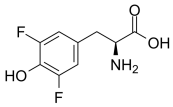


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3,5-Difluoro-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-136595

3,5-Difluoro-L-tyrosine is a functional, tyrosinase-resistant mimetic of tyrosine. 3,5-Difluoro-L-tyrosine can be used to analyze the substrate specificity of protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs).

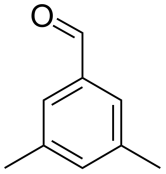


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3,5-Dimethylbenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W002343

3,5-Dimethylbenzaldehyde is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

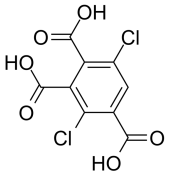


Purity: 97.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3,6-Dichlorotrimellitic acid

Cat. No.: HY-D0828

3,6-Dichlorotrimellitic acid is the key precursor that is used for preparing a variety of dichlorinated fluoresceins and rhodamines such as TET and HEX. These chlorinated fluoresceins and rhodamines are widely used for labeling oligos and in DNA sequencing.

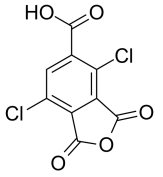


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3,6-Dichlorotrimellitic anhydride

Cat. No.: HY-D0829

3,6-Dichlorotrimellitic anhydride is the key precursor that is used for preparing a variety of dichlorinated fluoresceins and rhodamines such as TET and HEX. These chlorinated fluoresceins and rhodamines are widely used for labeling oligos and in DNA sequencing.



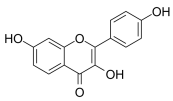
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3,7,4'-Trihydroxyflavone

(5-Deoxykampferol)

Cat. No.: HY-111806

3,7,4'-Trihydroxyflavone, isolated from Rhus javanica var. roxburghiana, is a flavonoid with DNA strand-scission activity.



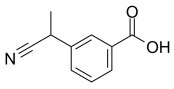
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3-(1-Cyanoethyl)benzoic acid

(DF2107Y)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1416

3-(1-Cyanoethyl)benzoic acid (DF2107Y) is a benzoic acid that can be used to screen cobalt containing nitrile hydratases (NHases).

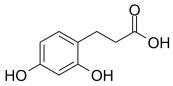


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

3-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1750

3-(2,4-Dihydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (DPPacid) is a potent and competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor, inhibits L-Tyrosine and DL-DOPA with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 3.02 μM and 11.5 μM, respectively.

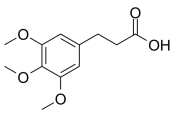


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W022390

3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid is found in herbs and spices. 3-(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl)propanoic acid is a constituent of Piper longum (long pepper) and Piper retrofractum (Javanese long pepper).

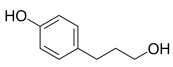


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanol (Dihydro-p-coumaryl alcohol; 3-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)propyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1753

3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1-propanol is used in the synthesis of (-)-centrolobine.

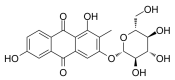


Purity: 96.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-methyl-9,10-anthracenedione

Cat. No.: HY-N8113

3-(β-D-Glucopyranosyloxy)-1,6-dihydroxy-2-methyl-9,10-anthracenedione is a anthraquinone isolated from Rubia cordifolia.

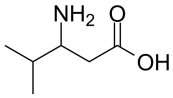


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012708

3-Amino-4-methylpentanoic acid is a beta amino acid and positional isomer of L-leucine which is naturally produced in humans via the metabolism of L-leucine by the enzyme leucine 2,3-aminomutase.

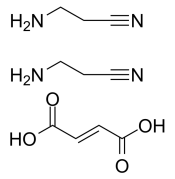


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-Aminopropionitrile fumarate (2:1) (Di-β-aminopropionitrile fumarate; β-Aminopropionitrile fumarate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-107829

3-Aminopropionitrile fumarate (2:1) is a lathyrogen which inhibits crosslinking of **collagen**.

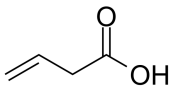


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Butenoic acid (Vinylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W068697

3-Butenoic acid (Vinylacetic acid) can be used to synthesize bicyclic 3,6-dihydro-1,2-oxazine. Strained bicyclic 3,6-dihydro-1,2-oxazine is a reactive substrate in domino metathesis with an external alkene.

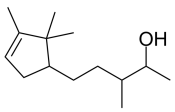


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Campholenyl-2-butanol

Cat. No.: HY-139783

3-Campholenyl-2-butanol, a synthetic sandalwood odorant, is a selective olfactory receptor **OR2AT4** agonist.

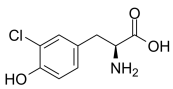


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Chloro-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-W041171

3-Chloro-L-tyrosine is a specific marker of myeloperoxidase-catalyzed oxidation, and is markedly elevated in low density lipoprotein isolated from human atherosclerotic intima.

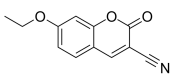


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

3-Cyano-7-ethoxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-D0055

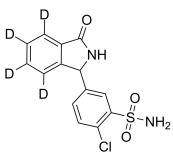
3-Cyano-7-ethoxycoumarin is a fluorogenic cytochrome P-450 substrate that generates blue fluorescent product upon enzyme cleavage Target: Cytochrome P450 3-Cyano-7-ethoxycoumarin is a fluorescent probe useful in microsomal dealkylase studies.



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

3-Dehydroxy Chlorthalidone-D4

Cat. No.: HY-21953S

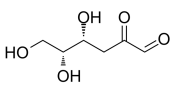


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Deoxy-galactosone

Cat. No.: HY-118813

3-Deoxy-galactosone is a 1,2-dicarbonyl compound originating from the degradation of galactose. 3-Deoxy-galactosone is formed in food during Maillard and caramelization reactions.

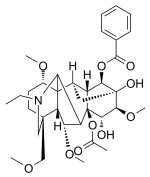


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

3-Deoxyaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N2164

3-Deoxyaconitine a diterpenoid alkaloid, is a sodium channel activator.

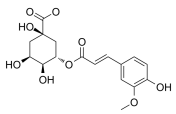


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6599

3-Feruloylquinic acid, a derivative of quinic acid-bound phenolic acid, shows antioxidant activity. 3-Feruloylquinic acid markedly enhances by high photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) and UV irradiances.

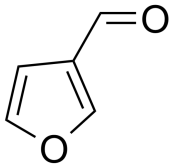


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Furaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-76224

3-Furaldehyde is a member of furans and an aldehyde, and can be used to synthesize the neoclerodane diterpene Salvinorin A.

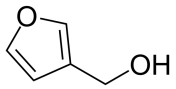


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Furanmethanol

Cat. No.: HY-W007708

3-Furanmethanol belongs to the compound class of furan with a wide range of sensory properties. 2-cyanonaphthalenes undergo photocycloaddition reactions with 3-Furanmethanol efficiently and with high degrees of regioselectivity.

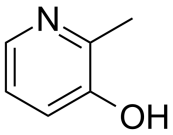


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxy-2-methylpyridine

Cat. No.: HY-W002339

3-Hydroxy-2-methylpyridine, isolated from alkaline extracts of cocoa, is used in the synthesis of pyrimidine.



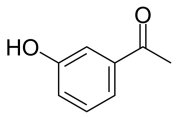
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxyacetophenone

(m-Hydroxyacetophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0603

3-Hydroxyacetophenone (m-Hydroxyacetophenone) is the hydroxy-substituted alkyl phenyl ketone that can be used in synthesis of enantiopure (-)-rivastigmine.

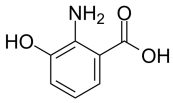


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001171

3-Hydroxyanthranilic acid is a tryptophan metabolite in the kynurenine pathway.

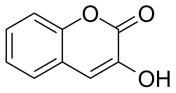


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-127170

3-hydroxycoumarin is a potent and redox inhibitor of human **15-LOX-1**. 3-hydroxycoumarin is recently demonstrated to protect sea urchin reproductive cells against ultraviolet B damage.

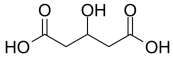


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

3-Hydroxyglutaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113411

3-Hydroxyglutaric acid is a glutaric acid derivative.

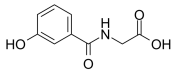


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113085

3-Hydroxyhippuric acid is an acyl glycine. Acyl glycines are normally minor metabolites of fatty acids.

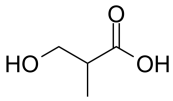


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113126

3-Hydroxyisobutyric acid is an important interorgan metabolite, an intermediate in the pathways of l-valine and thymine and a good gluconeogenic substrate.

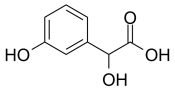


Purity: ≥93.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

3-Hydroxymandelic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015326

3-Hydroxymandelic Acid, a metabolite of **Phenylephrine**, Phenylephrine is a **α-receptor** agonist.

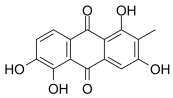


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Hydroxymorindone

Cat. No.: HY-N7894

3-Hydroxymorindone is an anthraquinone and a pigment.

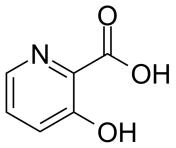


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Hydroxypicolinic acid (Picolinic acid, 3-hydroxy-(6CI,7CI,8CI); 2-Carboxy-3-hydroxypyridine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0030

3-Hydroxypicolinic acid is a picolinic acid derivative, and belongs to the pyridine family.

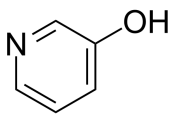


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

3-Hydroxypyridine

Cat. No.: HY-Y1129

3-Hydroxypyridine is isolated from Bamboo grass. 3-Hydroxypyridine derivatives are structural analogues of vitamin B6 and have a wide range of pharmacological properties, such as antioxidant properties.



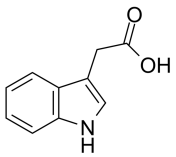
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Indoleacetic acid

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

Cat. No.: HY-18569

3-Indoleacetic acid (Indole-3-acetic acid) is the most common natural plant growth hormone of the auxin class. It can be added to cell culture medium to induce plant cell elongation and division.



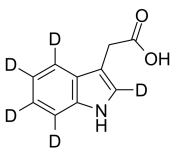
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

3-Indoleacetic acid-D5

(Indole-3-acetic acid-D5; 3-IAA-D5)

Cat. No.: HY-18569S

3-Indoleacetic acid-D5 (Indole-3-acetic acid-D5) is the deuterium labeled 3-Indoleacetic acid. 3-Indoleacetic acid-D5 can be used as internal standard for assay of IAA releases by alkaline hydrolysis of ester and amide conjugates.

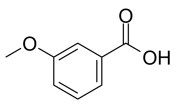


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Methoxybenzoic acid (3-Anisic acid; 3-Methoxybenzoic acid; NSC 27014; NSC 9264; m-Methoxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0760

3-Methoxybenzoic acid can be used in the synthesis of 3-methoxybenzoates of europium (III) and gadolinium (III).



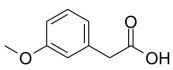
Purity: 97.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

3-Methoxyphenylacetic acid

(m-Methoxyphenylacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015343

3-Methoxyphenylacetic acid (m-Methoxyphenylacetic acid), a m-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (m-OHPAA) derivative, is a phytotoxin in Rhizoctonia solani. 3-Methoxyphenylacetic acid is used to develop a toxin-mediated bioassay for resistance to rhizoctonia root rot.

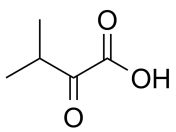


Purity: 95.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W006057

3-Methyl-2-oxobutanoic acid is a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli.

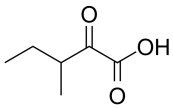


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113063

3-Methyl-2-oxovaleric acid is a neurotoxin, an acidogen, and a metabotoxin, and also an abnormal metabolite that arises from the incomplete breakdown of branched-chain amino acids.

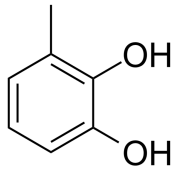


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Methylcatechol

Cat. No.: HY-W012815

3-Methylcatechol is a building block in the chemical synthesis produced by Pseudomonas putida MC2.



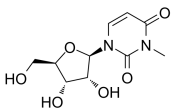
Purity: 97.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

3-Methyluridine

(N3-Methyluridine)

Cat. No.: HY-113138

3-Methyluridine (N3-Methyluridine) is a modified **RNA nucleoside**. 3-Methyluridine is often presents as RNA modification which can be detected in 23S rRNA of archaea, 16S and 23S rRNA of eubacteria, and 18S, 25S, and 28S of eukaryotic ribosomal RNAs.

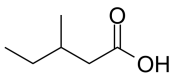


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

3-Methylvaleric Acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010513

3-Methylvaleric Acid is a flavouring ingredient.

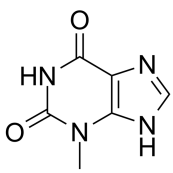


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

3-Methylxanthine

Cat. No.: HY-50723

3-Methylxanthine, a xanthine derivative, is a cyclic guanosine monophosphate **(GMP)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 920 μM on guinea-pig isolated trachealis muscle.

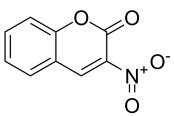


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

3-Nitrocoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-111919

3-Nitrocoumarin (3-NC) is a potent and selective **Phospholipase C-γ (PLC-γ)** inhibitor.

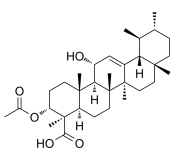


Purity: 100.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-O-Acetyl-11-hydroxy-beta-boswellic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7162

3-O-Acetyl-11-hydroxy-beta-boswellic acid is a potent 5-lipoxygenase **(5-LO)** inhibitor.

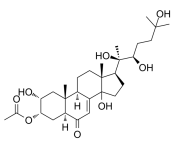


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Acetyl-20-Hydroxyecdysone

Cat. No.: HY-N6639

3-O-Acetyl-20-Hydroxyecdysone is an steroid isolated from the roots of Cyanotis arachnoidea C.B.Clark.

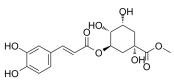


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N4168

3-O-Caffeoylquinic acid methyl ester is a chemical constituent of Pyrrosia calvata.

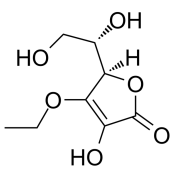


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W003607

3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid, a stable vitamin C derivative, is a cosmetic **tyrosinase** tnhibitor with a whitening capacity. 3-O-Ethyl-L-ascorbic acid also has antioxidant abilities.



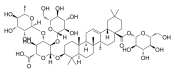
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl(1→2)-[a-Lrhamnopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-gl

Cat. No.: HY-N9521

3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl(1→2)-[a-Lrhamnopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranosyl 28-O-β-D-glucuronopyranoside

3-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl(1→2)-[a-Lrhamnopyranosyl(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranosyl 28-O-β-D-glucuronopyranoside, a saponin, is isolated from Polaskia chichipe Backbg.

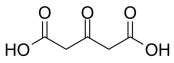


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Oxopentanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007752

3-Oxopentanedioic acid is a simple dicarboxylic acid, which is well-known to be used in the tropinone synthesis.

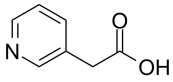


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

3-Pyridineacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015806

3-Pyridineacetic acid is a higher homologue of nicotinic acid, a breakdown product of nicotine (and other tobacco alkaloids).

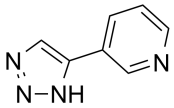


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

3-TYP

Cat. No.: HY-108331

3-TYP is a selective **SIRT3** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 16 nM, more potent over SIRT1 (IC_{50}=88 nM), SIRT2 (IC_{50}=92 nM).

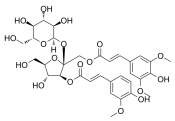


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Feruloyl-1-Sinapoyl sucrose

Cat. No.: HY-N4320

3-Feruloyl-1-Sinapoyl sucrose (compound 1) is a glycoside isolated from the aerial parts of Polygala chamaebuxus.

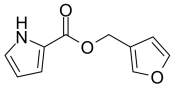


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Furfuryl 2-pyrrolecarboxylate

Cat. No.: HY-N1832

3-Furfuryl 2-pyrrolecarboxylate is isolated from the root tuber of Pseudostellaria heterophylla.



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

3x DYKDDDDK Tag

Cat. No.: HY-P3332

DYKDDDDK peptide (FLAG) is a useful tool for investigating the function and localization of proteins whose antibodies (Abs) are not available. Often it is also used in a 3X FLAG format (3x DYKDDDDK Tag) for purifying difficult proteins that accumulate in low abundance .

DYKDDDDKDYKDDDDKDYKDDDDK

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

3x DYKDDDDK Tag TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3332A

DYKDDDDK peptide (FLAG) is a useful tool for investigating the function and localization of proteins whose antibodies (Abs) are not available. Often it is also used in a 3X FLAG format (3x DYKDDDDK Tag TFA) for purifying difficult proteins that accumulate in low abundance .

DYKDDDDKDYKDDDDKDYKDDDDK (TFA salt)

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

3X FLAG peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0319

3X FLAG Peptide is a synthetic peptide with a 3-time repeated DYKXXD motif.

MDYKDHDGDYKDHDIDYKDDDDK

Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3X FLAG peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0319A

3X FLAG peptide TFA is a synthetic peptide with a 3-time repeated DYKXXD motif.

MDYKDHDGDYKDHDIDYKDDDDK (TFA salt)

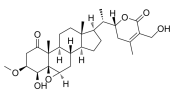
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

3β-Methoxy-2,3-dihydrowithaferin A

(Quresimin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N5131

3β-Methoxy-2,3-dihydrowithaferin A is one of withanolides found in Withania somnifera.

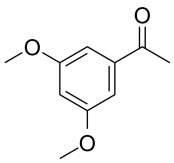


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3′,5′-Dimethoxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W040471

3′,5′-Dimethoxyacetophenone is a natural ketone compound with antioxidant activities.
3′,5′-Dimethoxyacetophenone is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

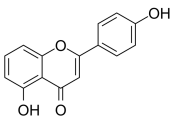


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4',5-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N1881

4',5-Dihydroxyflavone is a **soybean LOX-1** and **yeast α-Glucosidase** inhibitor, with an K_i of 102.6 μM for soybean LOX-1 and an IC_{50} of 66 μM for yeast α-glucosidase. LOX-1 isshort for Lectin-like oxidized low-density lipoprotein receptor-1.

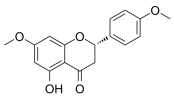


Purity: 95.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4',7-Di-O-methylnaringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1884

4',7-Di-O-methylnaringenin is a flavonoid found in Renealmia alpinia.

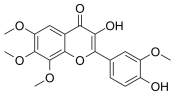


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4'-Hydroxy-6,7,8,3'-tetramethoxyflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-N8203

4'-Hydroxy-6,7,8,3'-tetramethoxyflavonol is a natural compound that could be found in Getonia floribunda Roxb.

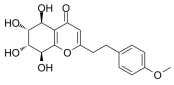


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Methoxyagarotetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N8109

4'-Methoxyagarotetrol is a natural compound that could be found in Aquilaria sinensis (Lour.).

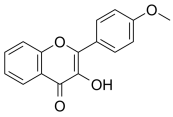


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-Methoxyflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-111803

4'-Methoxyflavonol is a synthesized flavone/flavonol with 1, 2-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (DPPC) bilayers.

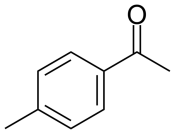


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4'-Methylacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W012653

4′-methylacetophenone can be used as a fragrance material. 4′-Methylacetophenone is wildly occurs in volatile compounds in food and in some natural complex substances (NCS).

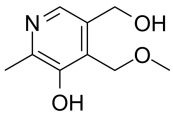


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4'-O-Methylpyridoxine

Cat. No.: HY-N8157

4'-O-Methylpyridoxine, a natural compound, possesses antioxidant activity.

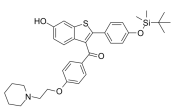


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4'-tert-Butyldimethylsilyl-6-hydroxy Raloxifene

Cat. No.: HY-135587

4'-tert-Butyldimethylsilyl-6-hydroxy Raloxifene (Compound 4) is a reaction product of Raloxifene with tertbutyldimethylsilyl chloride.
4'-tert-Butyldimethylsilyl-6-hydroxy Raloxifene is used to synthesize Raloxifene 6-glucuronide.

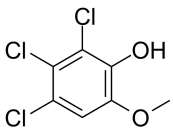


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4,5,6-Trichloroguaiacol

Cat. No.: HY-133600

4,5,6-Trichloroguaiacol is a phenolic compound occurring in effluents from bleached kraft pulp mills.

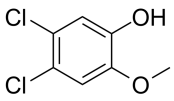


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4,5-Dichloroguaiacol

Cat. No.: HY-133599

4,5-Dichloroguaiacol is the major component of chlorinated phenol.

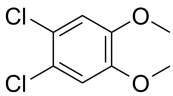


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4,5-Dichloroveratrole

Cat. No.: HY-133603

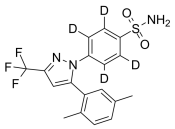
4,5-Dichloroveratrole is a chlorinated product formed by reaction of Veratryl alcohol (VE; HY-107858) with chlorine dioxide solution.



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

4-(5-(2,5-Dimethylphenyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonamide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-W010995S



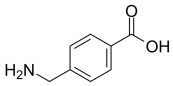
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

4-(Aminomethyl)benzoic acid

(Aminomethylbenzoic acid; α-Amino-p-toluic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1258

4-(Aminomethyl)benzoic acid is an unnatural amino acid derivative, is an antifibrinolytic.

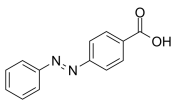


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

4-(Phenyldiazenyl)benzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W106234

4-(Phenyldiazenyl)benzoic acid is a photosensitive and photoswitchable **TRPA1** agonist that can be used as pharmacological tools for study of pain signaling.



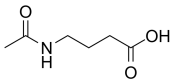
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid

(N-acetyl GABA)

Cat. No.: HY-101411

4-Acetamidobutanoic acid (N-acetyl GABA), the main metabolite of **GABA**, exhibits antioxidant and antibacterial activities.



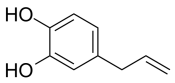
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

4-Allylcatechol

(Hydroxychavicol; 4-Allylpyrocatechol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1887

4-Allylcatechol (4-Allylpyrocatechol, Hydroxychavicol) is an intermediate to synthetic safrole.

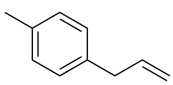


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4-Allyltoluene

Cat. No.: HY-W074514

4-Allyltoluene, an aromatic compound, can elicite antennal olfactory response of Mediterranean fruit fly measured by electroantennography (EAG).



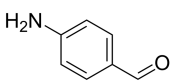
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

4-Aminobenzaldehyde

(p-aminobenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W076836

4-Aminobenzaldehyde (p-aminobenzaldehyde) is a useful synthetic reagent and monomer that can be used to synthesize monoazo dyes and photocurable ion exchange resins. 4-Aminobenzaldehyde is also a corrosion inhibitor of metals.



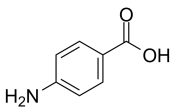
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Aminobenzoic acid

(PABA; Vitamin Bx; Vitamin H1)

Cat. No.: HY-B1008

4-Aminobenzoic acid is an intermediate in the synthesis of folate by bacteria, plants, and fungi.



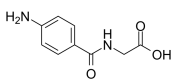
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

4-Aminohippuric acid

(p-Aminohippuric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1306

4-Aminohippuric acid is a diagnostic agent, useful in medical tests involving the kidney, used in the measurement of renal plasma flow.

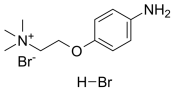


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-APC hydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-138064

4-APC hydrobromide is a highly sensitive and selective derivatization agent for aldehydes. 4-APC hydrobromide possesses an aniline moiety for a fast selective reaction with aliphatic aldehydes as well as a quaternary ammonium group for improved MS sensitivity.

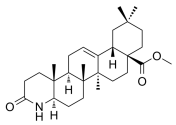


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Aza-Oleanolic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-18005

4-Aza-Oleanolic acid methyl ester is a triterpenic derivative.



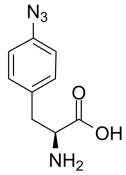
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Azido-L-phenylalanine

(p-Azidophenylalanine; p-Azido-L-phenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-16714

4-Azido-L-phenylalanine is an unnatural amino acid, which is used as an effective vibrational reporter of local protein environments.

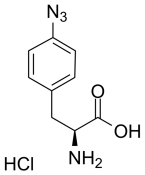


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

4-Azido-L-phenylalanine hydrochloride (p-Azidophenylalanine hydrochloride; p-Azido-L-phenylalanine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16714A

4-Azido-L-phenylalanine hydrochloride is an unnatural amino acid, which is used as an effective vibrational reporter of local protein environments.



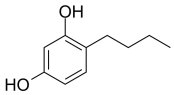
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

4-Butylresorcinol

(Butylresorcinol)

Cat. No.: HY-107369

4-Butylresorcinol is a phenol derivative which can inhibit **tyrosinase** with **IC_{50}** of 11.27 μM.

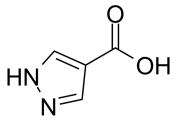


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Carboxypyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-W002065

4-Carboxypyrazole is an endogenous metabolite.

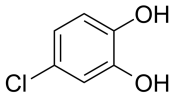


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Chlorocatechol

Cat. No.: HY-133597

4-Chlorocatechol is a major degradation product of 4-chloro-2-aminophenol (4C2AP). 4-Chlorocatechol is also a substrate for catechol 1,2-dioxygenases and chlorocatechol dioxygenase.

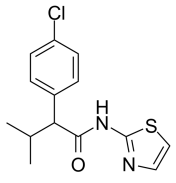


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-CMTB

Cat. No.: HY-P1125

4-CMTB is a selective **free fatty acid receptor 2 (FFA2/GPR43)** agonist and a positive allosteric modulator (**pEC_{50}**=6.38).

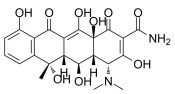


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

4-Epioxytetracycline

Cat. No.: HY-125947

4-Epioxytetracycline, the degradation product of Oxytetracycline (OTC), can be found in swine manure compost and wastewater.

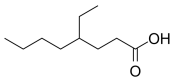


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Ethyloctanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015307

4-Ethyloctanoic acid is a natural compound first isolated from Saussurea lappa Clarke, widely used as a safe flavoring compound and acts as food additive.

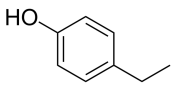


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Ethylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W012836

4-Ethylphenol is a volatile phenolic compound associated with off-odour in wine.

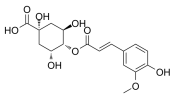


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Feruloylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6598

4-Feruloylquinic acid may be a potential biomarker for food products.

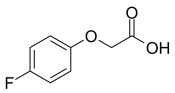


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Fluorophenoxyacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W052234

4-Fluorophenoxyacetic acid (4FPA) induces parthenocarpy. 4-Fluorophenoxyacetic acid (4FPA) protects cereals from piercing-sucking insects and thereby increases rice yield in the field.

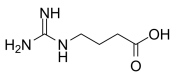


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113286

4-Guanidinobutanoic acid is a normal metabolite present in low concentrations.



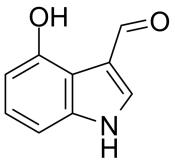
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxy-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde

(4-Hydroxyindole-3-carboxaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-W091541

4-Hydroxy-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde is a plant metabolite found in Capparis spinosa L.. 4-Hydroxy-1H-indole-3-carbaldehyde can be used in the synthesis of fluorescent probe.

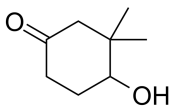


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

4-Hydroxy-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W047428

4-Hydroxy-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanone is a key intermediate for the synthesis of hAChE inhibitor.

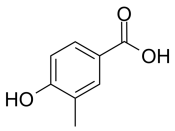


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W002587

4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzoic acid is a normal organic acid identified in urine specimens from a healthy population.

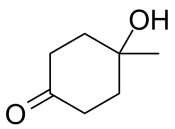


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexanone

Cat. No.: HY-W036733

4-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexanone is a useful synthetic reagent extracted from patent JP2009022162A. 4-Hydroxy-4-methylcyclohexanone can be used to synthesize trans-4-amino-1-methylcyclohexanol which is intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis.

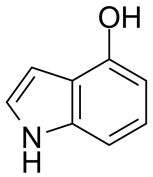


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

4-Hydroxyindole

Cat. No.: HY-34596

4-Hydroxyindole is a member of the class of hydroxyindoles that is 1H-indole substituted by a hydroxy group at position 4. 4-Hydroxyindole is an important raw material or intermediate in the synthesis of pharmaceutical products and industrial polymers.

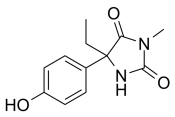


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxymephenytoin

Cat. No.: HY-W008772

4-Hydroxymephenytoin is a metabolism of an antiepileptic drug mephenytoin, which is used as a CYP2C19 substrate.

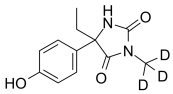


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxymephenytoin D3

Cat. No.: HY-W008772S

4-Hydroxymephenytoin D3 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroxymephenytoin. 4-Hydroxymephenytoin is a metabolism of an antiepileptic drug mephenytoin, which is used as a CYP2C19 substrate.

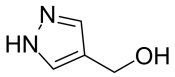


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxymethylpyrazole

Cat. No.: HY-33914

4-Hydroxymethylpyrazole is the primary metabolite of Fomepizole (HY-B0876). Fomepizole is a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme alcohol dehydrogenase.

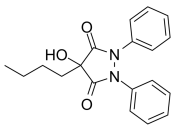


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Hydroxyphenylbutazone

Cat. No.: HY-139199

4-Hydroxyphenylbutazone is a metabolite of Phenylbutazone. Phenylbutazone, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is an efficient reducing cofactor for the peroxidase activity of prostaglandin H synthase (PHS).

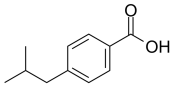


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Isobutylbenzoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-131121

4-Isobutylbenzoic acid is an intermediate in the synthesis of compounds.

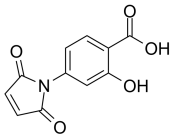


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Maleimidosalicylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-115756

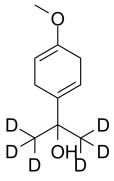
4-Maleimidosalicylic acid is a polar maleimide, and does not suppress IL-2 production in JURKAT T cells.



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

4-Methoxy-α,α-dimethyl-1,4-cyclohexadiene-1-methanol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-132792S

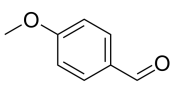


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

4-Methoxybenzaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-Y0740

4-Methoxybenzaldehyde is a naturally occurring fragrant phenolic compound. 4-Methoxybenzaldehyde has been found in many plant species including horseradish, anise, star anise.



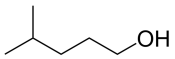
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methyl-1-pentanol

(Isohexanol)

Cat. No.: HY-W007511

4-Methyl-1-pentanol (Isohexanol) is a volatile aroma compound of red wine from cv. Kalecik Karası.

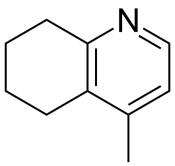


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

4-Methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline

Cat. No.: HY-W049311

4-Methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline, a tetrahydroquinoline alkaloid, is isolated from the roots of Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch.



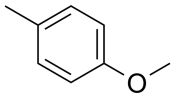
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

4-Methylanisole

(4-Methoxytoluene)

Cat. No.: HY-W012835

4-Methylanisole (4-Methoxytoluene) is food flavoring agent and can be naturally found in Ylang Ylang fragrance oil.



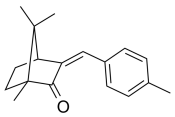
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

4-Methylbenzylidene camphor

(4-MBC; Enzacamene)

Cat. No.: HY-17587

4-Methylbenzylidene camphor(4-MBC; Enzacamene)is an organic camphor derivative that is used in the cosmetic industry for its ability to protect the skin against UV, specifically UV B radiation.

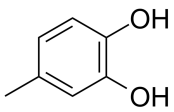


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

4-Methylcatechol

Cat. No.: HY-W012814

4-Methylcatechol, a metabolite of p-toluate, is a substrate as well as a suicide inhibitor of **Catechol 2,3-Dioxygenase**.

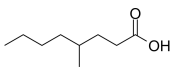


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methyloctanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010178

4-Methyloctanoic acid is a natural compound mainly responsible for the characteristic goaty sheepy flavour of sheep and goat milk.



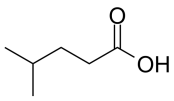
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

4-Methylpentanoic acid

(Isocaproic Acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015882

4-Methylpentanoic acid (Isocaproic Acid) is a Short chain fatty acid (SCFA).



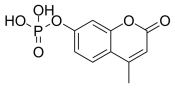
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

4-Methylumbelliferyl phosphate

(4-MUP; MUP)

Cat. No.: HY-D0994

4-Methylumbelliferyl phosphate (4-MUP) is a fluorogenic substrate of alkaline phosphatases.

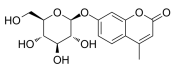


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

4-Methylumbelliferyl β-D-Glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-123633

4-Methylumbelliferyl β-D-Glucopyranoside, a β-D-glucoside, is a fluorogenic substrate for **β-glucosidase**, utilizes to assay β-glucosidase activity.

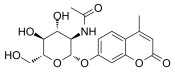


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

4-Methylumbelliferyl-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-Glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-137853

4-Methylumbelliferyl-2-acetamido-2-deoxy-β-D-Gluco pyranoside is a fluorogenic substrate for N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminidase.



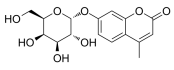
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Methylumbelliferyl-α-D-galactopyranoside

(4MU-α-Gal)

Cat. No.: HY-118135

4-Methylumbelliferyl-α-D-galactopyranoside (4MU-α-Gal), a substrate for α-galactosidase A (GLA), is a blue pro-fluorogenic substrate. 4-Methylumbelliferyl-α-D-galactopyranoside forms two products, galactose and fluorescent 4MU, upon cleavage by GLA.



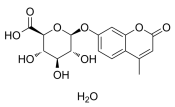
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide hydrate

(MUG)

Cat. No.: HY-D0935A

4-Methylumbelliferyl-β-D-glucuronide hydrate is a fluorogenic substrat (λ_{ex}=362 nm , λ_{em}=445 nm).

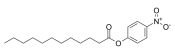


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

4-Nitrophenyl Laurate

Cat. No.: HY-134459

4-Nitrophenyl Laurate is a class of 4-nitrophenyl ester, which can be used as enzyme substrate.



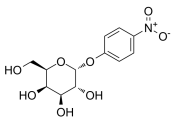
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Nitrophenyl α-D-galactopyranoside

(PNP-alpha-D-Gal; PNP-α-D-Gal)

Cat. No.: HY-W039911

4-Nitrophenyl α-D-galactopyranoside (PNP-alpha-D-Gal) is an artificial substrate of 4-nitrophenyl (pNP) glycopyranoside for detecting α-galactosidase activity. The amount of released pNP is significantly increased when 4-Nitrophenyl α-D-galactopyranoside is used as substrates.



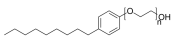
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Nonylphenol polyethoxylate

(4-Nonylphenol polyethoxylate; Nonoxinol-9; Nonoxynol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1027

4-Nonylphenol polyethoxylate is an organic compound that is a nonionic surfactant; widely used in contraceptives for its spermicidal properties.



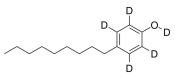
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 500 mg, 1 g

4-Nonylphenol-D5

(4-n-Nonylphenol-2,3,5,6-d4,OD)

Cat. No.: HY-131122S

4-Nonylphenol-D5 (4-n-Nonylphenol-2,3,5,6-d4,OD) is the deuterium labeled 4-Nonylphenol. 4-Nonylphenol, a major degradation product of Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs), is a persistent organic pollutant with endocrine-disrupting properties and exerts estrogenic activity.

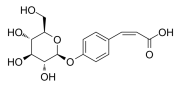


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6260

4-O-beta-Glucopyranosyl-cis-coumaric acid is a natural compound isolated formn Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.

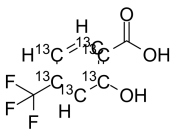


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Trifluoromethylsalicylic acid-13C6

(Desacetyl triflusal-13C6)

Cat. No.: HY-W014632S

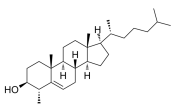


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

4α-Methylcholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-N8531

4α-Methylcholesterol is a Cholesterol derivative. 4α-Methylcholesterol can oxidize 3-hydroxy steroid, with the apparent K_m of 12.6 μM.

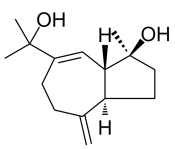


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4β,12-Dihydroxyguaian-6,10-diene

Cat. No.: HY-N5108

4β,12-Dihydroxyguaian-6,10-diene, a natural terpene, is isolated from the rhizomes of Alisma orientale.

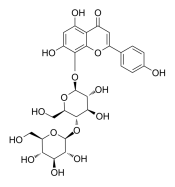


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4″-O-Glucosylvitexin

Cat. No.: HY-N0533

4″-O-Glucosylvitexin is a bioactive flavonoid from leaves of Crataegus pinnatifida.

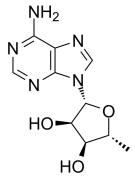


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

5'-Deoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-113291

5'-Deoxyadenosine is an oxidized nucleoside found in the urine of normal subjects.

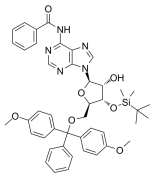


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

5'-DMT-3'-TBDMS-Bz-rA

Cat. No.: HY-W018179

5'-DMT-3'-TBDMS-Bz-rA is a nucleoside with protective and modification effects.

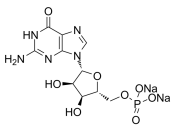


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

5'-Guanylic acid disodium salt (5'-GMP disodium salt; 5'-guanosine monophosphate disodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-W010970

5'-Guanylic acid disodium salt (5'-GMP disodium salt) is composed of guanine, ribose, and phosphate moieties and it is a nucleotide monomer in messenger RNA.

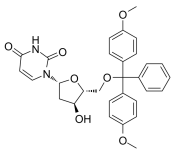


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytrityl)-2'-deoxyuridine (5'-O-DMT-dU)

Cat. No.: HY-W097792

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytrityl)-2'-deoxyuridine (5'-O-DMT-dU) is a competitive inhibitor of E. coli **dUTP nucleotidohydrolase (dUTPase)**, with the K_i higher than 1000 μM.

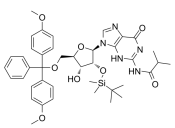


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-iBu-N-Bz-Guanosine (5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-ibu-rG)

Cat. No.: HY-43059

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-iBu-N-Bz-Guanosine could be used for silyl protection of ribonucleosides.

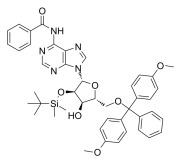


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-N-Bz-Adenosine

Cat. No.: HY-21601

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-TBDMS-N-Bz-Adenosine is an adenosine derivative and can be used as an **intermediate** for oligonucleotides synthesis.

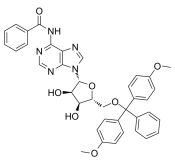


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

5'-O-DMT-Bz-rA

Cat. No.: HY-21545

5'-O-DMT-Bz-rA is an intermediate for cyclic di-nucleotide compounds synthesis.

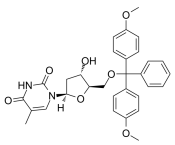


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

5'-O-DMT-dT (5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytrityl)thymidine)

Cat. No.: HY-20140

5'-O-DMT-dT (5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytrityl)thymidine) is a nucleoside derivative which can be used in the preparation of oligonucleotides.

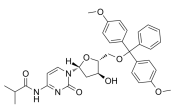


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-O-DMT-ibu-dC

Cat. No.: HY-138605

5'-O-DMT-ibu-dC can be used in the synthesis of oligodeoxyribonucleotides.

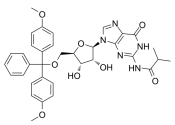


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-O-DMT-ibu-rG (5'-O-DMT-N2-isobutyrylguanosine)

Cat. No.: HY-43058

5'-O-DMT-ibu-rG is a useful model for a new class of DNA binding molecules for the development of potent and selective anti-cancer agents.

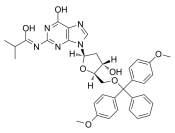


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-O-DMT-N2-ibu-dG

Cat. No.: HY-W010702

5'-O-DMT-N2-ibu-dG (N2-Isobutyryl-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)-2'-deoxyguanosine) is a deoxynucleoside which can be used in the preparation of oligonucleotides.



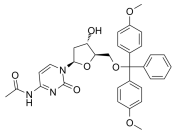
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

5'-O-DMT-N4-Ac-dC

(N4-Acetyl-2'-deoxy-5'-O-DMT-cytidine)

Cat. No.: HY-W077279

5'-O-DMT-N4-Ac-dC (N4-Acetyl-2'-deoxy-5'-O-DMT-cytidine, compound 7), a deoxynucleoside, can be used to synthesize of dodecyl phosphoramidite which is the raw material for dodDNA (amphiphilic DNA containing an internal hydrophobic region consisting...

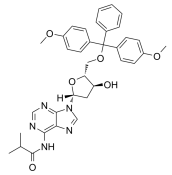


Purity: 97.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

5'-O-DMT-N6-ibu-dA

Cat. No.: HY-138600

5'-O-DMT-N6-ibu-dA can be used in the synthesis of oligodeoxyribonucleotides.

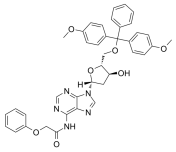


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5'-O-DMT-PAC-dA

Cat. No.: HY-138606

5'-O-DMT-PAC-dA can be used in the synthesis of oligoribonucleotides.

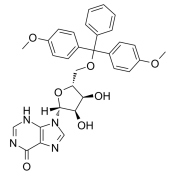


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5'-O-DMT-rI

Cat. No.: HY-138608

5'-O-DMT-Ri can be used in the synthesis of oligoribonucleotides.

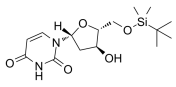


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5'-O-TBDMS-dU

Cat. No.: HY-138596

5'-O-TBDMS-dU can be used in the synthesis of oligoribonucleotides.



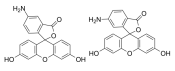
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5(6)-Aminofluorescein

(5(6)-AFM; Fluoresceinamine mixed isomers)

Cat. No.: HY-D0029

5(6)-Aminofluorescein (5(6)-AFM) is a a precursor for synthesis of 5(6)-FITC (HY-15941). 5(6)-FITC is an amine-reactive derivative of fluorescein dye.



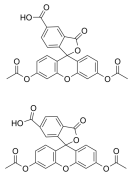
Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5(6)-CFDA

(5-(6)-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate; CFDA)

Cat. No.: HY-D0722

5(6)-CFDA (5-(6)-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate) is a cell-permeant, amine-reactive green fluorescent probe used to stain cells for analysis in applications. (λ_{ex}: 492 nm; λ_{em}: 517 nm).

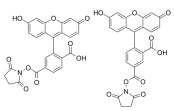


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

5(6)-FAM SE (5(6)-Carboxyfluorescein N-hydroxysuccinimide ester; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-15937

5(6)-FAM SE is an amine-reactive green fluorescent dye widely used for labeling proteins or other molecules that contain a primary or secondary aliphatic amine.

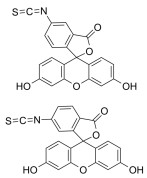


Purity: 95.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5(6)-FITC (Fluorescein 5(6)-isothiocyanate; Fluorescein isothiocyanate 5- and 6- isomers)

Cat. No.: HY-15941

5(6)-FITC (Fluorescein 5(6)-isothiocyanate) is an amine-reactive derivative of fluorescein dye that has wide-ranging applications as a label for antibodies and other probes, for use in fluorescence microscopy, flow cytometry and immunofluorescence-based assays such as...

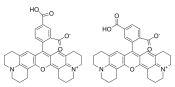


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

5(6)-ROX

(5(6)-Carboxy-X-rhodamine) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0043

5(6)-ROX is a nucleic acid fluorescent label which can be used as a reference dye for real-time polymerase chain reaction.

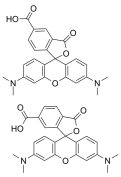


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5(6)-TAMRA

(5(6)-Carboxytetramethylrhodamine) **Cat. No.:** HY-15944

5(6)-TAMRA contains a carboxylic acid that can be used to react with primary amines via carbodiimide activation of the carboxylic acid; bright, orange-fluorescent dye produces conjugates with absorption/emission maxima of ~555/580 nm.

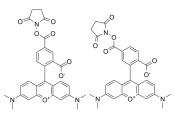


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

5(6)-TAMRA SE

(5(6)-Carboxytetramethylrhodamine N-succinimidyl ester) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0723

5(6)-TAMRA SE is the amine-reactive, mixed isomer form of TAMRA, which is a dye for oligonucleotide labeling and automated DNA sequencing applications.

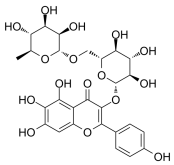


Purity: 97.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5,6,7,4'-Tetrahydroxyflavonol 3-O-rutinoside

(6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-β-rutinoside) **Cat. No.:** HY-N8191

5,6,7,4'-Tetrahydroxyflavonol 3-O-rutinoside is a natural antioxidant flavonoid glycoside.

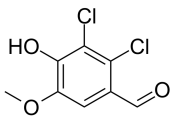


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,6-Dichlorovanillin

Cat. No.: HY-133607

5,6-Dichlorovanillin is a product upon chlorination to afford 4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol, together with tetrachloroguaiacol and the unreacted starting materials.

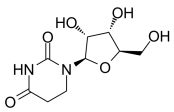


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,6-Dihydrouridine

Cat. No.: HY-113047

5,6-Dihydrouridine is a modified base found in conserved positions in the D-loop of tRNA in Bacteria, Eukaryota, and some Archaea.

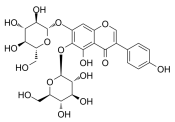


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

5,6,7,40-Tetrahydroxyisoflavone-6,7-di-o-b-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6847

5,6,7,40-Tetrahydroxyisoflavone-6,7-di-o-b-D-glucopyranoside is an isoflavonoid glycoside isolated from Pueraria lobata.

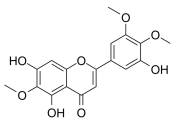


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6259

5,7,3'-Trihydroxy-6,4',5'-trimethoxyflavone is a methylated flavones from Artemisia frigida.

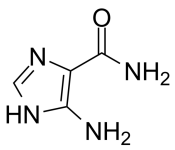


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

5-Amino-3H-imidazole-4-Carboxamide

(5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide; AICA) **Cat. No.:** HY-41461

5-Amino-3H-imidazole-4-Carboxamide (AICA) is an important precursor for the synthesis of purines in general and of the nucleobases adenine and guanine in particular.

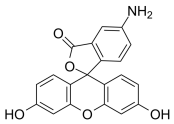


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5-Aminofluorescein

(5-AF) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0022

5-Aminofluorescein (5-AF) is a fluorescence marker, covalently bound to human serum albumin. The excitation wavelength is 490 nm and the emission wavelength is 515 nm.

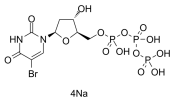


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5-BrdUTP sodium salt

(5-Bromo-2'-deoxyuridine 5'-triphosphate sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-D1023

5-BrdUTP sodium salt is a TdT substrate which can be used to label the DNA double-strand breaks.

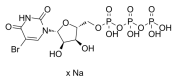


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5-BrUTP sodium salt

(5-Bromouridine 5'-triphosphate sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-101886

5-BrUTP sodium salt can be used to label RNA to measure the transcription.

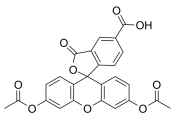


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

5-CFDA

(5-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate) Cat. No.: HY-D0047

5-CFDA(5-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate) is membrane-permeant and can be loaded into cells via incubation; hydrolyzed by intracellular esterases to 5-carboxyfluorescein; used for labeling human intervertebral disk cells in vitro for fluorescence microscopy.

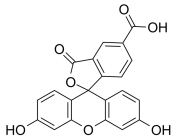


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-FAM

(5-Carboxyfluorescein) Cat. No.: HY-66022

5-FAM (5-Carboxyfluorescein) is a green fluorescent reagent used for in situ labeling peptides, proteins and nucleotides. 5-FAM is a single isomer with Ex/Em of 490 nm/520 nm.

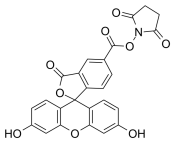


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

5-FAM SE

Cat. No.: HY-15938

5-FAM SE is a single isomer, is a fluorescent labeling reagent used for labeling peptides, proteins and nucleotides. 5-FAM SE can react with amines and can yield stable amine conjugates.

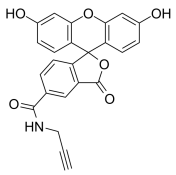


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-FAM-Alkyne

Cat. No.: HY-130913

5-FAM-Alkyne is a high selective and sensitive fluorescent biosensor for alkaline phosphatase (ALP).

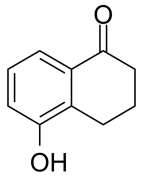


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxy-1-tetralone

Cat. No.: HY-76981

5-hydroxy-1-tetralone can be used as a **fluorescent labeling** reagent for the determination of glycosphingolipid from biological samples.

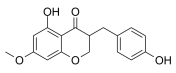


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-7-methoxychroman-4-one

Cat. No.: HY-N8192

5-Hydroxy-3-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-7-methoxychroman-4-one (4a) is a natural compound.

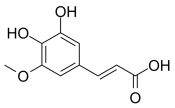


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxyferulic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133068

5-Hydroxyferulic acid is a hydroxycinnamic acid and is a metabolite of the phenylpropanoid pathway. 5-Hydroxyferulic acid is a precursor in the biosynthesis of sinapic acid and is also a **COMT** non-esterifed substrate.

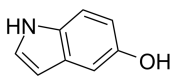


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5-Hydroxyindole

Cat. No.: HY-W001160

5-Hydroxyindole, a hydroxylated indole, can be found in a vast array of pharmacologically active agents and natural products. 5-Hydroxyindole slows desensitization of the 5-HT3 receptor-mediated ion current in N1E-115 neuroblastoma cells.

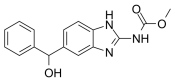


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Hydroxymebendazole

Cat. No.: HY-123305

5-Hydroxymebendazole is the one metabolite of Benzimidazoles. Benzimidazoles are safe, broad-spectrum anthelmintic drugs and are widely used for prevention and treatment of parasitic infections in food-producing animals.

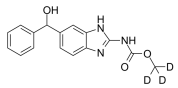


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxymebendazole D3

Cat. No.: HY-123305S

5-Hydroxymebendazole D3 is a deuterium labeled 5-Hydroxymebendazole. 5-Hydroxymebendazole is the one metabolite of Benzimidazoles.

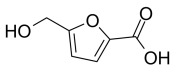


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furancarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W005241

5-Hydroxymethyl-2-furancarboxylic acid is the main metabolite of 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furfural (HMF) in the body and eliminated renally.

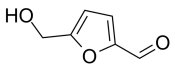


Purity: 97.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Hydroxymethylfurfural (2-Hydroxymethyl-5-furfural; 2-Formyl-5-hydroxymethylfuran)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0051

5-Hydroxymethylfurfural (2-Hydroxymethyl-5-furfural), derived from lignocellulosic biomass, inhibits **yeast** growth and fermentation as stressors.

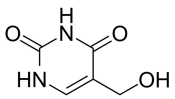


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Hydroxymethyluracil

Cat. No.: HY-W004924

5-Hydroxymethyluracil is a product of oxidative DNA damage. 5-Hydroxymethyluracil can be used as a potential epigenetic mark enhancing or inhibiting transcription with bacterial RNA polymerase.

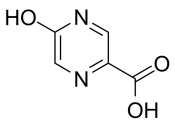


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5-Hydroxypyrazine-2-Carboxylic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-76210

5-Hydroxypyrazine-2-Carboxylic Acid, a metabolite of anti-tuberculosis drug pyrazinamide (PZA).

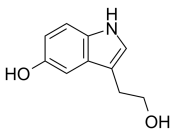


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Hydroxytryptophol

Cat. No.: HY-W041019

5-Hydroxytryptophol is a mammalian serotonin metabolite, acting as a marker of acute alcohol consumption.

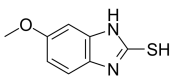


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

5-Methoxy-2-benzimidazolethiol

Cat. No.: HY-W008378

5-Methoxy-2-benzimidazolethiol is a benzimidazole. The iodimetric determination of 5-Methoxy-2-benzimidazolethiol in alkaline media is studied.

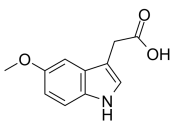


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Methoxyindole-3-acetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007566

5-Methoxyindole-3-acetic acid is a metabolite of Melatonin.

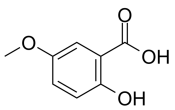


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

5-Methoxysalicylic acid (5-MeOSA)

Cat. No.: HY-W007856

5-Methoxysalicylic acid (5-MeOSA) is a natural compound, used as a useful matrix in the MALDI MS analysis of oligonucleotides when combined with spermine.



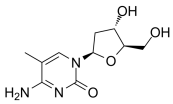
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methyl-2'-deoxycytidine

(5-Methyldeoxycytidine)

Cat. No.: HY-W012078

5-Methyl-2'-deoxycytidine in single-stranded DNA can act in cis to signal de novo DNA methylation.

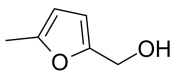


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methyl-2-furanmethanol

Cat. No.: HY-W087919

5-Methyl-2-furanmethanol is a natural product that can be isolated from the essential oil of D. rupicola Biv.. 5-Methyl-2-furanmethanol also acts as a oxidative product of 2,5 dimethylfuran (DMF) by cytochrome P450 (CYP).

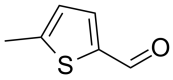


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-34465

5-Methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde acts as a candidate to microscopic third order non-linear optical (NLO) material.

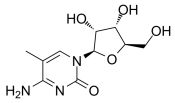


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

5-Methylcytidine

Cat. No.: HY-113135

5-Methylcytidine is a pyrimidine nucleoside detected in multiple biofluids.

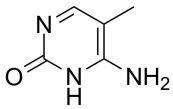


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

5-Methylcytosine

Cat. No.: HY-W008091

5-Methylcytosine is a well-characterized DNA modification, and is also predominantly in abundant non-coding RNAs in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

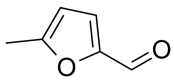


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methylfurfural

Cat. No.: HY-Y0543

5-Methylfurfural is a naturally occurring substance, found in cigarette smoke condensate, licorice essential oil, stored dehydrated orange powder, baked potato flour, volatile compounds of roast beef, aroma concentrate of sponge cake. bread and in coffee, tea and cocoa.

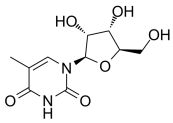


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

5-Methyluridine

Cat. No.: HY-W009444

5-Methyluridine is a is an endogenous methylated nucleoside found in human fluids.

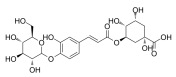


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

5-O-(3'-O-Glucosylcaffeoyl)quinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8133

5-O-(3'-O-Glucosylcaffeoyl)quinic acid (compound 19) is a phenolic compound found in the leaves of Ilex glabra L. Gray (Aquifoliaceae).

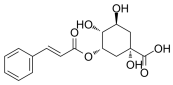


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8224

5-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid is a co-pigment. 5-O-Cinnamoylquinic acid could form the stable blue solution.



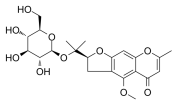
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-O-Methylvisammioside

(4'-O-β-D-Glucosyl-5-O-methylvisamminol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0442

5-O-Methylvisammioside is a natural product isolated from Saposhnikovia Divaricata.



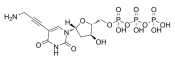
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5-PA-dUTP

(5-Propargylamino-dUTP)

Cat. No.: HY-132141

5-PA-dUTP (5-Propargylamino-dUTP) is a **C5-modified nucleotide** and can be incorporated into DNA nanoparticles (DNPs) for photosensitizer delivery.



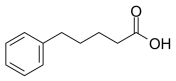
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Phenylvaleric acid

(5-Phenylpentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W032915

5-Phenylvaleric acid (5-Phenylpentanoic acid) is a pentanoic acid of bacterial origin, occasionally found in human biofluids.

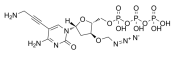


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

5-Propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dCTP

Cat. No.: HY-132138

5-Propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dCTP is a nucleoside molecule extracted from patent WO2004018497A2, compound 17. 5-Propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dCTP can be used in DNA synthesis and DNA sequencing.

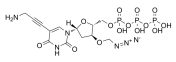


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dUTP

Cat. No.: HY-132137

5-Propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dUTP is a nucleoside molecule extracted from patent WO2004018497A2, compound 5. 5-Propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dUTP can be used in DNA synthesis and DNA sequencing.

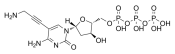


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Propargylamino-dCTP

Cat. No.: HY-132142

5-Propargylamino-dCTP is a nucleoside molecule extracted from patent US9035035B2, compound dCTP-PA. 5-Propargylamino-dCTP can conjugate to molecular markers for use in nucleic acid labeling or sequence analysis.

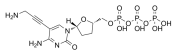


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Propargylamino-ddCTP

Cat. No.: HY-132146

5-Propargylamino-ddCTP, a nucleoside molecule that can be used to synthesis of cyanine dye-nucleotide conjugate which is used in nucleic acid labeling or sequence analysis.

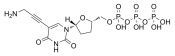


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Propargylamino-ddUTP

Cat. No.: HY-132145

5-Propargylamino-ddUTP, a nucleoside molecule that can be used to synthesis of cyanine dye-nucleotide conjugate which is used in nucleic acid labeling or sequence analysis.



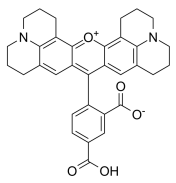
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-ROX

(5-Carboxy-X-rhodamine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0784

5-ROX (5-Carboxy-X-rhodamine), a rhodamine dye, exhibits strong fluorescence property in aqueous buffer with the λ_{exit} of 580 nm (ε=3.6×10^4 M^{-1} cm^{-1}), and λ_{emit} of 604 nm (ϕ=0.94).

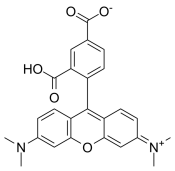


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

5-TAMRA

Cat. No.: HY-15942

5-TAMRA (5-Carboxytetramethylrhodamine), SE and its conjugates yield bright, pH-insensitive orange-red fluorescence (approximate excitation/emission maxima ~546/579) with good photostability.

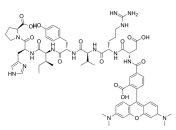


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

5-Tamra-DRVYIHP

Cat. No.: HY-P0030

5-Tamra-DRVYIHP i a Peptide with TAMRA labeling oligonucleotide.

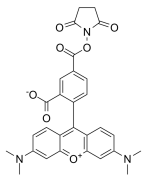


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-TAMRA-SE (5-TAMRA-NHS ester; 5-Carboxytetramethylrhodamine succinimidyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-D0048

5-TAMRA-SE is an amine-reactive fluorescent agent, its conjugates yield bright, pH-insensitive orange-red fluorescence (approximate excitation/emission maxima ~546/579) with good photostability.

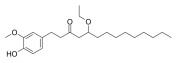


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

5-Ethoxy-10-Gingerol

Cat. No.: HY-N4303

5-Ethoxy-10-Gingerol is a derivate of gingerol.



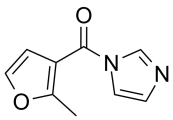
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5S rRNA modificator

(FAI)

Cat. No.: HY-18408

5S rRNA modificator is a suitable electrophile for 2′-hydroxyl acylation on structured RNA molecules, yielding accurate structural information comparable to that obtained with existing probes; 5S rRNA RNA modification.

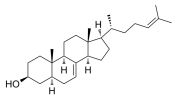


Purity: 97.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5α-Cholesta-7,24-dien-3β-ol

Cat. No.: HY-N9453

5α-Cholesta-7,24-dien-3β-ol, a sterol, can be found in hamster cauda epididymal mature spermatozoa.



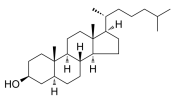
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

5α-Cholestan-3β-ol

(Dihydrocholesterol; 5α-Cholestanol; NSC 18188)

Cat. No.: HY-107819

5α-Cholestan-3β-ol is a derivitized steroid compound.

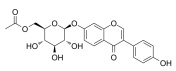


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

6"-O-Acetyldaidzin

Cat. No.: HY-N4071

6"-O-Acetyldaidzin is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from soybeans. 6"-O-Acetyldaidzin significantly inhibits lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsome with an IC_{50} of 8.2 μM.

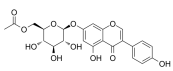


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6"-O-Acetylgenistin

Cat. No.: HY-N4070

6"-O-Acetylgenistin is an isoflavone glycoside isolated from soybeans. 6"-O-Acetylgenistin significantly inhibits lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsome with an IC_{50} of 10.6 μM.

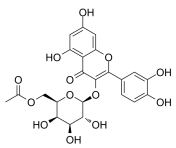


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

6''-Acetylhyperin

Cat. No.: HY-N9383

6''-Acetylhyperin is a natural phenolic compounds that could be found in Nymphaea odorata.

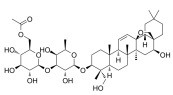


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6''-O-Acetylsaikosaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7613

6''-O-Acetylsaikosaponin A, an acetyl saikosaponin isolated from the roots of Bupleurum chinense, shows some osteoclast-inhibiting activities.



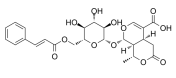
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

6'-O-Cinnamoyl-8-epikingisidic acid

(6'-O-trans-cinnamoyl 8-epikingisidic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N2721

6'-O-Cinnamoyl-8-epikingisidic acid (6'-O-trans-cinnamoyl 8-epikingisidic acid) is a secoiridoid constituent isolated from the dried fruits of Ligustrum lucidum A_{IT}.

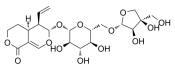


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6'-O-β-Apiofuranosylsweroside

Cat. No.: HY-N5094

6'-O-β-Apiofuranosylsweroside is a secoiridoid glycoside that can be isolated from the leaves of Lonicera angustifolia Wall.

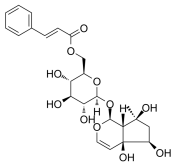


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6'-O-Cinnamoyl harpagide

Cat. No.: HY-N4221

6'-O-Cinnamoyl harpagide is an iridoid glycoside isolated from the roots of Scrophularia ningpoensis.

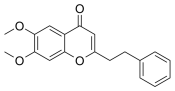


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6,7-Dimethoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)chromone

Cat. No.: HY-N8123

6,7-Dimethoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)chromone is a natural compound.

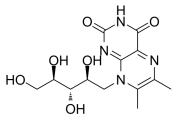


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6,7-Dimethyl-8-ribityllumazine

Cat. No.: HY-111661

6,7-Dimethyl-8-ribityllumazine is a direct biosynthetic precursor of Riboflavin (RBF; HY-B0456). 6,7-Dimethyl-8-ribityllumazine is a noncovalently bound fluorophore of Lumazine protein (LumP), which is a fluorescent accessory protein.



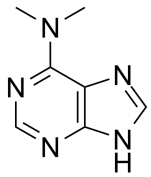
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-(Dimethylamino)purine

(6-Dimethylaminopurine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010128

6-(Dimethylamino)purine is a dual inhibitor of **protein kinase** and **CDK**.



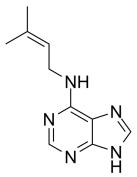
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

6-(γ,γ-Dimethylallylamino)purine

(N6-(2-Isopentenyl)adenine)

Cat. No.: HY-112103

6-(γ,γ-Dimethylallylamino)purine is a plant growth substance.



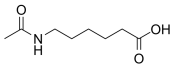
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

6-Acetamidohexanoic acid

(Acexamic Acid; 6-Acetamidocaproic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1259

6-Acetamidohexanoic acid is a pharmaceutical intermediate.

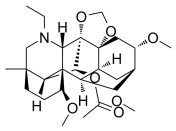


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-Acetyldepheline

Cat. No.: HY-N6645

6-Acetyldepheline is a natural alkaloid that could be isolated from Delphinium tatsienense.

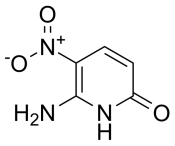


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Amino-5-nitropyridin-2-one

Cat. No.: HY-50071

6-Amino-5-nitropyridin-2-one is a pyridine base and used as a nucleobase of hachimoji DNA, in which it pairs with 5-aza-7-deazaguanine.



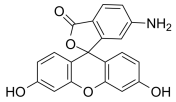
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

6-Aminofluorescein

(6-AF)

Cat. No.: HY-D0022A

6-Aminofluorescein (6-AF) is a new fluorescence marker.

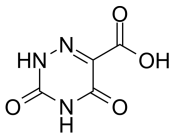


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

6-Azathymine acid

Cat. No.: HY-136560

6-Azathymine acid is a metabolite of Pymetrozine. Pymetrozine is active against plant-sucking insects, such as aphids and whiteflies in vegetables, cotton, field crops and fruits and affects the nervous regulation of feeding behavior.



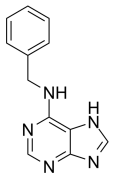
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Benzylaminopurine

(Benzyladenine; 6-BAP; N6-Benzyladenine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0941

6-Benzylaminopurine is a first-generation synthetic cytokinin that elicits plant growth and development, also is an inhibitor of respiratory kinase in plants, increases post-harvest life of green vegetables.



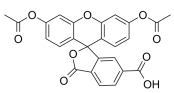
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-CFDA

(6-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0721

6-CFDA (6-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate) is a fluorescent probe that can be used in flow cytometry and fluorescence microscopy. 6-CFDA also can be applied in intravital multiphoton microscopy to research hepatobiliary metabolism in animals.

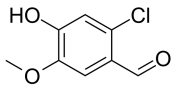


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-Chlorovanillin

Cat. No.: HY-W077917

6-Chlorovanillin is identified in waste waters from bleached kraft pulp mills in Ontario and earlier also elsewhere[>].



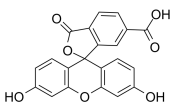
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-FAM

(6-Carboxyfluorescein)

Cat. No.: HY-66021

6-FAM (6-Carboxyfluorescein) contains a carboxylic acid that can be used to react with primary amines via carbodiimide activation of the carboxylic acid. Fluorescein is the most common fluorescent derivatization reagent for labeling biomolecules.

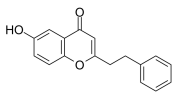


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

6-Hydroxy-2-phenethylchromone

Cat. No.: HY-N8142

6-Hydroxy-2-phenethylchromone possesses antioxidant activity.



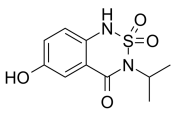
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Hydroxybentazon

(6-Hydroxybentazone)

Cat. No.: HY-100052

6-Hydroxybentazon is a phase I metabolite of bentazone, and bentazone is a chemical for use in herbicides.

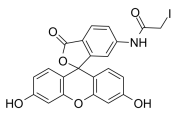


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Iodoacetamidofluorescein

Cat. No.: HY-D0122

6-Iodoacetamidofluorescein, a sulphhydryl-specific fluorescent dye, and can be used to selectively label the -SH groups of nuclear matrix polypeptides and proteins.

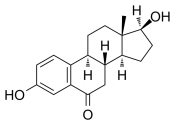


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Ketoestradiol

Cat. No.: HY-W009301

6-Ketoestradiol can be used to synthesize re-containing 7α-substituted estradiol complexes.

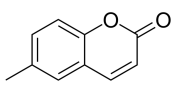


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Methylcoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N1406

6-Methylcoumarin is a synthetic fragrance widely used in cosmetics.



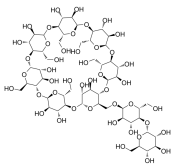
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

6-O-α-Maltosyl-β-cyclodextrin

(6-O-alpha-D-Maltosyl-beta-cyclodextrin)

Cat. No.: HY-18593

6-O-α-Maltosyl-β-cyclodextrin is a cellular cholesterol modifier which can form soluble inclusion complex with cholesterol.

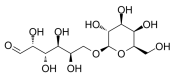


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

6-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-galactose

Cat. No.: HY-N9439

6-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-galactose, a disaccharide, is a part of the polysaccharide main chain with β-(16)-glycoside bonds with a side chain bonded to the main one by the β-(13) bond.



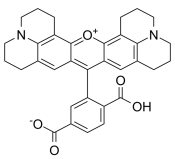
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-ROX

(6-Carboxy-X-rhodamine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0053

6-ROX is a fluorescent oligonucleotide marker, acts as an acceptor molecule coupled to 5-FAM as the donor in FRET imaging. Excitation:568nm. Emission:568nm.



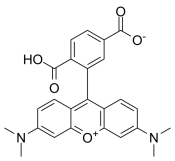
Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

6-TAMRA

(6-Carboxytetramethylrhodamine)

Cat. No.: HY-15943

6-TAMRA has been a widely used fluorophore for preparing bioconjugates, especially fluorescent antibody and avidin derivatives used in immunochemistry.

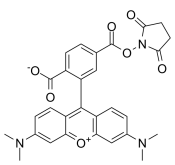


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

6-TAMRA-SE (6-TAMRA-NHS ester; 6-Carboxytetramethylrhodamine N-succinimidyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-D0049

6-TAMRA-SE (6-TAMRA-NHS ester) is a fluorescent dye carrying the amine reactive group. 6-TAMRA-SE is one of the traditional fluorophores used for automated DNA sequencing.

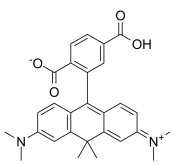


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

610CP

Cat. No.: HY-D1346

610CP, a carbopyronine derivative, could be used to label actin filaments. The absorption λ_{max} and fluor λ_{max} values are 609 nM and 634 nM, respectively.

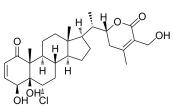


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6α-Chloro-5β-hydroxywithaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5113

6α-Chloro-5β-hydroxywithaferin A is a withanolide that can be isolated from W. somnifera. W. somnifera has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, anticarcinogenic, antibacterial antiparkinsonism and antistress properties.

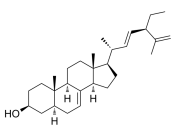


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,22,25-Stigmastatrienol

Cat. No.: HY-N5062

7,22,25-Stigmastatrienol is one of sterols of Berrettina pumpkin seed oil.

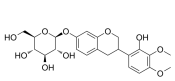


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,2′-Dihydroxy-3′,4′-dimethoxyisoflavan 7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2422

7,2′-Dihydroxy-3′,4′-dimethoxyisoflavan 7-O-β-D-glucoside is a bioactive isoflavonoid isolated from Radix Astragali (Huangqi).

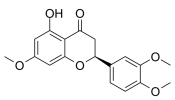


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,3′,4′-Tri-O-methyleriodictyol

Cat. No.: HY-N9110

7,3′,4′-Tri-O-methyleriodictyol is a flavonoid with an **antimutagenic** activity. 7,3′,4′-Tri-O-methyleriodictyol inhibits the furylfuramide-induced SOS response and has potency as bioantimutagens.

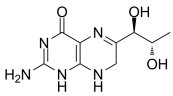


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,8-Dihydro-L-biopterin

Cat. No.: HY-W008646

7,8-Dihydro-L-biopterin is an oxidation product of tetrahydrobiopterin.



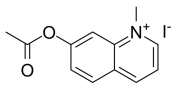
Purity: 96.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

7-Acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide

(AMQI)

Cat. No.: HY-131127

7-Acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide (AMQI) is a fluorogenic substrate for cholinesterase (Ex = 320 nm, Em = 410 nm). Hydrolysis of 7-acetoxy-1-methylquinolinium iodide is used at the fluorometric flow system for the detection and identification of inhibitors.



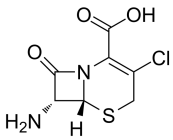
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Amino-3-chloro cephalosporanic acid

(7-ACCA)

Cat. No.: HY-131124

7-Amino-3-chloro cephalosporanic acid (7-ACCA) is an important intermediate for the synthesis of the second generation cephalosporins Cefaclor (HY-B0198).



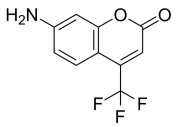
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Amino-4-(trifluoromethyl)coumarin

(Coumarin 151; AFC)

Cat. No.: HY-D0981

7-Amino-4-(trifluoromethyl)coumarin (Coumarin 151) is a fluorescent marker for the sensitive detection of proteinases. The excitation and emission wavelengths are 400 and 490 nm, respectively.



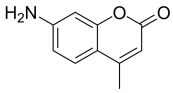
Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

7-Amino-4-methylcoumarin

(Coumarin 120; AMC)

Cat. No.: HY-D0027

7-amino-4-methylcoumarin (Coumarin 120) has been used as a fluorogenic probe for many serine proteases.



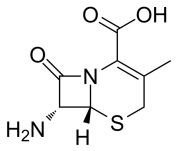
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

7-Aminodeacetoxycephalosporanic acid

(7-ADCA)

Cat. No.: HY-W014217

7-Aminodeacetoxycephalosporanic acid (7-ADCA) is a key intermediate in the synthesis of cephalosporins.

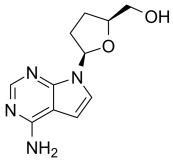


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

7-Deaza-2',3'-dideoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-138591

7-Deaza-2',3'-dideoxyadenosine can be used in the synthesis of oligodeoxyribonucleotides.

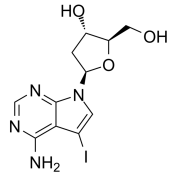


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-2'-deoxy-7-iodoadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W048490

7-Deaza-2'-deoxy-7-iodoadenosine is a modified oligonucleotide containing 7-Deazaadenine.

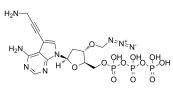


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dATP

Cat. No.: HY-132139

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dATP is an analog of deoxy adenosine triphosphate (dATP) that widely used in the next generation sequencing (NGS).

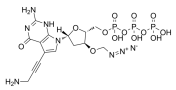


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dGTP

Cat. No.: HY-132140

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-3'-azidomethyl-dGTP is an analog of deoxyguanosine triphosphate (dGTP) that widely used in the next generation sequencing (NGS).

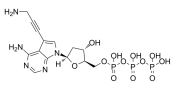


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-dATP

Cat. No.: HY-132143

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-dATP is an analog of deoxyadenosine triphosphate (dATP) that can be used for gene sequencing.

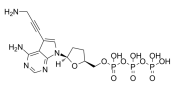


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-ddATP

Cat. No.: HY-132147

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-ddATP is an analog of dideoxyadenosine triphosphate (ddATP) that can be used for gene sequencing.

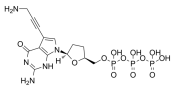


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-ddGTP

Cat. No.: HY-132148

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-ddGTP is an analog of dideoxyguanosine triphosphate (ddGTP) that can be used for gene sequencing.

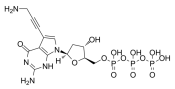


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-dGTP

Cat. No.: HY-132144

7-Deaza-7-propargylamino-dGTP is an analog of deoxyguanosine triphosphate (dGTP) that can be used for gene sequencing.

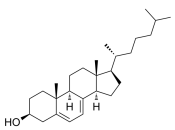


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Dehydrocholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-113279

7-Dehydrocholesterol is biosynthetic precursor of cholesterol and vitamin D_3.



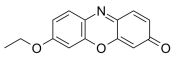
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

7-Ethoxyresorufin

(Resorufin ethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-D0145

7-Ethoxyresorufin (Resorufin ethyl ether) is a fluorometric substrate and competitive inhibitor of **cytochrome P450**, especially **CYP1A1**. 7-Ethoxyresorufin also inhibits **NO synthase**.



Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Hydroxycoumarinyl arachidonate

(7-HCA; Umbelliferyl Arachidonate; 7-HC-arachidonate)

Cat. No.: HY-116141

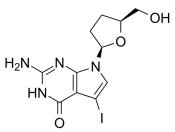
7-Hydroxycoumarinyl arachidonate (7-HCA) is a fluorogenic substrate of cytosolic phospholipase A2 (PLA2). 7-Hydroxycoumarinyl arachidonate is also a fluorogenic substrate for monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL).

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

7-Iodo-2',3'-dideoxy-7-deaza-guanosine

Cat. No.: HY-W048479

7-Iodo-2',3'-dideoxy-7-deaza-guanosine is a dideoxynucleoside that can be used in DNA synthesis and sequencing reactions.

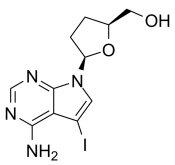


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Iodo-2',3'-dideoxy-7-deazaadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W048480

7-Iodo-2',3'-dideoxy-7-deazaadenosine is a dideoxynucleoside that can be used in DNA synthesis and sequencing reactions.



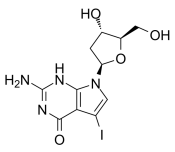
Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

7-Iodo-7-deaza-2'-deoxyguanosine

(7-Deaza-7-Iodo-2'-deoxyguanosine)

Cat. No.: HY-W048492

7-Iodo-7-deaza-2'-deoxyguanosine (7-Deaza-7-Iodo-2'-deoxyguanosine) is a deoxyguanosine derivative that can be used in DNA synthesis and sequencing reactions.



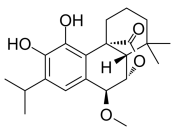
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Methoxyrosmanol

(7-O-Methoxyrosmanol)

Cat. No.: HY-111896

7-Methoxyrosmanol (7-O-Methoxyrosmanol), a phenolic diterpene isolated from rosemary, suppresses the cAMP responsiveness of PEPCK and G6Pase promoters.



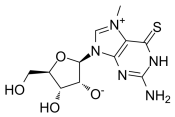
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Methyl-6-thioguanosine

(MESG)

Cat. No.: HY-D0995

7-Methyl-6-thioguanosine (MESG) is a chromophoric substrate which can be used for the quantitation of inorganic phosphate. 7-Methyl-6-thioguanosine is also used to determine the activity of purine nucleoside phosphorylase.



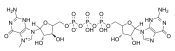
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

7-Methyl-diguanosine triphosphate

(m7Gp3G)

Cat. No.: HY-139098

7-Methyl-diguanosine triphosphate (m7Gp3G) is a cap analog that can incorporated into mRNA. 7-Methyl-diguanosine triphosphate is involved in translation and mRNA degradation in mammalian cells.

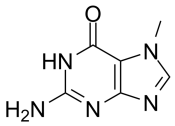


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-Methylguanine

Cat. No.: HY-113352

7-Methylguanine is a metabolite of DNA methylation. It can be generated by methylating agents, and used as a probe of protein–DNA interactions and a key component of DNA sequencing method.



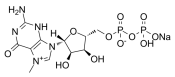
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

7-Methylguanosine 5'-diphosphate sodium

(7-Methyl-GDP sodium; m7GDP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-141472

7-Methylguanosine 5'-diphosphate (7-Methyl-GDP) sodium, a cap analog, can be used in the synthesis of mRNA cap analogues.

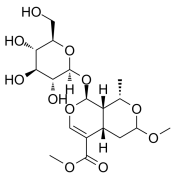


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methyl morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N6008

7-O-Methyl morroniside is an iridoid glycoside (IG) extracted from Cornus officinalis fructus, used in many traditional Chinese medicines.



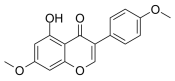
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methylbiochanin A

(4',7-Dimethoxy-5-hydroxyisoflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7655

7-O-Methylbiochanin A (4',7-Dimethoxy-5-hydroxyisoflavone) is an isoflavone derivative isolated from the roots of Lotus polyphyllos.

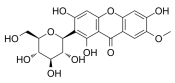


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-O-Methylmangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N2158

7-O-Methylmangifer is isolated from the cortexes of Polygala tenuifolia.

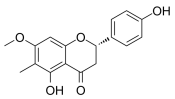


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7-O-Methylporiol

Cat. No.: HY-N2755

7-O-Methylporiol, a flavonoid, isolated from the leaf exudate of Callistemon coccineus.

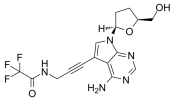


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

7-TFA-ap-7-Deaza-ddA

Cat. No.: HY-138588

7-TFA-ap-7-Deaza-ddA (compound 19c, US20060281100A1), a nucleotide derivative, can be used in the synthesis of thiotriphosphate nucleotide dye terminators which can be used in DNA sequencing reactions.

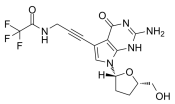


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7-TFA-ap-7-Deaza-ddG

Cat. No.: HY-138587

7-TFA-ap-7-Deaza-ddG (compound 19d, US20060281100A1), a nucleotide derivative, can be used in the synthesis of thiotriphosphate nucleotide dye terminators which can be used in DNA sequencing reactions.

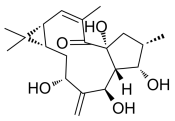


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7beta-Hydroxylathyrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1484

7beta-Hydroxylathyrol is a natural product.

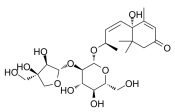


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

7Z-Trifostigmanoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N5032

7Z-Trifostigmanoside I is found in Polygala hongkongensis Hemsl.

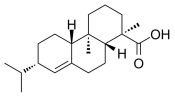


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8(14)-Abietenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133615

8(14)-Abietenic acid is an abietane diterpenoid. Abietenic acid is racemic of 8(14)-Abietenic acid. Abietenic acid acts as a PPARα/γ dual activator.

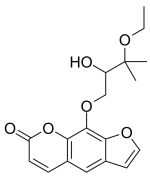


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-(3-Ethoxy-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyloxy)psoralen

Cat. No.: HY-N9538

8-(3-Ethoxy-2-hydroxy-3-methylbutyloxy)psoralen is a coumarin that can be found in Heracleum pyrenaicum Lam.

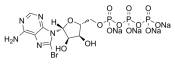


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Bromoadenosine 5'-triphosphate tetrasodium (8-Br-ATP tetrasodium)

Cat. No.: HY-136647

8-Bromoadenosine 5'-triphosphate tetrasodium (8-Br-ATP tetrasodium) is an ATP analogue. ATP is a central component of energy storage and metabolism in vivo.

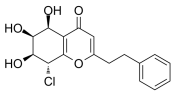


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Chloro-2-(2-phenylethyl)-5,6,7-trihydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrochromone

Cat. No.: HY-N8110

8-Chloro-2-(2-phenylethyl)-5,6,7-trihydroxy-5,6,7, 8-tetrahydrochromone, a chromone derivative, can be found in MeOH extract of withered wood of Aquilaria sinensis.

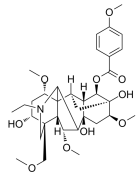


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Deacetylyunaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N7341

8-Deacetylyunaconitine, a diterpenoid alkaloid, can be found in the root extract of A. forrestii.

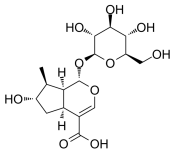


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Epiloganic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N8314

8-Epiloganic acid, an iridoid glucoside, can be found in Linaria cymbalaria (Scrophulariaceae).

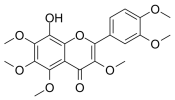


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Hydroxy-3,5,6,7,3',4'-hexamethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N5030

8-Hydroxy-3,5,6,7,3',4'-hexamethoxyflavone is a polymethoxyflavone (PMF) isolated from pericarpium citri reticulatae.

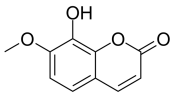


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-N4282

8-Hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin is a phenylpropanoid isolated from the calyxes of Physalis alkekengi L. var. franchetii (Mast.) Makino.

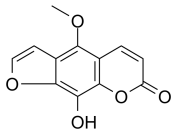


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

8-Hydroxybergapten

Cat. No.: HY-N6010

8-hydroxybergapten is O-methylated by cell-free extracts of Ruta cells to isopimpinellin, in reactions mediated by discrete O-methyltransferases. 8-hydroxybergapten has excellent anti-wrinkle effect.

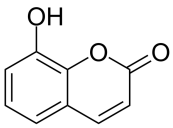


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Hydroxycoumarin

Cat. No.: HY-21509

8-Hydroxycoumarin is an intermediate in the microbial transformation of quinolone.

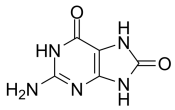


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

8-Hydroxyguanine

Cat. No.: HY-113338

8-Hydroxyguanine is a major pre-mutagenic lesion generated from reactive oxygen species. It causes G-T and A-C substitutions.

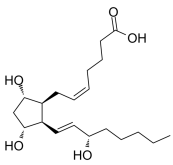


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

8-Isoprostaglandin F2α

Cat. No.: HY-113209

8-Isoprostaglandin F2α is an isoprostane produced by the non-enzymatic peroxidation of arachidonic acid in membrane phospholipids. 8-Isoprostaglandin F2α is present in human plasma in two distinct forms - esterified in phospholipids and as the free acid.



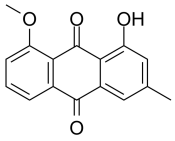
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

8-Methyl Chrysophanol

(Chrysophanol 8-methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N7618

8-Methyl Chrysophanol is an anthraquinone isolated from the bark of Senna macranth.

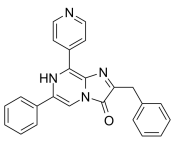


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

8pyDTZ

Cat. No.: HY-135368

8pyDTZ is a pyridyl diphenylterazine (DTZ) analog and an ATP-independent pyridyl substrate of LumiLuc luciferase. 8pyDTZ exhibits spectrally shifted emission. 8pyDTZ has excellent biocompatibility and superior in vivo sensitivity.

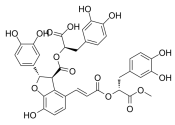


Purity: 95.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

9'''-Methyl salvianolate B

Cat. No.: HY-N5041

9'''-Methyl salvianolate B is a methanolic extract of Cynoglossum columnae Ten. plants.

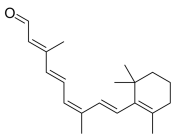


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9-cis-Retinal

Cat. No.: HY-W009310

9-cis-Retinal is a natural retinoid. Dietary 9-cis-β-carotene generates 9-cis-retinoids via cleavage into 9-cis-retinal. 9-cis Retinal binds to cellular retinol-binding protein-I (CRBP-I) and CRBP-II with K_ds of 8 nM and 5 nM, respectively.



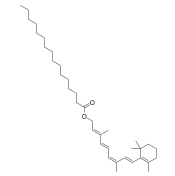
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

9-cis-Vitamin A palmitate

(9-cis-Retinyl palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-N8356A

9-cis-Vitamin A palmitate (9-cis-Retinyl palmitate) is a 9-cis isomer formed by vitamin A palmitate in corn flakes. 9-cis-Vitamin A palmitate has a biological activity of 26% of all-trans-vitamin A palmitate, the most biologically ac-tive form of vitamin A.

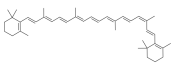


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9-cis-β-Carotene

Cat. No.: HY-136234

9-cis-β-Carotene, a **precursor** of retinal, is cleaved by beta-carotene oxygenase 1 (BCMO1) to produce 9-cis-retinal. 9-cis-β-Carotene inhibits photoreceptor degeneration and restores retinal function in vivo.

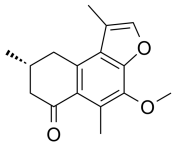


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

9-Methoxymyrrhone

Cat. No.: HY-N8130

9-Methoxymyrrhone is a natural sesquiterpene that could be found in Myrrh.

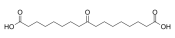


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9-Oxoheptadecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133953

9-Oxoheptadecanedioic acid (compound 46) is a precursor of Civetone used for labeling proteins.

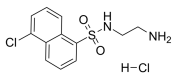


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

A-3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-125957

A-3 hydrochloride is a potent, cell-permeable, reversible, ATP-competitive non-selective antagonist of various **kinases**. It against PKA (K_i=4.3 μM), casein kinase II (K_i=5.1 μM) and myosin light chain kinase (MLCK) (K_i=7.4 μM).

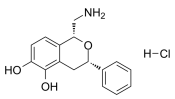


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A68930 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103431

A68930 hydrochloride, as a **dopamine D1 receptor** agonist, can be used for the research of bronchiectasis.



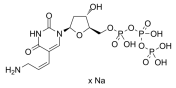
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AA-dUTP sodium salt

(Aminoallyl-dUTP sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-D1021

AA-dUTP sodium salt is a fluorescent dye which can be used to stain cDNA.

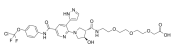


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

ABL-001-Amide-PEG3-acid

Cat. No.: HY-135635

ABL-001-Amide-PEG3-acid, an analogue of ABL-001, is usually used as a labeled chemical or fluorescent probe.

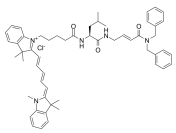


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ABP 25

Cat. No.: HY-139685

ABP 25 is an activity-based probe for **cathepsin K** imaging with excellent potency and selectivity.



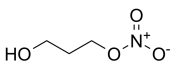
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Abrucomstat

(3-Nitroxypropanol; 3-NOP)

Cat. No.: HY-139566

Abrucomstat (3-Nitroxypropanol) acts as an enzyme inhibitor to decrease ruminal methanogenesis.

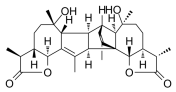


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Absinthin

Cat. No.: HY-N0742

Absinthin is a structurally unique triterpene, and is responsible for the high bitter value of wormwood. Absinthin is an agonist of the bitter taste receptor **hTAS2R46**, which reduces cytosolic Ca^{2+}-rises induced by histamine by a receptor-specific mechanism mediated by hTAS2R46.



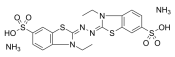
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ABTS diammonium salt

(AzBTS-(NH4)2)

Cat. No.: HY-15902

ABTS diammonium salt is a substrate for horseradish peroxidase (HRP) conjugate.



Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Abz-FRLKGGAPIKGV-EDDNP TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2296

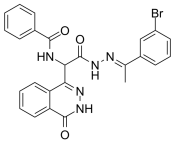
Abz-FRLKGGAPIKGV-EDDNP TFA is a fluorogenic substrate used to measure the enzymatic activities of protease forms, such as papain-like protease 2 (PLP2) from severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

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

AC-55541

Cat. No.: HY-14350

AC-55541 is a highly selective **protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2)** agonist (pEC_{50}=6.7), displays no activity at other PAR subtypes or at over 30 other receptors involved in nociception and inflammation.

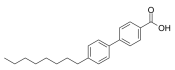


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AC-55649

Cat. No.: HY-108526

AC-55649 is a potent, highly isoform-selective agonist of human **RARβ2** receptor, with a pEC_{50} of 6.9.

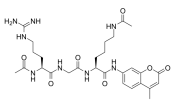


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ac-Arg-Gly-Lys(Ac)-AMC

Cat. No.: HY-P2462

Ac-Arg-Gly-Lys(Ac)-AMC is a substrate for HDAC.

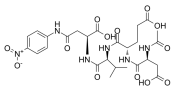


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-DEVD-pNA

Cat. No.: HY-P1006

Ac-DEVD-pNA is a colorimetric substrate for caspase-3 (CPP32) and related cysteine proteases.



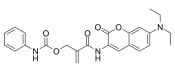
Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

AC-green

(VDP-green)

Cat. No.: HY-D1258

AC-green (VDP-green) is a β-allyl carbamate fluorescent probe for specifically imaging vicinal dithiol proteins (VDPs) in living systems ($\lambda_{ex}/\lambda_{em}$=400/475 nm). AC-green can detect the reduced bovine serum albumin (rBSA) with high sensitivity.

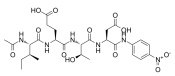


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ac-Ile-Glu-Thr-Asp-pNA

Cat. No.: HY-120833

Ac-Ile-Glu-Thr-Asp-pNA is a substrate for caspase-8. Caspase-8 binds to and cleaves the Ile-Glu-Thr-Asp (IETD) peptide sequence to release p-nitroalinide, which can be quantified by colorimetric detection at 405 nm as a measure of enzyme activity.

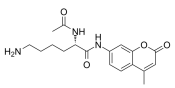


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-Lys-AMC

Cat. No.: HY-128919

Ac-Lys-AMC (Hexanamide), also termed MAL, is a fluorescent substrate for histone deacetylase **HDACs**.

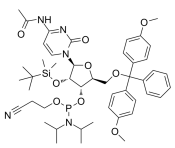


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Ac-rC Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-W042357

Ac-rC Phosphoramidite is used for the oligoribonucleotide phosphorodithioate modification (PS2-RNA).

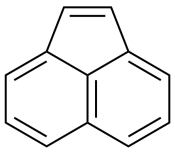


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acenaphthylene

Cat. No.: HY-W013570

Acenaphthylene is a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH). PAHs are derived naturally from coal and tar deposits, and produced by incomplete combustion of organic matter.



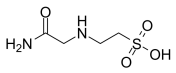
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

ACES

(N-(2-Acetamido)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-D0866

ACES (N-(2-Acetamido)-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid) is a zwitterionic buffer. The working pH range of ACES buffer is 6.8-7.2.

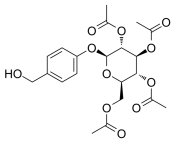


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Acetagastrodin

Cat. No.: HY-N1395

Acetagastrodin (compound 4) is an intermediate for the synthesis of DBPG (an antioxidant from Origanum vulgare).



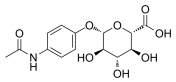
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetaminophen glucuronide

(APAP-glu)

Cat. No.: HY-113083

Acetaminophen glucuronide (APAP-glu) is an inactive glucuronide metabolite of Acetaminophen (HY-66005). Acetaminophen is a selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor and a potent hepatic N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT2) inhibitor.



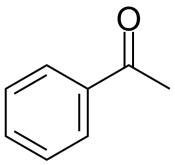
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Acetophenone

(1-Phenylethan-1-One)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0989

Acetophenone is an organic compound with simple structure.

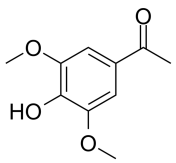


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Acetosyringone

Cat. No.: HY-W009884

Acetosyringone is a phenolic compound from wounded plant cells, enables virA gene which encodes a membrane-bound kinase to phosphorylate itself and activate the virG gene product, which stimulates the transcription of other vir genes and itself.

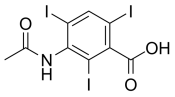


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acetrizoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1406

Acetrizoic acid is a molecule used as a contrast medium.

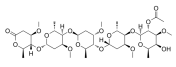


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acetyl Perisesaccharide C

Cat. No.: HY-N4222

Acetyl Perisesaccharide C is an oligosaccharide.



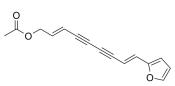
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylatractylodinol

(Tractylodinol acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N7622

Acetylatractylodinol, isolated from Atractylodes lancea, possesses antioxidant activity.



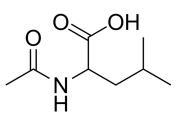
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Acetylleucine

(N-Acetyl-DL-leucine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1442

Acetylleucine (N-Acetyl-DL-leucine), orally active compound, can be used for the research of acute vestibular vertigo, cerebellar ataxia and nystagmus.



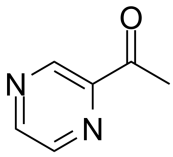
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acetylpyrazine

(2-Acetylpyrazine)

Cat. No.: HY-W007692

Acetylpyrazine (2-Acetylpyrazine) is used to form many polycyclic compounds, as useful structures in pharmaceuticals and perfumes. Acetylpyrazine is a component of the folates (vitamin B compounds).

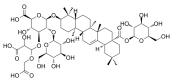


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Achyranthoside D

Cat. No.: HY-N7952

Achyranthoside D is a triterpene saponin from Achyranthes root.



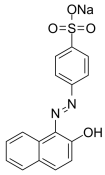
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Acid orange 7

(Orange II; D&C Orange NO. 4)

Cat. No.: HY-N1442

Acid orange 7 (Orange II), an azo dye, is an indicator pollutant. Acid orange 7 appears in manufacturing wastewater disposed of from the textile, food, and cosmetic industries.



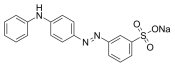
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Acid Yellow 36

(Metanil Yellow)

Cat. No.: HY-128369

Acid Yellow 36 (Metanil Yellow) is an azo dye and a pH indicator. Acid Yellow 36 changes its color from red at pH 1.2 to yellow at pH 2.3. Acid Yellow 36 is used in the leather, paper and textile industries.

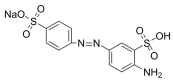


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acid Yellow 9 monosodium salt (Hydrogen 4-aminoazobenzene-3,4'-disulphonate (sodium salt))

Cat. No.: HY-D0705

Acid Yellow 9 monosodium salt is an azo dye, degraded by Pseudomonas fluorescens as sole source of carbon, nitrogen and energy for the bacterium.

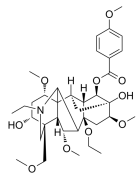


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acoforestinine

Cat. No.: HY-N4163

Acoforestinine is a diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from Aconitum handelianum.

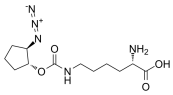


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ACPK

Cat. No.: HY-128708

ACPK is a pyrrolysine analogue bearing an azide residue.



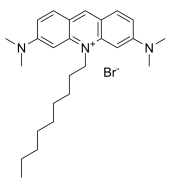
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acridine Orange 10-Nonyl Bromide

(Nonylacridine orange)

Cat. No.: HY-D0993

Acridine Orange 10-Nonyl Bromide is a fluorescent probe for cardiolipin (λ_{ex}: 489 nm, λ_{em}: 525 nm).

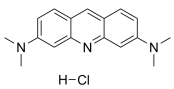


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Acridine Orange hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101879

Acridine Orange hydrochloride is a cell-permeable fluorescent dye that binds to nucleic acids, resulting in an altered spectral emission.



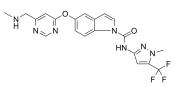
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Acrizanib

(LHA510)

Cat. No.: HY-109020

Acrizanib (LHA510) is a **VEGFR-2** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 17.4 nM for BaF3-VEGFR-2.

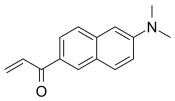


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acrylodan

Cat. No.: HY-W040230

Acrylodan, reacted with thiols, is sensitive to the local environmental dipolarity and dynamics within the binding pocket surrounding Cys^{34}.



Purity: 95.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ACTH (1-14) (TFA)

(Adrenocorticotropic Hormone Fragment 1-14 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1582A

ACTH (1-14) (TFA) is a fragment of adrenocorticotrophin, which regulates cortisol and androgen production.

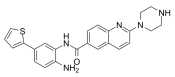
SYSMEHFRWGKPVG (TFA salt)

Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ACY-957

Cat. No.: HY-104008

ACY-957 is an orally active and selective inhibitor of **HDAC1** and **HDAC2**, with IC_{50}s of 7 nM, 18 nM, and 1300 nM against HDAC1/2/3, respectively, and shows no inhibition on HDAC4/5/6/7/8/9.



Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acyl Carrier Protein (ACP) (65-74)

Cat. No.: HY-P1743

Acyl Carrier Protein (ACP) (65-74) is an active acyl carrier protein (ACP) fragment.

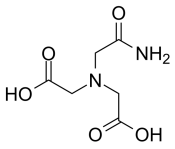
VQAAIDYING

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

ADA

Cat. No.: HY-D0855

ADA is a biological buffer. ADA can serve as a chelator.

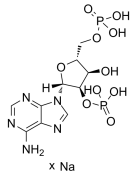


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Adenosine 2',5'-diphosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7740

Adenosine 2',5'-diphosphate sodium is a competitive **P2Y1** antagonist. Adenosine 2',5'-diphosphate sodium exhibits non-selective antagonism at recombinant and human platelet **P2X1** receptors.



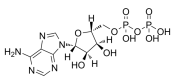
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate

(Adenosine diphosphate; ADP)

Cat. No.: HY-W010918

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate (Adenosine diphosphate) is a nucleoside diphosphate. Adenosine 5'-diphosphate is the product of ATP dephosphorylation by ATPases.

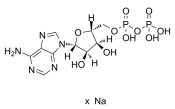


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W010791

Adenosine 5'-diphosphate (ADP) sodium salt is a nucleoside diphosphate, which is the product of ATP dephosphorylation by ATPases. Adenosine 5'-diphosphate sodium salt induces human platelet aggregation and inhibits stimulated adenylate cyclase by an action at P_{2T}-purinoceptors.

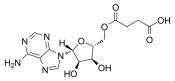


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine 5'-succinate

Cat. No.: HY-136352

Adenosine 5'-succinate is a chemically AMP-related compound and potently inhibits Denatonium benzoate/taste receptor activation of transducin.

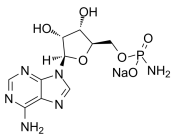


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine 5′-monophosphoramidate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-N7517

Adenosine 5′-monophosphoramidate sodium is an adenosine derivative and can be used as an intermediate for nucleotide synthesis. Adenosine 5′-monophosphoramidate has a significant effect on the accumulation of cyclic AMP.</br>.



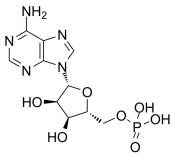
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adenosine monophosphate

(AMP)

Cat. No.: HY-A0181

Adenosine monophosphate is a key cellular metabolite regulating energy homeostasis and signal transduction.



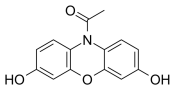
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

ADHP

(10-Acetyl-3,7-dihydroxyphenoxazine)

Cat. No.: HY-101880

ADHP is a fluorogenic peroxidase substrate (λ_{ex}=530 nm, λ_{em}=590 nm).

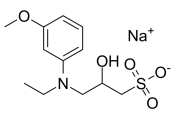


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ADOS

Cat. No.: HY-15903

ADOS(82692-96-4) is a biochemical reagent/chromogenic reagent. Molar absorptivity(pH10): ≥8,200(around 255 nm) Appearance: White or slightly brown powder.



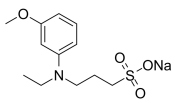
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

ADPS

(ESPAS)

Cat. No.: HY-15904

ADPS is a kind of new Trinder's reagents, which are high water-soluble aniline derivatives, widely used in diagnostic and biochemical tests.

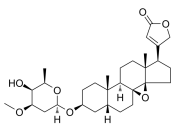


Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Adynerin

Cat. No.: HY-N2476

Adynerin is a natural steroid found in the herbs of Nerium oleander.

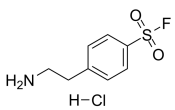


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AEBSF hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12821

AEBSF hydrochloride is an irreversible inhibitor of **serine proteases**, such as chymotrypsin, kallikrein, plasmin, thrombin, and trypsin.

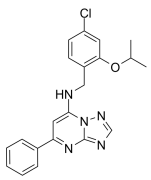


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

AF64394

Cat. No.: HY-12664

AF64394 is a **GPR3** inverse agonist, with a **pIC_{50}** of 7.3.

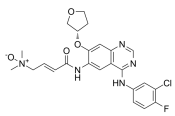


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Afatinib N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-133110

Afatinib N-Oxide is a impurity of Afatinib dimaleate in oxidative degradation. Afatinib dimaleate is an irreversible EGFR family inhibitor.



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

Ag2Te QDs

(Ag2Te)

Cat. No.: HY-D1392

Ag2Te QDs (Ag2Te) is an effective biological probe in the second near-infrared window (NIR-II) that can be used in bioimaging with high tissue penetration depth and high spatiotemporal resolution.

Ag_2Te QDs

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

AgAuSe QDs

(AgAuSe)

Cat. No.: HY-D1394

AgAuSe QDs (AgAuSe) is a near infrared (NIR) fluorescent quantum dots (QDs), with a bright emission from 820 to 1170 nm. AgAuSe QDs can be used for the research in biomedical imaging and NIR devices.

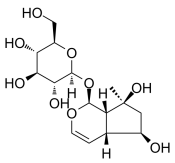
AgAuSe QDs

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

Ajugol

Cat. No.: HY-N0914

Ajugol is an iridoid glycoside that can be isolated from Sideritis germanicopolitana. Ajugol has anti-protozoal activity againt Trypanosoma b. rhodesiense with an IC_{50} of 31.8 μg/mL.

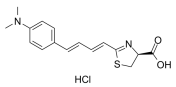


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

AkaLumine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112641A

AkaLumine hydrochloride is a luciferin analogue, with a K_m of 2.06 μM for recombinant Fluc protein.

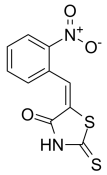


Purity: 95.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AKOS B018304

Cat. No.: HY-117289

AKOS B018304 is an arylalkylidene derivative, with polar substitution at para-position.

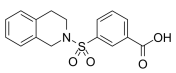


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AKR1C3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-107379

AKR1C3-IN-1 is a potent, highly selective inhibitor of **AKR1C3**, with an IC_{50} of 13 nM.

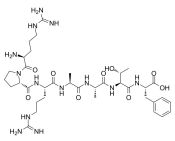


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Akt/SKG Substrate Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0141

Akt/SKG Substrate Peptide is a synthetic peptide suitable as a substrate for Akt/PKB, which is not phosphorylated by p70S6K or MAPK1.

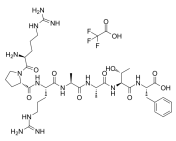


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Akt/SKG Substrate Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0141A

Akt/SKG Substrate Peptide TFA is a synthetic peptide suitable as a substrate for Akt/PKB, which is not phosphorylated by p70S6K or MAPK1.



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

AKTide-2T

Cat. No.: HY-P1115

AKTide-2T is an excellent in vitro substrate for **AKT** and shows competitive inhibition of histone H2B phosphorylation with a K_i of 12 nM. AKTide-2T mimics the optimal phosphorylation sequence of Akt and is an inhibitory peptide with the wildtype AKTide lacking Thr in the S22 position.

ARKRERTYSFGHHA

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

AKTide-2T TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1115A

AKTide-2T TFA is an excellent in vitro substrate for **AKT** and shows competitive inhibition of histone H2B phosphorylation with a K_i of 12 nM.

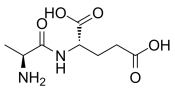
ARKRERTYSFGHHA (TFA salt)

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

Ala-Glu-OH

Cat. No.: HY-139468

Ala-Glu-OH is an agent of the dipeptide.

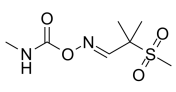


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Aldicarb sulfone

Cat. No.: HY-17530

Aldicarb sulfone(Temik sulfone) is a carbamate insecticide; is a cholinesterase inhibitor which prevents the breakdown of acetylcholine in the synapse.

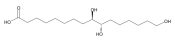


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aleuritic acid

((±)-erythro-Aleuritic acid; α-Aleuritic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N7076

Aleuritic acid ((±)-erythro-Aleuritic acid) is a major ingredient in shellac and used in the perfumery industry.

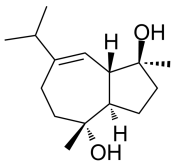


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg

Alismoxide

((+)-Alismoxide) Cat. No.: HY-N0426

Alismoxide is a natural product.

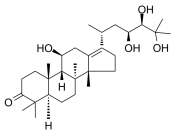


Purity: 95.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Alisol A

(Alisol-A) Cat. No.: HY-N0853

Alisol A is a natural product.

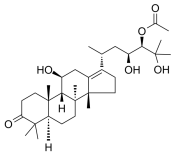


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alisol A 24-acetate

(Alisol A 24-monoacetate; Alisol A monoacetate) Cat. No.: HY-N0853A

Alisol A 24-acetate (Alisol A 24-monoacetate) is a natural product.

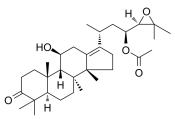


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alisol B 23-acetate (23-Acetylalismol B; 23-O-Acetylalisol B; Alisol B monoacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0805

Alisol B 23-acetate (23-Acetylalismol B), a natural triterpenoid, produces protective effects against EE-induced cholestasis, due to FXR-mediated gene regulation. IC50 Value: Target: Anti-hepatotoxic natural product.

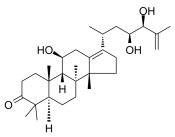


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Alisol G

(Alisol-G; 25-Anhydroalisol A) Cat. No.: HY-N0855

Alisol G is a natural product extracted from Rhizoma Alismatis.

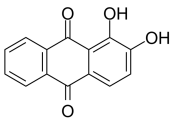


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Alizarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0563

Alizarin is a natural dye extracted from the roots of madder plant and has been widely used as a pigment in textile fabrics and paintings.

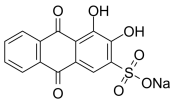


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Alizarin Red S sodium

(ARS sodium) Cat. No.: HY-120601

Alizarin Red S sodium (ARS sodium) is an anthraquinone dye that has been widely used to evaluate calcium deposits in cell culture.

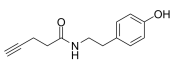


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alkyne tyramide

Cat. No.: HY-131442

Alkyne tyramide is a clickable **ascorbate peroxidase 2 (APEX2)** probe. Alkyne tyramide substantially improves APEX-labeling efficiency in intact yeast cells, as it is more cell wall-permeant than APEX2 substrate biotin-phenol (BP).

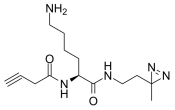


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Alkyne-probe 1

Cat. No.: HY-135639

Alkyne-probe 1 is usually used as a Alkyne-labeled chemical or fluorescent probe.

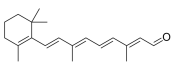


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

All-trans-retinal

Cat. No.: HY-W004500

All-trans-retinal is a one of the major vitamin A metabolites in the retina. In physiological conditions, all-trans-RAL is regenerated to the visual chromophore, 11-cis-retinal.

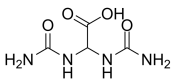


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Allantoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-B1514

Allantoic acid is a degradative product of uric acid and associated with purine metabolism.



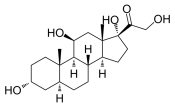
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Allotetrahydrocortisol

(5a-Tetrahydrocortisol)

Cat. No.: HY-113215

Allotetrahydrocortisol (5a-Tetrahydrocortisol) is a metabolite of Cortisol. Cortisol is the main glucocorticoid in human. It is produced in adrenal cortex and plays a crucial role in many physiological processes.



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

Allura Red AC

(FD&C RED NO. 40; CI 16035)

Cat. No.: HY-123630

Allura Red AC, a food colourant, is dark red and water-soluble powder or granules used in various applications, such as in drinks, syrups, sweets and cereals. Allura Red AC has the ability to quench the intrinsic fluorescence of HSA through static quenching.
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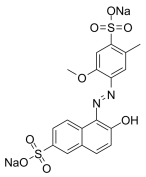


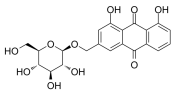
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloe-emodin-3-(hydroxymethyl)-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Aloe-emodin 3-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N5111

Aloe-emodin-3-(hydroxymethyl)-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Aloe-emodin 3-O-β-D-glucoside) is a natural antraquinone.



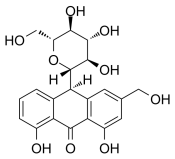
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aloin B

(Aloin-B; Isobarbaloin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0886

Aloin B is one isomer of Aloin; Aloin is a physiologically active anthraquinone present in aloe.



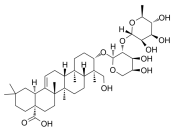
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-Hederin

(α-Hederin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0255

alpha-Hederin (α-Hederin), a monodesmosidic triterpenoid saponin, exhibits promising antitumor potential against a variety of human cancer cell lines.



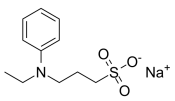
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ALPS

(N-Ethyl-N-sulfopropylaniline sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-15905

ALPS(N-Ethyl-N-sulfopropylaniline sodium salt) is a bio-chemical reagents/chromogenic reagent. Appearance: White or slightly grayish-yellow powder Molar absorptivity: ≥9,500 (around 255 nm) Application: Hydrogen peroxide detection, colorimetric.

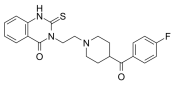


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Altanserin

Cat. No.: HY-119156

Altanserin can synthesize Fluorine-18 Altanserin. Fluorine-18 Altanserin binds to the brain $5HT_2$ receptors.

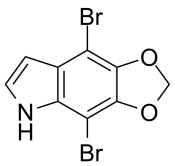


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amakusamine

Cat. No.: HY-N10062

Amakusamine inhibits the receptor activator of nuclear factor-κB ligand (RANKL)-induced formation of multinuclear osteoclasts with an IC_{50} value of 10.5 μM in RAW264 cells.



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

AMARA peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1576A

AMARA peptide (TFA) is a substrate for salt-inducible kinase (SIK) and adenosine monophosphate activated protein kinase (AMPK).

AMARAASAAALARRR (TFA salt)

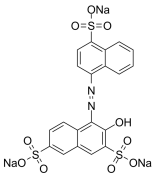
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Amaranth

(Acid Red 27; Azorubin S; FD & C Red Dye No. 2)

Cat. No.: HY-D0307A

Amaranth is a dark red to purple azo dye used as a food dye and to color cosmetics. Amaranth is an anionic dye. It can be applied to natural and synthetic fibers, leather, paper, and phenol-formaldehyde resins.

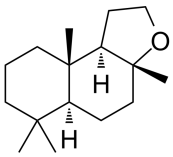


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ambroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N1384

Ambroxide is a naturally occurring terpenoid. Ambroxide is one of the key constituents of ambergris.

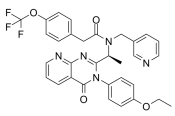


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMG 487 (S-enantiomer)

Cat. No.: HY-15319B

AMG 487 S-enantiomer is the S enantiomer of AMG 487. AMG 487 is an antagonist of the chemokine receptor **CXCR3**.



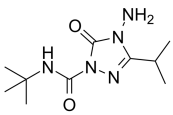
Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

Amicarbazone

(BAY314666; BAY-MKH 3586)

Cat. No.: HY-17513

Amicarbazone(BAY-MKH3586; BAY314666) is a potent inhibitor of photosynthetic electron transport via binding to the Qb domain of photosystem II (PSII); herbicide with a broad spectrum of weed control.



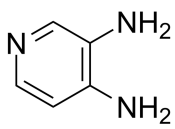
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Amifampridine

(3,4-Diaminopyridine)

Cat. No.: HY-14946

Amifampridine (3,4-Diaminopyridine) is a drug, predominantly in the treatment of a number of rare muscle diseases. Target: Others Amifampridine is a drug, predominantly in the treatment of a number of rare muscle diseases.

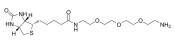


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Amine-PEG3-Biotin

Cat. No.: HY-111377

Amine-PEG3-Biotin is a signal amplification label containing a biotin group and a terminal primary amine group.

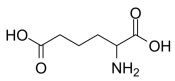


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aminoadipic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113328

Aminoadipic acid is an intermediate in the metabolism of lysine and saccharopine.

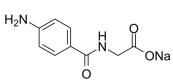


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Aminohippurate sodium (Sodium p-aminohippurate; p-Aminohippuric acid sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-A0080

Aminohippurate sodium is a diagnostic agent useful in medical tests involving the kidney used in the measurement of renal plasma flow.



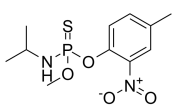
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Amiprofos methyl

(BAY-NTN 6867)

Cat. No.: HY-111939

Amiprofos methyl (BAY-NTN 6867) is a phosphoric amide herbicide. Amiprofos methyl is a specific and potent antimicrotubule agent. Amiprofos methyl directly poisons microtubule dynamics in plant cells.

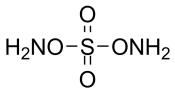


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ammonium sulphate,≥99.0%,AR

Cat. No.: HY-Y0261A

Ammonium sulphate,≥99.0%,AR is an inorganic sulfate salt used for molecular biology.



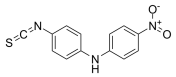
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amoscanate

(CGP4540)

Cat. No.: HY-129051

Amoscanate (cgp4540) is phenyl isothiocyanate in which the hydrogen at the para-position has been replaced by a 4-nitroanilinyl group. Amoscanate is an anti-schistosomal agent. Amoscanate, as an isothiocyanate compound and uncoupler of oxidative phosphorylation, potently injures rodent ependyma.

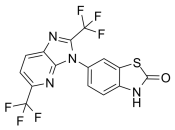


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AMPA receptor modulator-2

Cat. No.: HY-136275

AMPA receptor modulator-2 (Example 134) is a **AMPA receptor** modulator, with a **pIC_{50}** of 10.1 for TARPγ2 dependent AMPA receptor. pIC_{50} = -lgIC_{50}.



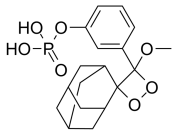
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMPPD

(Lumi-Phos Plus; Lumigen PPD; PPD)

Cat. No.: HY-15906

AMPPD, a 1,2-dioxo-cyclohexane derivative, is a biochemistry ultrasensitive alkaline phosphatase substrate.



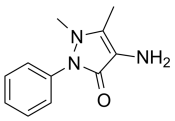
Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ampyrone

(4-Aminoantipyrine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1398

Ampyrone is a reagent for glucose determination in the presence of peroxidase and phenol.

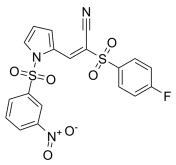


Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

AMZ30

Cat. No.: HY-12833

AMZ30 is a selective, covalent inhibitors of protein phosphatase methylesterase-1(PME-1; IC50=600 nM); selectively inactivates PME-1 and reduces the demethylated form of PP2A in living cells.

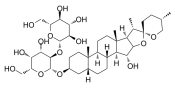


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Anemarrhenasaponin III

Cat. No.: HY-133237

Anemarrhenasaponin III is a steroidal saponin isolated from the rhizome of Anemarrhena asphodeloides Bunge (Liliaceae).

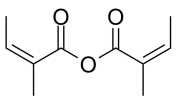


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angelic anhydride

Cat. No.: HY-N6086

Angelic anhydride is an aliphatic acid anhydride from unsaturated hydrocarbon acid anhydrides.

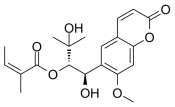


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angelol A

Cat. No.: HY-N4236

Angelol A is a coumarin isolated from the roots of Angelica pubescens f. biserrata, which is passive diffusion as the dominating process in Caco-2 cell monolayer model.

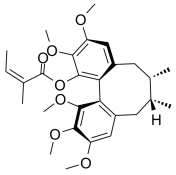


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angeloyl-(+)-gomisin K3

Cat. No.: HY-N2265

Angeloyl-(+)-gomisin K3 is a dibenzocyclooctane lignan.

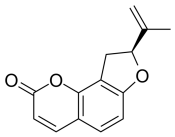


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angenomalin

Cat. No.: HY-N7968

Angenomalin is a furanocoumarin from Angenlica anomala.

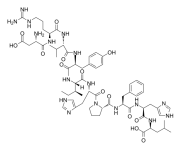


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Angiotensin I (human, mouse, rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P1032

Angiotensin I (human, mouse, rat) is the precursor to the vasoconstrictor peptide angiotensin II, cleaved by the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE).

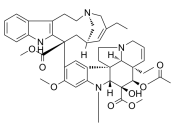


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Anhydrovinblastine

Cat. No.: HY-N0675

Anhydrovinblastine is a monoterpenoid indole alkaloid that can be isolated from Catharanthus roseus leaves.

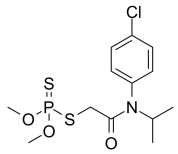


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anilofos

Cat. No.: HY-B2016

Anilofos is a pre-emergence, organophosphorus herbicide. Anilofos has moderate toxic potential in mammals.

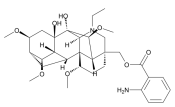


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anthranoyllycoctonine

Cat. No.: HY-N9342

Anthranoyllycoctonine is a natural norditerpenoid alkaloid that could be found in the Leaves of Delphinium ajacis.

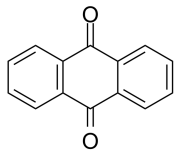


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anthraquinone

Cat. No.: HY-N0354

Anthraquinone is used as a precursor for dye formation.



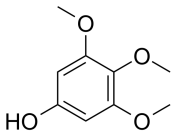
Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Antiarol

(3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W016289

Antiarol (3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenol) is a natural compound isolated from Salmaliamalabaricum.



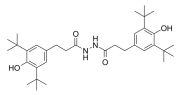
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Antioxidant 1024

(MD 1024)

Cat. No.: HY-136941

Antioxidant 1024 (MD 1024) is an antioxidant agent and metal deactivator.

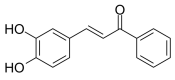


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antioxidant agent-1

Cat. No.: HY-145104

Antioxidant agent-1 is a new chalcone derivative as a potential antioxidant agent.

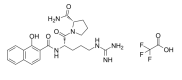


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

APC 366 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-105999B

APC 366 (TFA) is an irreversible **mast cell tryptase** inhibitor. APC 366 (TFA) can be used for the research of allergic diseases.



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

Apelin-12

Cat. No.: HY-P2537

Apelin-12 is one of the most potent C-terminal fragments of the polypeptide that possesses a high affinity to orphan receptor **APJ** receptor. Apelin-12 is involved in the regulation of body fluid homeostasis and in the central control of feeding.

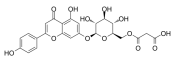
RPRLSHKGPMPF

Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Apigenin 7-O-malonylglucoside (Apigenin 7-O-(6-O-malonylglucoside); ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2496

Apigenin 7-O-malonylglucoside is found in chrysanthemum flowers.

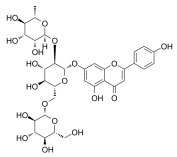


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apigenin-7-O-(2G-rhamnosyl)gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2153

Apigenin-7-O-(2G-rhamnosyl)gentiobioside is a flavone glycosides from Lonicera gracilipes var. glandulosa.

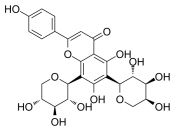


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Apigenin6-C-α-L-arabinopyranosyl-8-C-β-D-xylopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5128

Apigenin6-C-α-L-arabinopyranosyl-8-C-β-D-xylopyranoside is a natural flavanone compound.



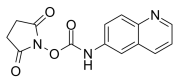
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AQC

(6-Aminoquinolyl-N-hydroxysccinimidyl carbamate)

Cat. No.: HY-117695

AQC (6-Aminoquinolyl-N-hydroxysccinimidyl carbamate) is a reagent used for amino acid or protein sequence analysis by HPLC with fluorescence detection.

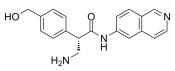


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

AR-13324 M1 metabolite

Cat. No.: HY-12798C

AR-13324 M1 metabolite is a hydrolysis metabolite of AR-13324 mesylate.

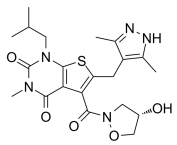


Purity: 96.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AR-C155858

Cat. No.: HY-13248

AR-C155858 is a selective monocarboxylate transporter **MCT1** and **MCT2** inhibitor with K_is of 2.3 nM and 10 nM, respectively.



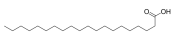
Purity: 95.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Arachidic acid

(Icosanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W004260

Arachidonic acid (Icosanoic acid), a long-chain fatty acid, is present in all mammalian cells, typically esterified to membrane phospholipids, and is one of the most abundant polyunsaturated fatty acids present in human tissue.

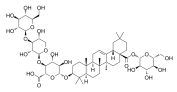


Purity: 96.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Araloside C

Cat. No.: HY-N6634

Araloside C exhibits protective effects against myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury.



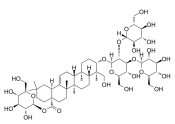
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Araloside VII

(Congmunoside VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N2002

Araloside VII (Congmunoside VII) is a saponin isolated from leaves of Aralias elate.

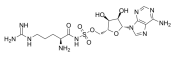


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Arg-AMS

Cat. No.: HY-112862

Arg-AMS is a potent nanomolar inhibitor of **arginyl tRNA synthetase**, which displays tightly bound inhibitory characteristics for the A-domains in non-ribosomal peptide synthetases **(NRPS)** enzymes.

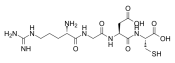


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Arg-Gly-Asp-Cys

Cat. No.: HY-P0314

Arg-Gly-Asp-Cys is the binding motif of fibronectin to cell adhesion molecules, and can inhibit platelet aggregation and fibrinogen binding.

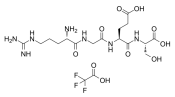


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Arg-Gly-Glu-Ser TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0309A

Arg-Gly-Glu-Ser TFA is a RGD-related peptide and a control for the RGDS ihibitory activity on fibrinogen binding to activated platelets.

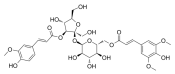


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Arillanin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6593

Arillanin A is an oligosaccharide ester isolated from Polygala arillata.

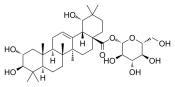


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Arjunetin

Cat. No.: HY-N7592

Arjunetin, isolated from Terminalia arjuna, is an insect feeding-deterrent and growth inhibitor.

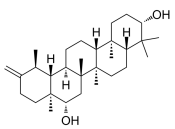


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Arnidiol

Cat. No.: HY-N4165

Arnidiol is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Barleria Longiflora Linn F.

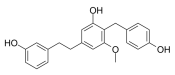


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arundinin

Cat. No.: HY-N8176

Arundinin is a stilbenoid from Bletilla striata.

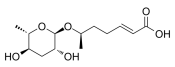


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ascr#7

Cat. No.: HY-N9441

Ascr#7, an ascaroside, is a hormone of nematodes. Ascr#7 is expressed during nematode development. Ascarosides can induce formation of long-lived and highly stress resistant dauer larvae.



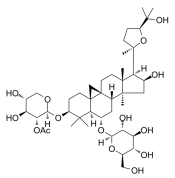
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Astragaloside II

(Astrasieversianin VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0433

Astragaloside II is a natural isolated from Astragalus. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: In vivo: The developed and validated method has been successfully applied to the quantification and pharmacokinetic study of AST II in rats after intravenous and oral administration of AST II.

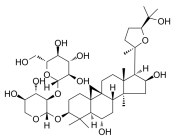


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Astragaloside III

Cat. No.: HY-N0434

Astragaloside III is a natural product isolated from Astragalus.

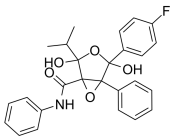


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Atorvastatin Epoxy Tetrahydrofuran Impurity

Cat. No.: HY-136185

Atorvastatin Epoxy Tetrahydrofuran Impurity is an impurity isolated oxidative degradation products of Atorvastatin (HY-B0589). Atorvastatin is an orally active HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.

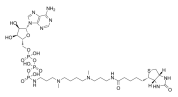


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ATP-polyamine-biotin

Cat. No.: HY-D0183

ATP-polyamine-biotin, the first cell-permeable ATP analogue, is an efficient kinase cosubstrate. ATP-polyamine-biotin promotes biotin labeling of kinase substrates in live cells.

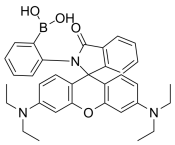


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

ATP-Red 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00451

ATP-Red 1 is a multisite-binding switchable fluorescent probe, and can selectively and rapidly responds to intracellular concentrations of ATP in living cells.

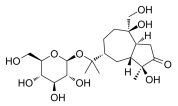


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Atractyloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0237

Atractyloside A is a natural TCM reference compound.

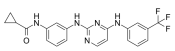


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Aurora kinase inhibitor-3

Cat. No.: HY-112373

Aurora kinase inhibitor-3 is a strong and selective **Aurora A kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 42 nM, and weakly inhibits EGFR with an IC_{50} of >10 μM.

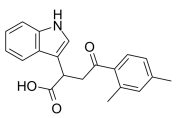


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Auxinole

Cat. No.: HY-111444

Auxinole is a potent auxin antagonist of **TIR1/AFB receptors**, binding TIR1 to block the formation of the TIR1-IAA-Aux/IAA complex and so inhibits auxin-responsive gene expression.

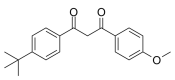


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Avobenzone

Cat. No.: HY-B0316

Avobenzone, a dibenzoylmethane compound, is one of the most widely used filters in sunscreens for skin photoprotection in the UVA band. Avobenzone is an endocrine disruptor that directly binds to estrogen receptor β and acts as an **estrogen** agonist.



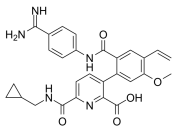
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Avoralstat

(BCX4161)

Cat. No.: HY-16735

Avoralstat (BCX4161), a potent and orally active **plasma kallikrein (PKK)** inhibitor, is used for hereditary angioedema research.

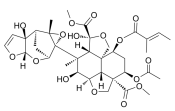


Purity: 95.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azadirachtin

Cat. No.: HY-126741

Azadirachtin, one of the most promising botanical insecticides, is widely used for pest control. Azadirachtin induces apoptosis in insect cell lines, including Sf9, SL-1 and BTI-Tn-5B1-4.

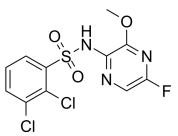


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD-1678

Cat. No.: HY-109511

AZD-1678 is a potent **CCR4 receptor** antagonist, with a pIC_{50} of 8.6.

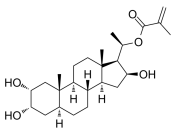


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azedarachol

Cat. No.: HY-N9401

Azedarachol possesses antifeedant activity.



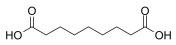
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azelaic acid

(Nonanedioic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0704

Azelaic acid is an organic compound produced by the ozonolysis of oleic acid; component of a number of hair and skin conditioners.

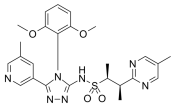


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Azelaprag

Cat. No.: HY-109111

Azelaprag (Example 263.0) is an **apelin receptor** agonist drug candidate.



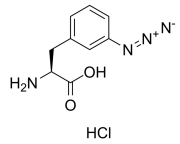
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azide-phenylalanine hydrochloride

(UAA crosslinker 2)

Cat. No.: HY-103700A

Azide-phenylalanine hydrochloride is a phenylalanine derivative.



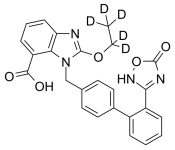
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azilsartan-d5

(TAK-536-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-14914S

Azilsartan D5 (TAK-536 D5) is the deuterium labeled Azilsartan(TAK-536), which is a specific and potent angiotensin Ⅱ type 1 receptor antagonist.

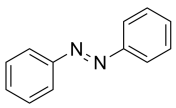


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Azobenzene

Cat. No.: HY-B2127

Azobenzene can be used as an optical trigger for the design and synthesis of a large variety of photoresponsive systems.

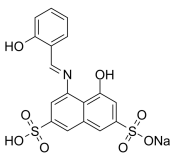


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g

Azomethine-H monosodium

Cat. No.: HY-D0797

Azomethine-H monosodium is a colour-forming reagent. Azomethine-H monosodium is also a reagent for boron determinations.



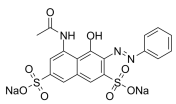
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Azophloxine

(Acid red 1)

Cat. No.: HY-D1379

Azophloxine, also known as acid red 1 (AR1), is a member of synthetic red azo dye family.



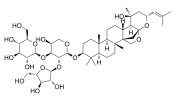
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bacopaside X

(Bacopaside VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N5140

Bacopaside X is found in Bacopa monnieri, and shows a binding affinity toward the D1 receptor.

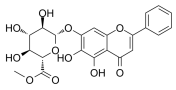


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Baicalin methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N4297

Baicalin methyl ester is a constituent of the roots of S. baicalmsis.

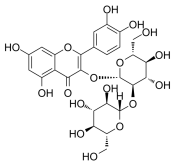


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Baimaside

(Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside) Cat. No.: HY-N2183

Quercetin 3-beta-sophoroside is isolated from the flowers of A. venetum, is an scavengers of superoxide anions.

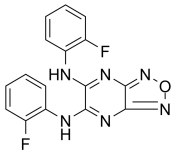


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BAM 15

Cat. No.: HY-110284

BAM 15 is a mitochondrial protonophore uncoupler. BAM 15 is an oxidative phosphorylation (**OXPHOS**) uncoupler.

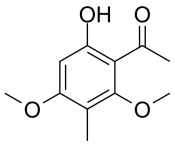


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bancroftinone

Cat. No.: HY-N8055

Bancroftinone, a natural product, belongs to the class of alkyl-phenylketones.

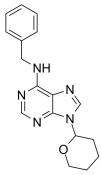


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BAP9THP

(SD 8339; N-Benzyl-9-(tetrahydro-2h-pyran-2-yl)adenine) Cat. No.: HY-119698

BAP9THP is a synthetic cytokinin derivative and a growth regulator. BAP9THP promotes chlorophyll retention (and senescence delay) in plant tissues exceptionally strongly, and growth of tobacco callus almost as strongly as 6-Benzylaminopurine (BAP).

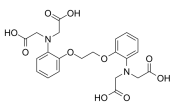


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BAPTA

Cat. No.: HY-100168

BAPTA is a non-permeable, selective extracellular **calcium** chelator, with 105-fold greater affinity for Ca^{2+} than Mg^{2+}. BAPTA is a valuable tool to study the role of calcium in cell signaling.

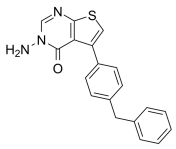


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Barbadin

Cat. No.: HY-119706

Barbadin is a novel and selective **β-arrestin/β2-adaptin** interaction inhibitor, has IC_{50} values of 19.1μM for β-arrestin1 and 15.6μM for β-arrestin2.

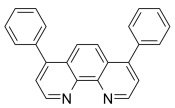


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

Bathophenanthroline

Cat. No.: HY-D0006

Bathophenanthroline is an agent used for the measurement of iron concentrations in aqueous , serum and urine samples by colorimetry.

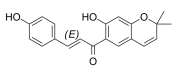


Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Bavachromene

Cat. No.: HY-121236

Bavachromene is a chromenochalcone from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia with estrogenic activities .

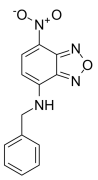


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BBD

(NSC240867; Benzylamino-NBD) Cat. No.: HY-15907

BBD(NSC240867; Benzylamino-NBD) is a biochemical reagent/chromogenic reagent.

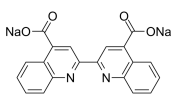


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

BCA

(Disodium bicinchoninate) Cat. No.: HY-15908

BCA is 2,2-Biquinoline-4,4-dicarboxylic acid disodium salt; Determination of Cu and protein assay.

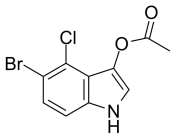


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

BCDA

(5-bromo-4-chloroindoxyl acetate) Cat. No.: HY-52112

BCDA (5-bromo-4-chloroindoxyl acetate) is a chromogenic substrate of esterase used to potently detect the activity of esterase.

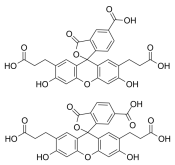


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

BCECF

(2',7'-Bis(2-carboxyethyl)-5(6)-carboxyfluorescein) Cat. No.: HY-101882

BCECF is a **pH-sensitive** fluorescent dye and can be used to monitor cellular pH ratiometrically. BCECF allows measurements in the physiological pH range 6.0–8.0. Excitation ratio: 490/440 nm; Emission intensity: 535 nm.

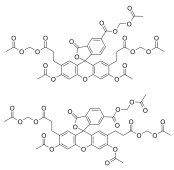


Purity: ≥94.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

BCECF-AM

Cat. No.: HY-101883

BCECF-AM is a cell membrane permeable compound widely used as a fluorescent indicator for intracellular pH.

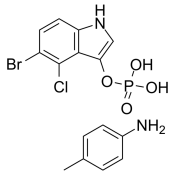


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

BCIP

(BCIP p-toluidine salt; X-phosphate p-toluidine salt) Cat. No.: HY-15909

BCIP(BCIP p-toluidine salt; X-phosphate p-toluidine salt) is an artificial chromogenic substrate used for the sensitive colorimetric detection of alkaline phosphatase activity.

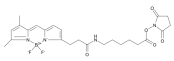


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

BDY FL-X, SE

Cat. No.: HY-110257

BODIPY FL-X,SE is a fluorescent green dye for the labeling of **amine**, shows a high fluorescence quantum yield and is relatively insensitive to pH change. BODIPY FL-X,SE can be used as an alternative for FAM, Cy2 or FITC. λ_{abs}: 504 nm; λ_{em}:510 nm.

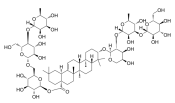


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beesioside Q

Cat. No.: HY-125686

Beesioside Q is a oleanolic acid triterpene saponin isolated from the rhizome of Beesia calthaefolia (Maxim.) Ulbr.

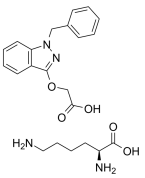


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bendazac L-Lysine

Cat. No.: HY-B2165

Bendazac L-Lysine is one of agents that have been introduced for the management of cataracts, protecting the level of vision in patients, thus delaying the need for surgical intervention.

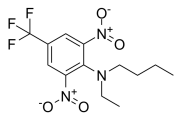


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benfluralin

Cat. No.: HY-B2045

Benfluralin is a kind of herbicide and an agrochemical which can be used as a pre-emergence herbicide used for the control of grass and other weeds in a range of food and non-food crops.

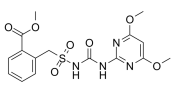


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Bensulfuron-methyl

Cat. No.: HY-B0870

Bensulfuron-methyl is a kind of sulfonylurea herbicide widely used to control broad-leaf weeds in rice paddies.

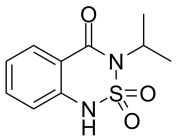


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bentazone

Cat. No.: HY-B2039

Bentazone is a post-emergence herbicide used for selective control of broadleaf weeds and sedges in beans, rice, corn, peanuts, mint and others. It acts by interfering with photosynthesis.

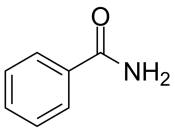


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzamide

(NSC-3114; Benzenecarboxamide; Phenylamide) Cat. No.: HY-Z0283

Benzamide inhibits **poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)**.

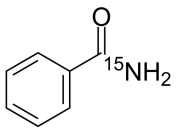


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzamide-15N

(NSC-3114-15N; Benzenecarboxamide-15N; Phenylamide-15N) Cat. No.: HY-Z0283S

Benzamide-15N (NSC-3114-15N) is a 15N-labeled Benzamide. Benzamide inhibits **poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP)**.

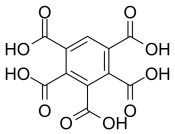


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Benzenepentacarboxylic Acid

(Pentacarboxybenzene) Cat. No.: HY-100512

Benzenepentacarboxylic acid (BA), a novel fluorescent probeas to detect and scavenge HO-. A specific and reproducible fluorescent probe of HO- developed is utilized to prove and detect the generation of HO- in H2O2/TAED and H2O2/TBCC alkali systems.

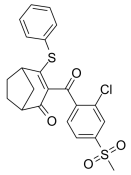


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Benzobicyclon

Cat. No.: HY-118742

Benzobicyclon is a pro-herbicide, which acts as an inhibitor of **4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase (4-HPPD)** in plant, and leads to bleaching and death.

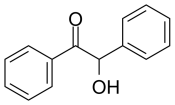


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benzoin (DL-Benzoin; Desyl alcohol; (±)-2-Hydroxy-2-phenylacetophenone)

Cat. No.: HY-B1550

Benzoin is a kind of alsamic resin isolated from the styracaceae family. Benzoin can be used as a colour additive used for marking plants.

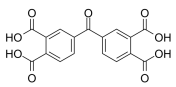


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid

(3,3',4,4'-Benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid) Cat. No.: HY-100511

Benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid (3,3',4,4'-Benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid) is particularly useful in the preparation of high performance polyimides and also useful as curing agents for epoxy resins.

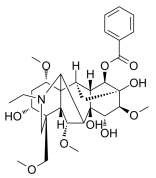


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benzoylaconine

(Isaconitine; Pikraconitin) Cat. No.: HY-N0217

Benzoylaconine(Isaconitine; Pikraconitin) is an alkaloid in the Chinese traditional medicine Radix Aconiti Lateralis Preparata (Fuzi).

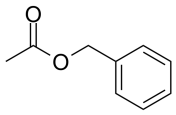


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Benzyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7124

Benzyl acetate is a constituent of jasmin and of the essential oils of ylang-ylang and neroli. Natural sources of Benzyl acetate include varieties of flowers like jasmine (Jasminum), and fruits like pear, apple.

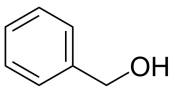


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzyl alcohol

(Benzenemethanol) Cat. No.: HY-B0892

Benzyl alcohol is an aromatic alcohol; a colorless liquid with a mild pleasant aromatic odor.

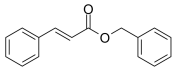


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzyl cinnamate

Cat. No.: HY-N7090

Benzyl cinnamate, occurs in Balsam of Peru and Tolu balsam, in Sumatra and Penang benzoin, and as the main constituent of copaiba balsam, is used in heavy oriental perfumes and as a fixative.



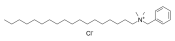
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Benzyldimethylstearylammonium chloride

(stearyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-128443

Benzyldimethylstearylammonium chloride, a quarternary ammonium compound, exerts no selective embryopathic activity.

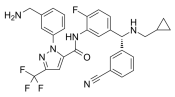


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Berotralstat

Cat. No.: HY-109127

Berotralstat (BCX7353) is a low toxicity, effective, highly specific, second-generation, synthetic and orally active **plasma kallikrein** inhibitor used for the research of hereditary angioedema (HAE) attacks.

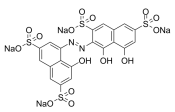


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Beryllon II

Cat. No.: HY-112276

Beryllon II is a widely used chromogenic reagent that is used to determine many elements, such as Mo, Mg and Co, and also used for the determination of proteins.

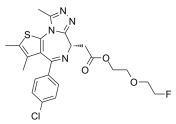


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

BET-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115727

BET-IN-1 is a potent **BET** inhibitor that has excellent brain penetration and reasonable metabolic stability.

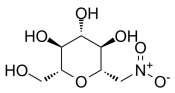


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Beta-D-Glucopyranosyl nitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-141490

Beta-D-Glucopyranosyl nitromethane, as a salt of a strongly basic anion exchanger in the OH cycle, is a glycosyl derivative of nitromethane.



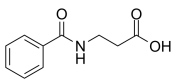
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Betamipron

(N-Benzoyl-β-alanine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1127

Betamipron is a chemical compound which is used together with Panipenem to inhibit Panipenem uptake into the renal tubule and prevent nephrotoxicity.



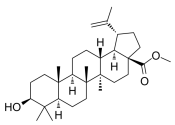
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Betulinic acid methyl ester

(Methyl betulinate)

Cat. No.: HY-N6587

Betulinic acid methyl ester, a betulinic acid derivative, possesses antiprotozoal activity.

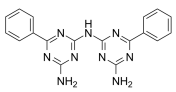


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BG dimer

Cat. No.: HY-139673

BG dimer is a molecular dimer organic luminogen with aggregation-induced emission.



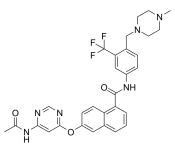
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BGG463

(K03859)

Cat. No.: HY-100600

BGG463 (K03859) is an orally active type II **CDK2** inhibitor.

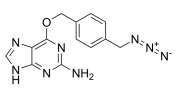


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BGN3

Cat. No.: HY-139162

BGN3 is a good substrate for the SNAP-tag® and H^5 enzymes. The activities of SNAP-tag® and H^5 enzymes on BGN3 are reasonable (IC_{50}= 15.6 and 23.5 μM, respectively).

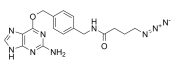


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BGSN3

Cat. No.: HY-139163

BGSN3 is a good substrate for the SNAP-tag® and H^5 enzymes. The activities of SNAP-tag® and H^5 enzymes on BGSN3 are reasonable (IC_{50}=17.8 and 10 μM, respectively).

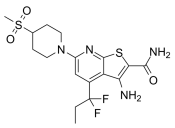


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BI605906

Cat. No.: HY-13019

BI605906 is a novel **IKKβ** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 380 nM when assayed at 0.1 mM ATP.

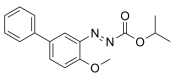


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bifenazate-diazene

Cat. No.: HY-111742

Bifenazate-diazene is a major degradation product of Bifenazate. Bifenazate is a selective carbazate acaricide and an insecticide.



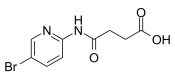
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bikinin

(Abrasin)

Cat. No.: HY-12524

Bikinin is a non-steroidal, ATP-competitive inhibitor of plant **GSK-3/Shaggy-like kinases** and activates BR (brassinosteroids) signaling.



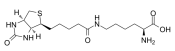
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biocytin

((+)-Biocytin)

Cat. No.: HY-101884

Biocytin is a conjugate of $_D$-biotin and $_L$-lysine, where the carboxylate of $_D$-biotin is coupled with the ϵ-amine of $_L$-lysine via a secondary amide bond. Biocytin is a classical neuroanatomical tracer commonly used to map brain connectivity.

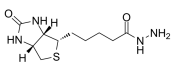


Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biotin Hydrazide

Cat. No.: HY-100215

Biotin Hydrazide is a carbonyl-reactive biotinylation reagent, which is a carbonyl probe.

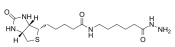


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Biotin LC hydrazide (Biotinamidocaproyl hydrazide; BACH; (+)-Biotinamidohexanoic Acid hydrazide; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-101885

Biotin LC hydrazide is a long chain protein modification reagent, which can transform periodate-oxidized glycoproteins.

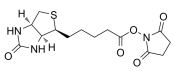


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Biotin NHS (Biotin-NHS; Biotin N-hydroxysuccinimide ester; NHS-Biotin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0802

Biotin NHS is an amino reactive biotin reagent used in the preparation of biotinylated surfaces or polypeptides.

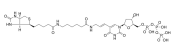


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg

Biotin-11-dUTP

Cat. No.: HY-D1029

Biotin-11-dUTP is a fluorescent substitute for dTTP.



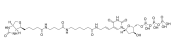
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Biotin-16-dUTP

(Biotin-16-deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-D1022

Biotin-16-dUTP is a fluorescent substitute of dTTP.



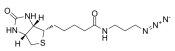
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Biotin-azide

(N-(3-Azidopropyl)biotinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-129832

Biotin-azide (N-(3-Azidopropyl)biotinamide) is a form of biotin with a terminal azide group. Biotin-azide can be used to prepare various biotinylated conjugates via Click Chemistry.

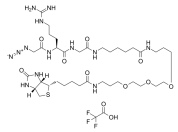


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biotin-C1-PEG3-C3-amido-C5-Gly-Arg-Gly-N3 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-131455A

Biotin-C1-PEG3-C3-amido-C5-Gly-Arg-Gly-N3 TFA is used for detection of modification site for N-myristoylated and GPI-anchored proteins in blood-stage P. falciparum.

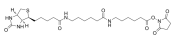


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

Biotin-LC-LC-NHS

Cat. No.: HY-W040254

Biotin-LC-LC-NHS is a SMCC cross-linking reagent that can be used to mark antibody and other small molecules, such as Paclitaxel.



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

Biotin-probe 1

Cat. No.: HY-135641

Biotin-probe 1 is a non-radiolabeled probe. Biotin-labeled probes can be applied to in situ hybridization.

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

Biotin-XX hydrazide

(Biotin-(AC5)2-hydrazide)

Cat. No.: HY-125501

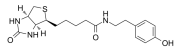
Biotin-XX hydrazide (Biotin-(AC5)2-hydrazide) is a carbonyl-reactive biotinylation reagent which contains two aminohexanoic acid spacers. Biotin-XX hydrazide has higher efficiency of avidin-binding.

Purity: 95.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Biotinyl tyramide

Cat. No.: HY-125658

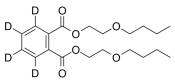
Biotinyl tyramide is a biotin derivative used for tyramide signal amplification (TSA), as a reagent to amplify both immunohistochemical signals and in situ hybridization protocols.



Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bis(2-butoxyethyl) phthalate-d4

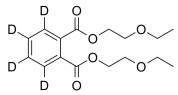
Cat. No.: HY-132854S



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

Bis(2-ethoxyethyl) phthalate-3,4,5,6-d4

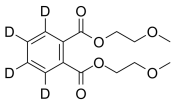
Cat. No.: HY-132853S



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

Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate-3,4,5,6-d4

Cat. No.: HY-W013849S

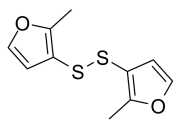


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bis(2-methyl-3-furyl)disulfide

Cat. No.: HY-W009708

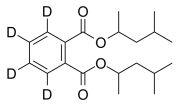
Bis(2-methyl-3-furyl)disulfide, compound (2), is intended to provide a flavoring compound to enhance a natural feeling, a fresh feeling and a milk-rich feeling of a milk-related product.



Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Bis(4-methyl-2-pentyl) phthalate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-132855S

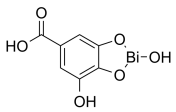


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bismuth subgallate

Cat. No.: HY-B1560

Bismuth subgallate, a hemostatic agent, acts on **coagulation factor XII** (Hageman factor), leading to the activation of the coagulation cascade and improving early formation of a fibrin clot.

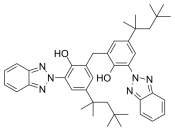


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Bisoctrizole

Cat. No.: HY-B0897

Bisoctrizole is a broad-spectrum ultraviolet radiation absorber, absorbing UVB as well as UVA rays; also reflects and scatters UV.

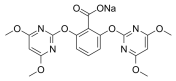


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Bispyribac sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0869A

Bispyribac sodium is a selective, systemic and post emergent herbicide used to eradicate grasses and broad leaf weeds. Bispyribac sodium is also an **acetolactate synthase** (ALS or known as AHAS) inhibitor.

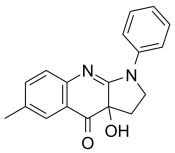


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Blebbistatin

Cat. No.: HY-13813

Blebbistatin is a selective **non-muscle myosin II (NMII)** inhibitor, promotes directional migration of corneal endothelial cells (CECs) and accelerates wound healing, and better preserves cell junctional integrity and barrier function.

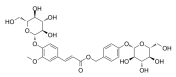


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Bletilloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8177

Bletilloside A is a natural glucoside that could be found in the tubers of Bletilla striata.

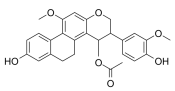


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bletilol B

Cat. No.: HY-N8182

Bletilol B is a natural compound that could be found in Bletilla striata.

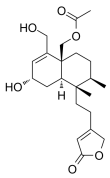


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Blinin

Cat. No.: HY-N0463

Blinin is a neoclerodane diterpene, isolated from the whole plant of Conyza blinii.

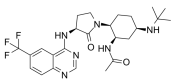


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BMS-753426

Cat. No.: HY-115874

BMS-753426 is a potent and orally bioavailable antagonist of **CCR2**.

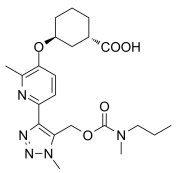


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMS-986278

Cat. No.: HY-139853

BMS-986278 is a potent **lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (LPA1)** antagonist, with a human LPA1 Kb of 6.9 nM.

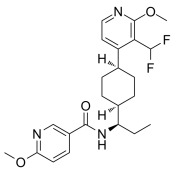


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMT-297376

Cat. No.: HY-139205

BMT-297376, the optimized Linrodostat, is a potent **IDO1** inhibitor.

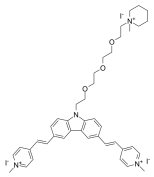


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BMVC-8C3O

Cat. No.: HY-133234

BMVC-8C3O is a **DNA G-quadruplexe (G4) ligand** which can induce topological conversion of non-parallel to parallel forms in human telomeric DNA G4s.

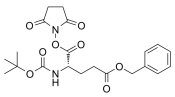


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Boc-Glu(OBzl)-OSu

Cat. No.: HY-131091

Boc-Glu(OBzl)-OSu can be used for the solid-phase peptide synthesis containing glutamate benzyl ester residues.

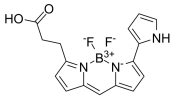


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BODIPY 576/589

Cat. No.: HY-D1118

BODIPY 576/589 is a long wavelength biological labeled dye.

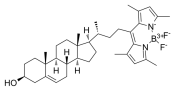


Purity: 96.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BODIPY-Cholesterol

Cat. No.: HY-125746

BODIPY-cholesterol is an intrinsically lipophilic, and cell-permeable analog of cholesterol with a fluorescent BODIPY group. BODIPY-cholesterol can be used to monitor sterol uptake and inter-organelle sterol flux in cells. (Excitation/Emission: 480/508 nm).



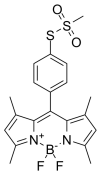
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BODIPY-TS

(Thiol-green 2)

Cat. No.: HY-D1262

BODIPY-TS (Thiol-green 2) is a fast response and **thiol-specific** turn-on probe. BODIPY-TS utilizes the thiosulfonate scaffold as a thiol recognition unit. BODIPY-TS has low toxicity, and features high selectivity, low detection limit, and quantitative reaction to thiols.

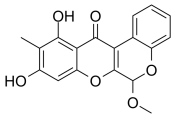


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Boeravinone A

Cat. No.: HY-N8597

Boeravinone A is found in Boerhavia diffusa L.

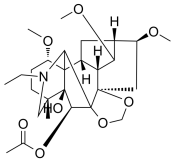


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bonvalotidine A

Cat. No.: HY-N1945

Bonvalotidine A is a lycoctonine-type C19-diterpenoid alkaloid isolated from the roots of Delphinium bonvalotii Franch.



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

Bovine Serum Albumin

(Albumin bovine serum; BSA)

Cat. No.: HY-D0842

Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) is a 583-residue protein consisting of three homologous all-α domains, organized in a heart-shaped structure. BSA is a globular protein that is used in numerous biochemical applications.

BSA

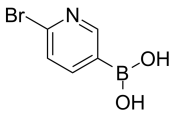
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 10 g

BPBA

(2-Bromopyridine-5-boronic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W014815

BPBA (2-Bromopyridine-5-boronic acid) is a new labeling reagent to derivatize brassinosteroids (BRs).

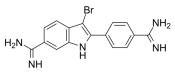


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Br-DAPI

Cat. No.: HY-D1396

Br-DAPI is a water-soluble, cell-permeable, DNA-binding photosensitizer.



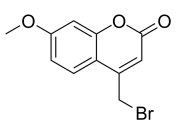
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Br-Mmc

(4-Bromomethyl-7-methoxycoumarin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0036

Br-Mmc (4-Bromomethyl-7-methoxycoumarin) is often used as fluorescent label for the determination of compounds possessing a carboxylic group. Br-Mmc is used for the determination fatty acids by TLC or HPLC.



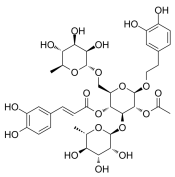
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brandioside

(2'-Acetylpoliumoside; 2'-O-Acetylpoliumoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3020

Brandioside is a natural phenylpropanoid glycoside from Brandisia hancei.

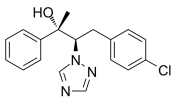


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brassinazole

Cat. No.: HY-121161A

Brassinazole is a selective triazole-type **brassinosteroid (BR) biosynthesis** inhibitor. Brassinazole is used for regulating plant growth and development.

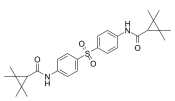


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

BRD7116

Cat. No.: HY-18714

BRD7116 competitively binds to bacterial DNA gyrase, exhibits an EC50 of 200 nM for LSCe cells, with cell-non-autonomous anti-leukemia activity.



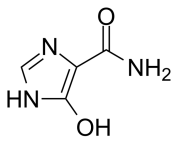
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bredinin aglycone

(5-Hydroxy-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide; SM-108)

Cat. No.: HY-106048

Bredinin aglycone (5-Hydroxy-1H-imidazole-4-carboxamide) is a purine nucleotide analogue. Bredinin aglycone can be used to examine the efficiency of catalysts for the preparation of purine nucleotide analogues.

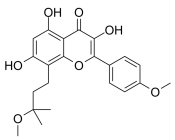


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Brevicornin

Cat. No.: HY-N8648

Brevicornin is a flavonol from Epimedium brevicornum.



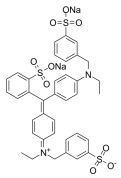
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brilliant Blue FCF

(Acid Blue 9; FD&C Blue No. 1; E133)

Cat. No.: HY-D0915

Brilliant Blue FCF has the appearance of a reddish-blue powder. It is soluble in water, and the solution has a maximum absorption at about 628 nanometers. It is a synthetic dye produced using aromatic hydrocarbons from petroleum, is a colorant for foods and other substances.



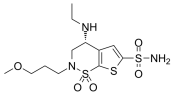
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Brinzolamide

(AL-4862)

Cat. No.: HY-B0588

Brinzolamide(AL 4862) is a potent carbonic anhydrase II inhibitor with IC50 of 3.19 nM.



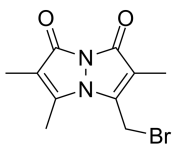
Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bromobimane

(Monobromobimane)

Cat. No.: HY-100041

Bromobimane is essentially nonfluorescent and converts into fluorescent products when reacts with small thiols.

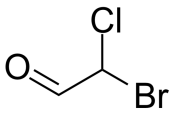


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bromochloroacetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-133648

Bromochloroacetaldehyde belongs to dihalogenated acetaldehyde and is a byproduct in drinking water. Bromochloroacetaldehyde has genotoxicity.

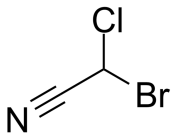


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromochloroacetonitrile

Cat. No.: HY-133646

Bromochloroacetonitrile is a by-product of the chlorine disinfection of water containing natural organic material. Bromochloroacetonitrile possesses direct acting mutagenic activity and is capable of inducing DNA strand breakage.

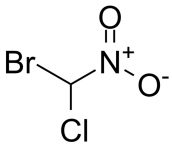


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromochloronitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-133636

Bromochloronitromethane is one of Halonitromethanes, which are a recently identified class of disinfection by-products (DBPs) in drinking water.

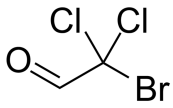


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromodichloroacetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-133650

Bromodichloroacetaldehyde is one of Haloacetaldehydes, which are the drinking water disinfection byproducts (DBPs).

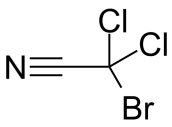


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromodichloroacetonitrile

Cat. No.: HY-133643

Bromodichloroacetonitrile is a nitrogen-containing disinfection byproduct.

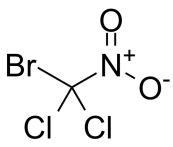


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromodichloronitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-133633

Bromodichloronitromethane is one of Halonitromethanes, which are a recently identified class of disinfection by-products (DBPs) in drinking water.

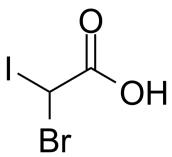


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromoiodoacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133657

Bromoiodoacetic acid, one of iodinated haloacids, is a disinfection byproduct (DBP) at in finished drinking waters.

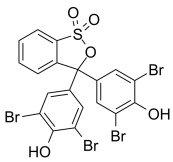


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bromophenol blue

Cat. No.: HY-B1571

Bromophenol blue is an acid phthalein dye, and it is used as a tracking dye for electrophoresis. Bromophenol blue is also used as a pH indicator, with a transition range of pH 3 to 4.6.

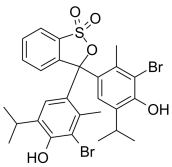


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Bromothymol Blue

Cat. No.: HY-D0012

Bromothymol Blue is a pH indicator.

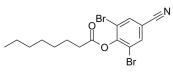


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Bromoxynil octanoate

Cat. No.: HY-136370

Bromoxynil octanoate is an herbicide widely applied to maize, is potentially toxic to both animals and humans.

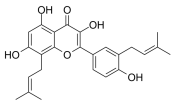


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Broussoflavonol F

Cat. No.: HY-N9330

Broussoflavonol F possess **xanthine oxidase** inhibitory activity.

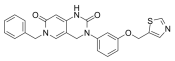


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brr2-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-137820

Brr2-IN-3 is a potent and selective **Brr2** helicase allosteric Inhibitor. Brr2-IN-3 inhibits helicase activity in dose-dependent manner with an IC_{50} value of 1.3 μM.

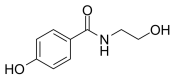


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bryonamide A

Cat. No.: HY-N7621

Bryonamide A is a natural compound isolated from red algae Bostrychia radicans (Rhodomelaceae).

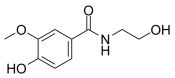


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Bryonamide B

Cat. No.: HY-N7620

Bryonamide B is a cucurbitane-type triterpenoid isolated from Bryonia aspera.

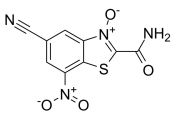


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

BTO-1

Cat. No.: HY-112395

BTO-1 is a Polo-like kinase (**Plk**) inhibitor. BTO-1 is primarily used for phosphorylation and dephosphorylation applications.



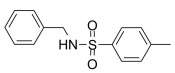
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BTS

(N-Benzyl-p-toluenesulfonamide; N-Tosylbenzylamine)

Cat. No.: HY-16690

BTS (N-Benzyl-p-toluenesulfonamide) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **skeletal muscle myosin II subfragment 1 (S1) ATPase** activity, with an IC_{50}s of ~5 μM for actin- and Ca^{2+}-stimulated myosin S1 ATPase. BTS specifically inhibits the contraction of fast skeletal muscle fibers.

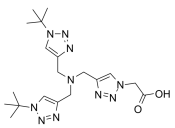


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

BTTAA

Cat. No.: HY-100486

BTTAA is a Cu(I)-stabilizing ligand, whch performs potently with ubiquitin Glu18AzF.



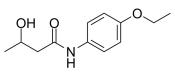
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bucetin

(3-Hydroxy-p-butyrophenetidide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0906

Bucetin (3-Hydroxy-p-butyrophenetidide) is an analgesic and antipyretic compound.



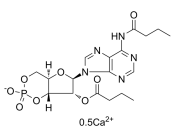
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bucladesine calcium

(Dibutyryl cAMP calcium salt; DBcAMP calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0764A

Bucladesine calcium salt (Dibutyryl-cAMP calcium salt;DC2797 calcium salt) is a cell-permeable cyclic AMP (cAMP) analog and selectively activates cAMP dependent protein kinase (**PKA**) by increasing the intracellular level of cAMP.

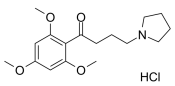


Purity: 95.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Buflomedil hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0484

Buflomedil hydrochloride is a vasodilator used to treat claudication or the symptoms of peripheral arterial disease. Target: Others Buflomedil hydrochloride is a vasoactive drug used to treat claudication or the symptoms of peripheral arterial disease.

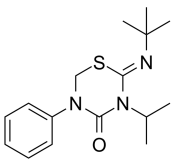


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Buprofezin

Cat. No.: HY-B0831

Buprofezin is an insecticide that acts by inhibiting chitin synthesis. Buprofezin also dose-dependently increases the production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** in vitro.

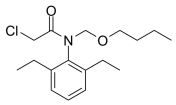


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butachlor

Cat. No.: HY-B2042

Butachlor is an herbicide of the acetanilide class. Butachlor is used as a selective pre-emergent herbicide.

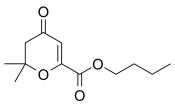


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butopyronoxyl

Cat. No.: HY-B1575

Butopyronoxyl is an insect repellent that can be mainly used to repel mosquitoes.

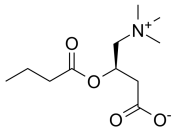


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Butyrylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113168

Butyrylcarnitine is a metabolite in plasma, acts as a biomarker to improve the diagnosis and prognosis of heart failure, and is indicative of anomalous lipid and energy metabolism.

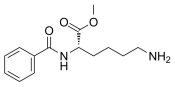


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bz-Lys-OMe

Cat. No.: HY-128921

Bz-Lys-Ome is a specific methyl ester substrate of trypsin.



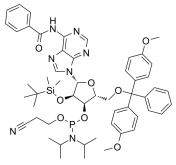
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bz-rA Phosphoramidite

(DMT-2'O-TBDMS-rA(bz) Phosphoramidite)

Cat. No.: HY-W006102

Bz-rA Phosphoramidite is used for ribonucleotides modification.

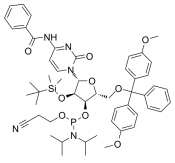


Purity: 97.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Bz-rC Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-W048483

Bz-rC Phosphoramidite is a phosphinamide monomer that can be used in the preparation of oligonucleotides.

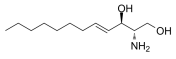


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

C12-Sphingosine

Cat. No.: HY-139097

C12-Sphingosine is a short-chain Sphingosine homologue. C12-Sphingosine inhibits serine palmitoyltransferase activity in primary cultured cerebellar cells.



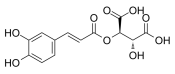
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caftaric acid

(trans-Caftaric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0321

Caftaric acid is a natural product.



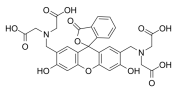
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Calcein

(Fluorexon)

Cat. No.: HY-D0040

Calcein is a fluorescent dye and self-quenching probe, used as an indicator of lipid vesicle leakage, and also as a complexometric indicator for titration of calcium ions with EDTA, and for fluorometric determination of calcium.

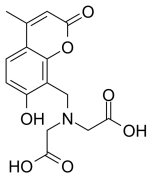


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Calcein Blue

Cat. No.: HY-101887

Calcein Blue, a membrane-impermeant fluorescent dye, is a coumarin derivative that contains an iminodiacetic acid structure. Calcein Blue is also a metallofluorochromic indicator.



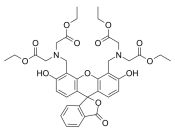
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Calcein tetraethyl ester

(Fluorexon tetraethyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-D0830

Calcein tetraethyl ester is a fluorescent dye, is used in biology as it can be transported through the cellular membrane into live cells, which makes it useful for testing of cell viability and for short-term labeling of cells.



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

Calcitonin, eel TFA

(Thyrocalcitonin eel TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1463A

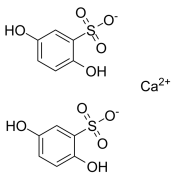
Calcitonin, eel TFA is the thyroid hormone peptide that contributes to the regulation of calcium homeostasis, widely used in the research of postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Calcium dobesilate

Cat. No.: HY-111603

Calcium dobesilate, a vasoprotective, is widely used in chronic venous disease, diabetic retinopathy and the symptoms of haemorrhoidal attack in many countries.



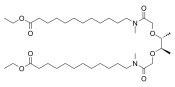
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Calcium ionophore I

(ETH 1001)

Cat. No.: HY-136460

Calcium ionophore I (ETH 1001) is a selective **Ca^{2+} ionophore** for biological membranes.

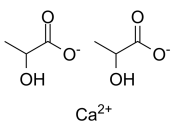


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Calcium lactate

Cat. No.: HY-B2227A

Calcium lactate is used by the beverage industry as a source of calcium to fortify fruit juice. Calcium lactate facilitates the growth and phytic acid degradation of soybean sprouts.



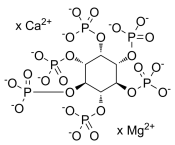
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Calcium Phytate

(Phytin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2582

Calcium Phytate is found in food and is significant for human nutrition.

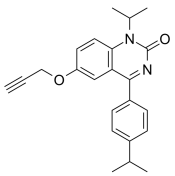


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium-Sensing Receptor Antagonists I

Cat. No.: HY-50713

Calcium-Sensing Receptor Antagonists I is an antagonist of calcium-sensing parathyroid hormone receptors.

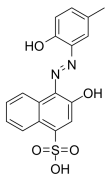


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calmagite

Cat. No.: HY-D0801

Calmagite is a complexometric indicator which can be used to detect calcium and magnesium in various samples.

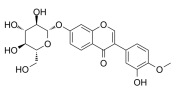


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0520

Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside is an isoflavone isolated from Astragali Radix. Calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucoside has variety of biological activities, such as neuroprotective, cardioprotection, anti-inflammation, and antioxidative stress effects.



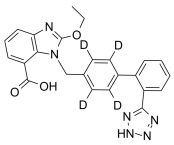
Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Candesartan-d4

(CV-11974-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0205S

Candesartan D4 (CV-11974 D4) is the deuterium labeled Candesartan, which is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.

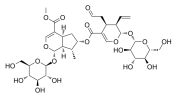


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cantleyoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9352

Cantleyoside is a natiural iridoid glycoside that could be found in the Roots of Dipsacus asper.

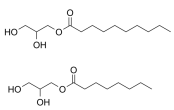


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride

Cat. No.: HY-135087

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride is the triglycerides and esters prepared from fractionated vegetable oil sources and fatty acids from coconuts and palm kernel oils. Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride possesses excellent oxidation stability.

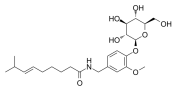


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Capsaicin β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9452

Capsaicin β-D-glucopyranoside is a glucoside converted by Capsaicin. Capsaicin is the active ingredient of chili peppers and gives them the characteristic pungent flavor.

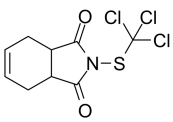


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Captan

Cat. No.: HY-B1584

Captan is a common agricultural fungicide used to control Botrytis, Fusarium, Fusicoccum, Pythium. Captan enhances denitrifying and total culturable bacteria.

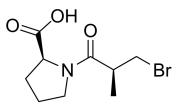


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Captopril EP Impurity B

Cat. No.: HY-137768

Captopril EP Impurity B is an impurity of Captopril. Captopril (SQ-14534), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.025 μM).



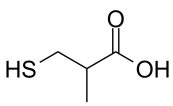
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Captopril EP Impurity C

(3-Mercaptoisobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-137769

Captopril EP Impurity C is an impurity of Captopril. Captopril (SQ-14534), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.025 μM).



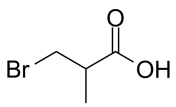
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Captopril EP Impurity D

(3-Bromoisobutyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W015332

Captopril EP Impurity D is an impurity of Captopril. Captopril (SQ-14534), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.025 μM).

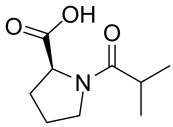


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Captopril EP Impurity E

Cat. No.: HY-137772

Captopril EP Impurity E is an impurity of Captopril. Captopril (SQ-14534), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.025 μM).



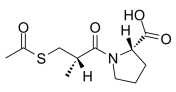
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Captopril EP Impurity J

(S-Acetylcaptopril)

Cat. No.: HY-W013886

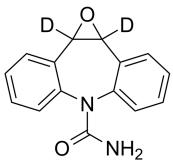
Captopril EP Impurity J is an impurity of Captopril. Captopril (SQ-14534), antihypertensive agent, is a thiol-containing competitive, orally active angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.025 μM).



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

Carbamazepine 10,11 epoxide-d2

Cat. No.: HY-W013378S

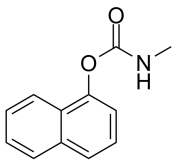


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Carbaryl

Cat. No.: HY-B1315

Carbaryl is used chiefly as an insecticide.

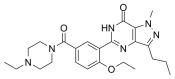


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Carbodenafil

Cat. No.: HY-100650

Carbodenafil is a Sildenafil (UK-92480) related compound found in health foods. Sildenafil is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5) inhibitor with an IC50 of 5.22 nM.



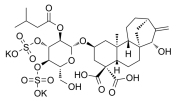
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carboxyatractyloside dipotassium

(Gummiferin dipotassium)

Cat. No.: HY-N2522

Carboxyatractyloside dipotassium is a toxic natural product, acts as an inhibitor of **ADP/ATP carrier**, inhibits mitochondrial ADP/ATP transport.

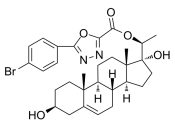


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Carboxylesterase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141834

Carboxylesterase-IN-1, a novel pesticide, exhibits inhibitory action on carboxylesterase at 50 μg/mL similar to the known inhibitor triphenyl phosphate.

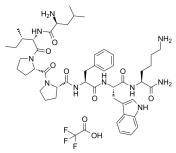


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cardiotoxin Analog (CTX) IV (6-12) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1902A

Cardiotoxin Analog (CTX) IV (6-12) (TFA) is a part peptide of Cardiotoxin Analog (CTX) IV. Cardiotoxin analogues IV isolated from the venom of Taiwan Cobra. CTX IV is an unique snake venom cardiotoxin.

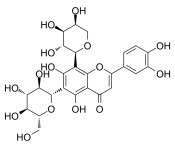


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Carlinoside

Cat. No.: HY-125129

Carlinoside is a flavone glycoside with hepatoprotective efficiency. Carlinoside reduces hepatic bilirubin accumulation by stimulating bilirubin-UGT activity through Nrf2 gene expression.



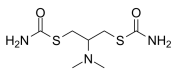
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cartap

(Aramite)

Cat. No.: HY-136395

Cartap, an organonitrogen insecticide, can cause a marked irreversible Ca^{2+}-dependent contracture in both isolated mouse and rabbit phrenic nerve-diaphragms.



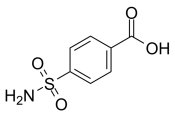
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carzenide

(4-Sulfamoylbenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0989

Carzenide is an organic synthesis intermediate, for synthetic drug.

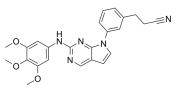


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Casein Kinase II Inhibitor IV

Cat. No.: HY-111378

Casein Kinase II Inhibitor IV is a small-molecule inducer of epidermal keratinocyte differentiation.

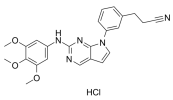


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Casein Kinase II Inhibitor IV Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111378A

Casein Kinase II Inhibitor IV Hydrochloride is a small-molecule inducer of epidermal keratinocyte differentiation.



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

Casimersen

(SRP-4045)

Cat. No.: HY-132584

Casimersen (SRP-4045) is an antisense oligonucleotide of the phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer subclass.

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

Castor oil

Cat. No.: HY-107799

Castor oil is a natural triglyceride and a solvent. Castor oil has a laxative effect and induces labor in pregnant females. Castor oil can be used as a solvent, co-solvent, stabilizing agent and polyol for the formation of polymer-nanoparticle composites.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mL

Cathepsin D and E FRET Substrate

Cat. No.: HY-P2498

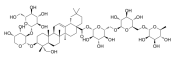
Cathepsin D and E FRET Substrate is a **fluorogenic substrate** for cathepsins D and E and not for B, H or L. The cleavage occurs at the Phe-Phe amide bond resul. Cathepsin D and E FRET Substrate is a valuable tool for routine assays and for mechanistic studies on cathepsins E and D.

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

Cauloside F

Cat. No.: HY-N6265

Cauloside F is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Clematis akebioides.

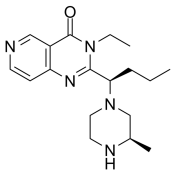


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cavα2δ-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-132932

Cavα2δ-IN-1 shows high selectivity for voltage-gated calcium channels Cavα2δ-1 (K_i 6 nM) versus Cavα2δ-2 (K_i 10000 nM).

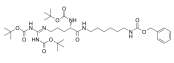


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cbz-B3A

Cat. No.: HY-114267

Cbz-B3A is a potent and selective inhibitor of **mTORC1** signaling that appear to bind to ubiquilins 1, 2, and 4, and Cbz-B3A inhibits the phosphorylation of eIF4E-binding protein 1 (4EBP1).

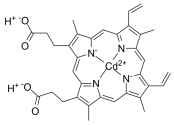


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cd(II) protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-136476F

Cd(II) protoporphyrin IX is a protoporphyrin IX. Protoporphyrin IX is a heterocyclic organic compound, which consists of four pyrrole rings, and is the final intermediate in the heme biosynthetic pathway.



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

Cellulase

Cat. No.: HY-B2220

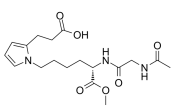
Cellulase is an enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of certain linkages in cellulose and other carbohydrates.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

CEP dipeptide 1

Cat. No.: HY-16959

CEP dipeptide 1 is a CEP dipeptide with potent angiogenic activity; mediators of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

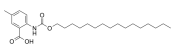


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cetilistat impurity 1

Cat. No.: HY-136124

Cetilistat impurity 1 is an impurity of Cetilistat. Cetilistat, 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.

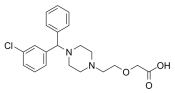


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cetirizine 3-chloro impurity

Cat. No.: HY-131251

Cetirizine 3-chloro impurity is an impurity of Cetirizine 3-chloro.

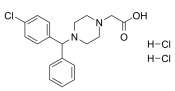


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cetirizine Impurity B dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100660A

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

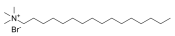


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cetrimonium bromide (CTAB; Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide; Hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1260

Cetrimonium bromide (CTAB) is an amine based cationic quaternary surfactant, is one of the components of the topical antiseptic Cetrimide.

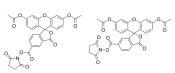


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

CFSE (5(6)-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester; CFDA-SE; 5(6)-CFDA N-succinmidyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-D0938

CFSE (5(6)-Carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidyl ester) is an intracellular fluorescent dye which can track proliferating cells. Covalently bound CFSE is divided equally between daughter cells, allowing discrimination of successive rounds of cell division.

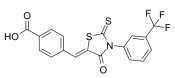


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CFTR(inh)-172

Cat. No.: HY-16671

CFTR(inh)-172 is a potent and selective blocker of the **CFTR** chloride channel; reversibly inhibits CFTR short-circuit current in less than 2 minutes with a K_i of 300 nM.

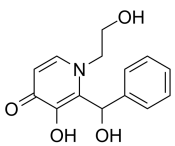


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CGP 65015

Cat. No.: HY-100329

CGP 65015 is an oral iron chelator, which can mobilize iron deposits.

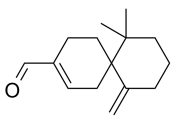


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chamigrenal

Cat. No.: HY-N2293

Chamigrenal is a natural product that can be extract from the fruits of Schisandra sphenanthera.

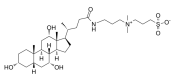


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CHAPS

Cat. No.: HY-15435

CHAPS, a derivative of Cholic acid, is a zwitterionic detergent for solubilizing membrane proteins. CHAPS is used for stabilization of various protein-DNA complexes and can retain biochemical activity of proteins in solution.

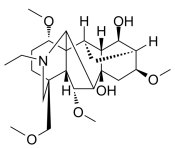


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Chasmanine

Cat. No.: HY-N1946

Chasmanine is an alkaloid isolated from the roots of Aconitum crassicaule.

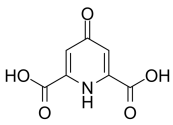


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chelidamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016349

Chelidamic acid is a heterocyclic organic acid with a pyran skeleton. Chelidamic acid has good coordination ability with noble metal ions. Chelidamic acid is also one of the most potent inhibitors of glutamate decarboxylase, with a K_i of 33 μM.

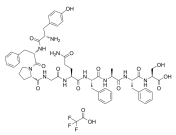


Purity: 97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chemerin-9 (149-157) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1844A

Chemerin-9 (149-157) TFA, the nonapeptide (149)YFPGQFAFS(157) (chemerin-9), corresponding to the C terminus of processed chemerin, retains most of the activity of the full-size protein, with regard to agonism toward the chemerinR.



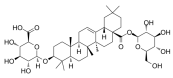
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chikusetsusaponin Iva

(Calenduloside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N0818

Chikusetsusaponin IVa a major active ingredient of triterpenoid saponins, exerts antithrombotic effects, including minor hemorrhagic events. This appears to be important for the development of new therapeutic agents.

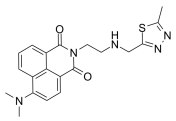


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chitinase-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-18599

Chitinase-IN-2 is a insect chitinase and N- acetyl hexosaminidase inhibitor and pesticide; 50 uM/20uM compound concentration's inhibitory percentage are 98%/92% for chitinase/N- acetyl-hexosaminidase respectively.

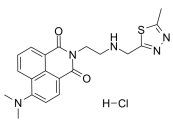


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chitinase-IN-2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18599A

Chitinase-IN-2 hydrochloride is a insect chitinase and N- acetyl hexosaminidase inhibitor and pesticide; 50 uM/20uM compound concentration's inhibitory percentage are 98%/92% for chitinase/N-acetyl-hexosaminidase respectively.

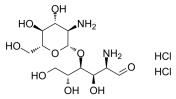


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chitobiose dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697B

Chitobiose dihydrochloride, a chitosan oligosaccharide, is a dimer of β-1,4-linked glucosamine units.

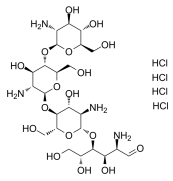


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chitotetraose tetrahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697

Chitotetraose tetrahydrochloride is an arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungal short-chain chitin oligomer. Chitotetraose tetrahydrochloride activates the AM fungal-dependent conserved symbiosis signaling pathway (CSSP) in actinorhizal plant species.

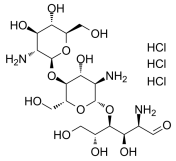


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chitotriose trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7697E

Chitotriose trihydrochloride is an orally active chitooligosaccharide with antioxidant activities. Chitotriose trihydrochloride inhibits hydroxylation of benzoate to salicylate by H_2O_2 in the presence of Cu^{2+} (**IC_{50}** value of 80 μM).



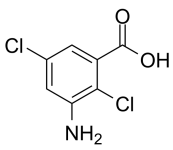
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Chloramben

(3-Amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-119417

Chloramben (3-Amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid) is a pre-emergence herbicide used to control the seedlings of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

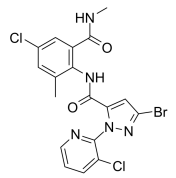


Purity: 96.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chlorantraniliprole

Cat. No.: HY-112820

Chlorantraniliprole is an insecticide that potently and selectively activates insect **ryanodine receptor**, with **EC_{50}**s of 40 nM and 50 nM for Drosophila melanogaster and H. virescens ryanodine receptor, and 300-fold more potent than that in the mouse myoblast cell line, C2C12 (**EC_{50}**,...

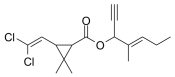


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chlorempenthrin

Cat. No.: HY-136396

Chlorempenthrin is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide.

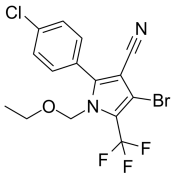


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorfenapyr

Cat. No.: HY-B0840

Chlorfenapyr is a pyrrole pro-insecticide that is metabolized in vivo into CL 303268 by mixed function oxidases. Chlorfenapyr is active against a variety of insects including those susceptible and resistant to pyrethroid and organophosphate insecticides.

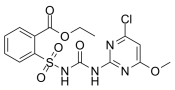


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Chlorimuron-ethyl

Cat. No.: HY-W040262

Chlorimuron-ethyl induces oxidative stress. Chlorimuron-ethyl is an important herbicide that has been widely used in soybean production.

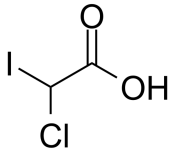


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloroiodoacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133658

Chloroiodoacetic acid exists in the water disinfected with chlorine/hypochlorite.

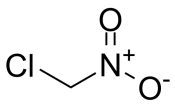


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chloronitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-133631

Chloronitromethane is one of Halonitromethanes, which are a recently identified class of disinfection by-products (DBPs) in drinking water.

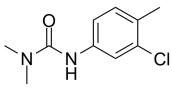


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorotoluron (Chlortoluron)

Cat. No.: HY-B2023

Chlorotoluron (Chlortoluron) is a substituted phenylurea herbicide, is widely used for selective weed control in cereals crops and is an environmental pollutant.

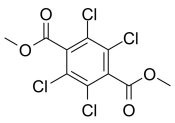


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chlorthal-dimethyl (Dimethyl tetrachloroterephthalate)

Cat. No.: HY-B2062

Chlorthal-dimethyl used as a pesticide intermediate.



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

Cholesterol (Water Soluble)

Cat. No.: HY-N0322A

Cholesterol Water Soluble can be used for the research of the effects of cholesterol on the potassium currents in inner hair cells (IHCs). Cholesterol is an integral component of the cell membrane and regulates the activity of ion channels in the lipid bilayer.

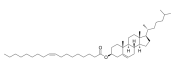
Cholesterol-Water Soluble

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

Cholesteryl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-113217

Cholesteryl oleate is an esterified form of Cholesterol. Cholesteryl oleate can be used in the generation of solid lipid nanoparticle (SLN, a nanoparticle-based method for gene therapy).

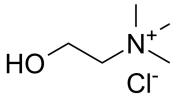


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Choline chloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1337

Choline chloride is an organic compound and a quaternary ammonium salt, an acyl group acceptor and choline acetyltransferase substrate, also is an important additive in feed especially for chickens where it accelerates growth.

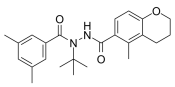


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Chromafenozide

(ANS118) Cat. No.: HY-17533

Chromafenozide (ANS118) is a lepidopteran insecticide; it is highly effective in controlling various lepidopteran pests.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Chromium(III) acetate

(Chromium acetate; Chromic acetate; Chromium triacetate) Cat. No.: HY-D1163

Chromium(III) acetate (Chromic acetate) is an ionic crosslinker.

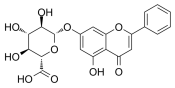
$Cr(CH_3CO_2)_3$

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Chrysin-7-O-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-N2376

Chrysin-7-O-glucuronide is a flavonoid extracted from Scutellaria baicalensis, with antioxidant activity.

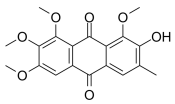


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Chrysoobtusin

Cat. No.: HY-133860

Chrysoobtusin is an anthraquinone derivative isolated from Semen Cassiae. Semen Cassiae has long been used to protect liver, brighten eyes, and relieve constipation.

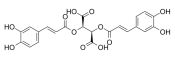


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Cichoric Acid

(Cichoric acid; Dicaffeoyltartaric acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0457

Cichoric Acid, a natural product, is reported to be antioxidative.

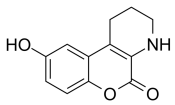


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CID-797718

Cat. No.: HY-12243

CID-797718 is a compound with unknown details.

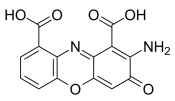


Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cinnabarinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011417

Cinnabarinic acid is a specific orthosteric agonist of **mGlu$_4$** by interacting with residues of the glutamate binding pocket of mGlu4, has no activity at other mGlu receptors. Cinnabarinic acid is an endogenous metabolite of the kynurenine pathway of tryptophan.

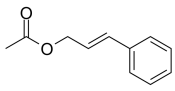


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cinnamyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7125

Cinnamyl acetate has a wide application in the flavor and fragrance industry. Cinnamyl acetate is a new broad spectrum antibacterial agent.

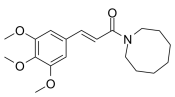


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Cinoctramide

Cat. No.: HY-B1084

Cinoctramide is an **intermediate** of pharmaceutical synthesis. Cinoctramide can be used for the research of autoimmune diseases.

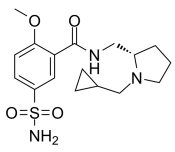


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Cipropride S enantiomer

Cat. No.: HY-U00403

Cipropride (S enantiomer) is the S enantiomer of cipropride; cipropride is an antiemetic drug.

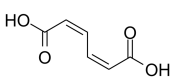


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis,cis-Muconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W000800

cis,cis-Muconic acid, a metabolic intermediate of Klebsiella pneumonia, can be converted to adipic acid and terephthalic acid, which are important monomers of synthetic polymers.



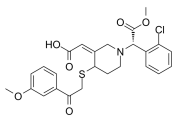
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

cis-Clopidogrel-MP derivative

(Clopidogrel-MP-AM)

Cat. No.: HY-133781

cis-Clopidogrel-MP derivative (Clopidogrel-MP-AM) is a 3′-methoxyacetophenone derivative of Clopidogrel active metabolite. Clopidogrel is an orally active platelet inhibitor that targets P2Y12 receptor.



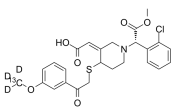
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Clopidogrel-MP derivative-13C,d3

(Clopidogrel-MP-AM-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-133781S

cis-Clopidogrel-MP Derivative 13CD3 (Clopidogrel-MP-AM 13CD3) is a deuterium labele cis-Clopidogrel-MP Derivative. cis-Clopidogrel-MP Derivative is a 3′-methoxyacetophenone derivative of Clopidogrel active metabolite.



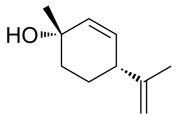
Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Isolimonenol

((1S,4R)-p-Mentha-2,8-dien-1-ol)

Cat. No.: HY-41094

cis-Isolimonenol ((1S,4R)-p-Mentha-2,8-dien-1-ol) is a chemical composition of essential oil.



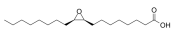
Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

cis-9,10-Epoxystearic acid

(cis-9,10-Epoxyoctadecanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-129554

cis-9,10-Epoxystearic acid (cis-9,10-Epoxyoctadecanoic acid) is an endogenous constituent in human blood and urine.

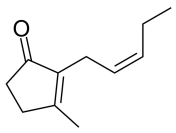


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

cis-Jasmone

Cat. No.: HY-N7058

Cis-Jasmone is a plant-derived natural product. Cis-Jasmone is constitutively released by many flowers and sometimes by leaves as an attractant for pollinators or as a chemical cue for host location by insect flower herbivores.

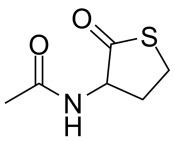


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Citiolone

Cat. No.: HY-B0931

Citiolone is a derivative of the amino acid cysteine, used in liver therapy.

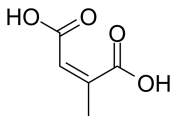


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Citraconic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113298

Citraconic acid belongs to the class of organic compounds known as methyl-branched fatty acids.

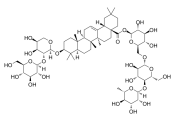


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Ciwujianoside A1

Cat. No.: HY-N4133

Ciwujianoside A1 is isolated from the Eleutherococcus senticosus leaf.

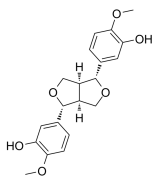


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2500 μg, 5 mg

Clemaphenol A

Cat. No.: HY-N5104

Clemaphenol A is a chemical constituent of the flower of Fritillaria pallidiflora.

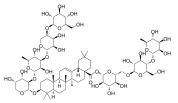


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematichinenoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N5071

Clematichinenoside C is one of triterpenoid saponins found in Clematis parviloba.

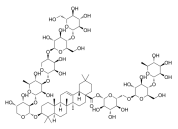


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clematomandshurica saponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N4229

Clematomandshurica saponin C is found in Clematis manshurica.

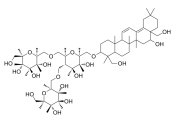


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Clinopodiside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8496

Clinopodiside A, a triterpenoid saponin, is isolated from Clinopodium polycephalum which is a popular Chinese traditional medicinal herb..

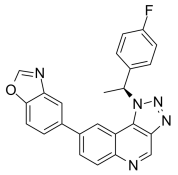


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CLK1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-103082

CLK1-IN-1 is a potent and selective of Cdc2-like kinase 1 (**CLK1**) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2 nM.

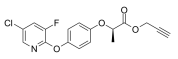


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Clodinafop-propargyl

Cat. No.: HY-136380

Clodinafop-propargyl, a main member of aryloxyphenoxy-propionate herbicides, is used for postemergence control of annual grasses in cereals, including Avena, Lolium, Setaria, Phalaris and Alopecurus spp.

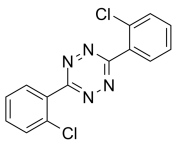


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Clofentezine

Cat. No.: HY-B2066

Clofentezine, a growth inhibitor, has sublethal effects on life-table parameters of Tetranychus urticae Koch females.



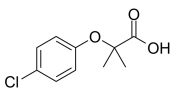
Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Clofibric acid

(Chlorofibrinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1415

Clofibric acid (Chlorofibrinic acid), the pharmaceutically active metabolite of lipid regulators Clofibrate, Etofibrate and Etofyllinclofibrate, is a **PPARα** agonist which exhibits hypolipidemic effects. Clofibric acid also is an herbicide.

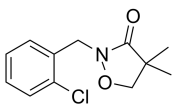


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Clomazone

Cat. No.: HY-W040194

Clomazone is a broad spectrum herbicide used for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in cotton, peas, pumpkins, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and tobacco.

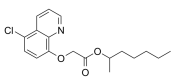


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cloquintocet-mexyl

Cat. No.: HY-B2024

Cloquintocet-mexyl is a herbicide, used to control coarse annual grass of the family poaceae (gramineae).

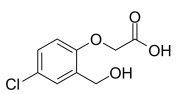


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Cloxyfonac

Cat. No.: HY-17527

Cloxyfonac is a plant growth regulator and a chemical transformation product; Pesticide agent.

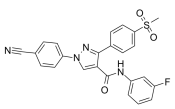


Purity: 95.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

CM121

Cat. No.: HY-139032

CM121 is an active site-directed reversible **ALDH1A2** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.54 μM**Kd**=1.1 μM) with a variety of hydrophobic interactions.

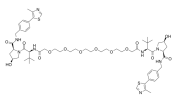


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CMP98

Cat. No.: HY-136257

CMP98, a PROTAC, is unable to induce degradation of VHL. CMP98 can be used as a negative control compound for CM11. CMP98 consists of two **von Hippel-Lindau** ligands on their active domain.



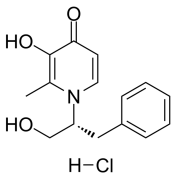
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

CN128 hydrochloride

(CN328)

Cat. No.: HY-131060

CN128 hydrochloride (CN328) is an orally active and selective **iron chelator**. CN128 is used for the research of β-thalassemia.

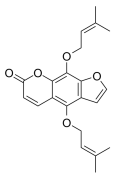


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cnidicin

Cat. No.: HY-N4207

Cnidicin, a coumarin, inhibits the degranulation of mast cell and the nitric oxide (NO) generation in RAW 264.7 cells.



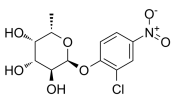
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CNP-AFU

(2-Chloro-4-nitrophenyl α-L-fucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15911

CNP-AFU (2-Chloro-4-nitrophenyl α-L-fucopyranoside) is a substrate for alpha-L-fucosidase(AFU).

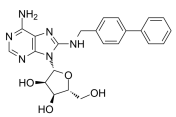


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

CNT2 inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-112843

CNT2 inhibitor-1 is a potent concentrative nucleoside transporter 2 Inhibitor **(CNT2)**, with an IC_{50} of 640 nM for hCNT2.

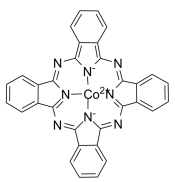


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cobalt phthalocyanine (Cobalt(II) phthalocyanine; Cobaltous phthalocyanine; Phthalocyanine cobalt complex)

Cat. No.: HY-18761

Cobalt phthalocyanine is a catalyst of redox reaction, catalyzes aerobic regenerations of aldehydes and ketones from aldoximes and ketoximes has been developed.

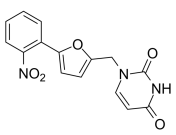


Purity: ≥93.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Codon readthrough inducer 1

Cat. No.: HY-112501

Codon readthrough inducer 1, containing pyrimidine bases, shows good readthrough activity.



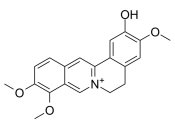
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Columbamine

(Columbamin; Dehydroisocorypalmine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0926

Columbamine is a quaternary isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Argemone mexicana.

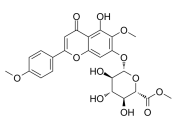


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Comanthoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7644

Comanthoside A is a plant derived natural flavonoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of Comanthosphace japonica. Comanthoside A also serves as a key intermediate for the synthesis of Comanthoside B and Linaroside.

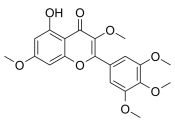


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Combretol

Cat. No.: HY-N7631

Combretol is a natural compound isolated from the roots and leaves of the plant Cassipourea madagascariensis.



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

Compstatin

Cat. No.: HY-P1036

Compstatin, a 13-residue cyclic peptide, is a potent inhibitor of the **complement system C3** with species specificity. Compstatin binds to baboon C3 and is resistant to proteolytic cleavage in baboon blood (similar to humans).

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

Compstatin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1036A

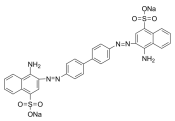
Compstatin TFA, a 13-residue cyclic peptide, is a potent inhibitor of the **complement system C3** with species specificity. Compstatin TFA binds to baboon C3 and is resistant to proteolytic cleavage in baboon blood (similar to humans).

Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Congo Red

Cat. No.: HY-D0236

Congo Red is an azo dye. Congo Red (CR) binding been used as a diagnostic test for the presence of amyloid in tissue sections.



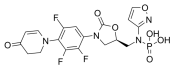
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Contezolid phosphoramidic acid

(MRX-I phosphoramidic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-138181

Contezolid phosphoramidic acid is an intermediate in the synthesis of prodrugs of antibacterial oxazolidinone agent MRX-I. Contezolid phosphoramidic acid is extracted from patent WO2015127316A1, Intermediate 3, Method I.



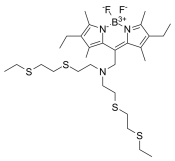
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Coppersensor 1

(CS1)

Cat. No.: HY-141511

Coppersensor-1 (CS1) is a boron dipyrromethene (BODIPY)-based fluorescent sensor for selective and sensitive detection of copper(I) ions (Cu^+) in biological samples, including live cells.



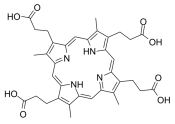
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Coproporphyrin III

(Zincphyrin)

Cat. No.: HY-101398

Coproporphyrin III (Zincphyrin) is a naturally occurring porphyrin derivative that is mainly found in urine.



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

Corn oil

Cat. No.: HY-Y1888

Corn oil, extracted from the germ of corn, can be used as a carrier for drug molecules.

Corn oil

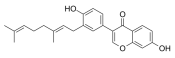
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mL, 100 mL, 500 mL

Corylifol A

(Corylifol-A; Corylinin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0897

Corylifol A inhibits IL-6-induced **STAT3** activation and phosphorylation, with an IC_{50} of 0.81 µM.



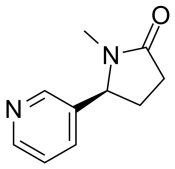
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cotinine

((-)-Cotinine; (S)-Cotinine; NIH-10498)

Cat. No.: HY-B1178

Cotinine is an alkaloid found in tobacco and is also the predominant metabolite of nicotine, used as a biomarker for exposure to tobacco smoke.



Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

COTTONSEED OIL

Cat. No.: HY-Y1887

Cottonseed oil is a cooking oil extracted from the seeds of cotton plants and has been generally considered the most insecticidal of vegetable oils.

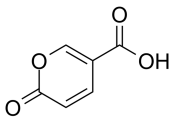
COTTONSEED OIL

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

Coumalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-32004

Coumalic acid is a valuable platform compound which can be prepared from malic acid. Coumalic acid can be used in the flavours, fragrances and cosmetics industries, as polymer components, and as pharmaceutical scaffolds displaying anti-bronchial and -malarial activity.

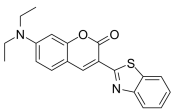


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Coumarin 6

Cat. No.: HY-N7131

Coumarin 6, a fluorescent dye, is used as a fluorescent probe in a microparticle drug delivery system to conduct in vivo tracking, cell uptake, and transport mechanism studies of drug delivery systems.

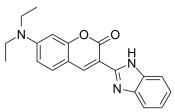


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Coumarin 7

Cat. No.: HY-125750

Coumarin 7 is a coumarin laser dye in plants in the form of glycosides.

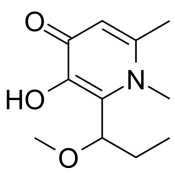


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP 375

Cat. No.: HY-100332

CP 375 is a Fe^{3+} chelating agent, with a log K_1 value of 14.50.

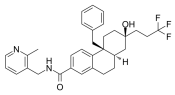


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-628006

Cat. No.: HY-145126

CP-628006, a small molecule **CFTR** potentiator, restores ATP-dependent channel gating to the cystic fibrosis mutant G551D-CFTR.

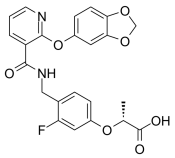


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP671305

Cat. No.: HY-101803

CP671305 is a potent, orally active, selective inhibitor of **phosphodiesterase-4-D**, and possesses high activities.

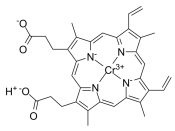


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cr(III) protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-136476E

Cr(III) protoporphyrin IX is a protoporphyrin IX. Protoporphyrin IX is a heterocyclic organic compound, which consists of four pyrrole rings, and is the final intermediate in the heme biosynthetic pathway.

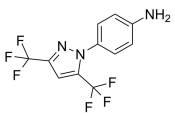


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CRAC intermediate 2

Cat. No.: HY-20588

CRAC intermediate 2 is a intermediate compound for CRAC inhibitor synthesis, extracted from patent WO 2013059666A1.



Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cremophor EL

Cat. No.: HY-Y1890

Cremophor EL, a polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative, is a nonionic surfactant. Cremophor EL is widely employed to improve dissolution and delivery of drugs.

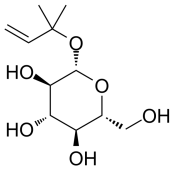
Cremophor EL

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

Crenulatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7930

Crenulatin is a gallotannin.



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

Crocin IV

(Dicrocin)

Cat. No.: HY-N9371

Crocin IV (Dicrocin), a crocetin glycoside, is a carotenoid pigment. Crocin IV has potent antioxidant activity.

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

Crosstide

Cat. No.: HY-P0315

Crosstide is a peptide analog of glycogen synthase kinase α/β fusion protein sequence which is a substrate for **Akt**.

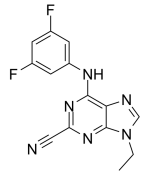
GRPRTSSFAEG

Purity: 95.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cruzain-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-10836

Cruzain-IN-1 is a covalent and reversible **Cruzain** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10 nM.



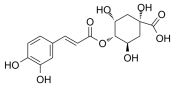
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cryptochlorogenic acid

(4-Caffeoylquinic acid; 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0787

Cryptochlorogenic acid is a natural product.

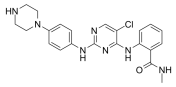


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

CTX-0294885

Cat. No.: HY-15985

CTX-0294885 is a a novel bisanilino pyrimidine; exhibits inhibitory activity against a broad range of kinases in vitro, and further developed it into a Sepharose-supported kinase capture reagent.

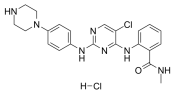


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

CTX-0294885 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15985A

CTX-0294885 hydrochloride is a sepharose-supported kinase capture reagent.

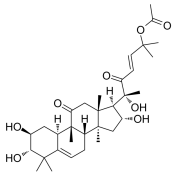


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cucurbitacin Q1

Cat. No.: HY-N8137

Cucurbitacin Q1 is a tetracyclic triterpene that can be found in Cucumis prophetarum.

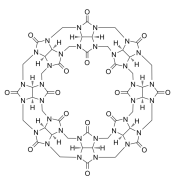


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cucurbit[8]uril

Cat. No.: HY-103689

Cucurbituril is a potent, low toxicity and orally active supramolecular inducer of **protein heterodimerization**. Cucurbituril induces heterodimerization of methylviologen and naphthalene functionalized proteins. Cucurbituril can induce energy transfer .



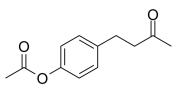
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cue-lure

(Q-lure)

Cat. No.: HY-N7099

Cue-lure (Q-lure) is a melon fly attractant.



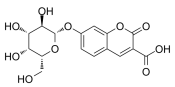
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg

CUG

(3-Carboxyumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-D1026

CUG (3-Carboxyumbelliferyl-β-D-galactopyranoside) is a fluorogenic substrate (λ_{ex}=386, λ_{em}=445 nm, ε=32K).

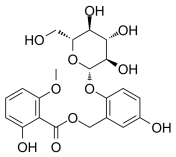


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Curculigoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7646

Curculigoside B, a phenolic glycoside isolated from Curculigo orchioides, enhances the osteoblast proliferation, decreases the area of bone resorption pit, osteoclastic formation and TRAP activity. Antiosteoporotic and antioxidative activities.



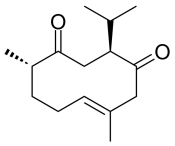
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Curdione

((+)-Curdione)

Cat. No.: HY-N0353

Curdione, one of the major sesquiterpene compounds from Rhizoma Curcumae, has been shown to exhibit multiple bioactive properties.

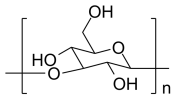


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Curdlan

Cat. No.: HY-131166

Curdlan is a polysaccharide produced by bacteria and a homopolymer of glucose with β-1,3-glucosidic linkage.

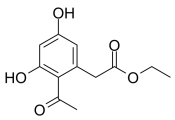


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 500 mg

Curvulin

Cat. No.: HY-119692

Curvulin is a phytotoxin. Curvularin inhibits **microtubule** assembly and inhibits iNOS expression.

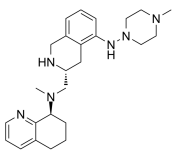


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CXCR4 antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-132936

CXCR4 antagonist 2 is a **CXCR4** antagonist with an IC_{50} value of 47 nM.



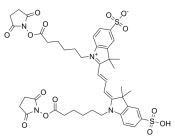
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cy 3 Non-Sulfonated

(Cyanine3)

Cat. No.: HY-D0968

Cy 3 Non-Sulfonated (Cyanine3) is a fluorescent label for protein and nucleic acid.



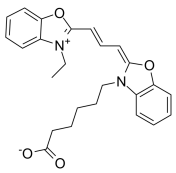
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Cy2

(Cyanine2)

Cat. No.: HY-D0827

CY2 Non-Sulfonated (Cyanine2) is a dye for the labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.



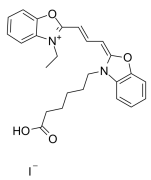
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cy2 (iodine)

(Cyanine2 (iodine))

Cat. No.: HY-D1054

Cy2 is a cyanine dye used for labeling amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides, with λ excitation of 488 nm and λ emission of 520 nm.



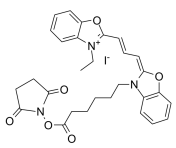
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cy2-SE (iodine)

(Cyanine2 Succinimidyl Ester (iodine))

Cat. No.: HY-D0826

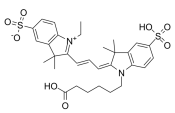
CY2-SE (Cyanine2 Succinimidyl Ester) is a dye for the labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides. Excitation (nm):492, Emission (nm): 510.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CY3
(Sulfo-Cyanine3) Cat. No.: HY-D0822

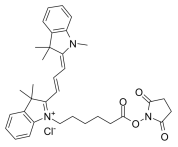
Cy3 (Sulfo-Cyanine3) is an orange-fluorescent label for protein and nucleic acid (λ_{ex}=554, λ_{em}=568).



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

Cy3 NHS ester
(Cyanine3 NHS ester) Cat. No.: HY-112498

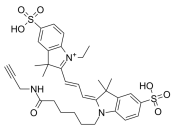
Cy3 NHS ester (Cyanine3 NHS ester) is a yellow emitting fluorescent dye for labeling amino-groups in biomolecules. Used to label soluble proteins, peptides, and oligonucleotides/DNA.



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

CY3-YNE
(Sulfo-Cyanine3-alkyne) Cat. No.: HY-D0818

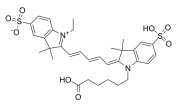
CY3-YNE (Sulfo-Cyanine3-alkyne) is a dye for the labeling of soluble proteins, peptides, and oligonucleotides/DNA.



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

CY5
(Sulfo-Cyanine5) Cat. No.: HY-D0821

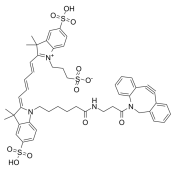
Cy5 (Sulfo-Cyanine5) is a reactive dye for the labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides. This dye requires small amount of organic co-solvent (such as DMF or DMSO) to be used in labeling reaction.



Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cy5-DBCO
(DBCO-Sulfo-Cy5) Cat. No.: HY-D1068

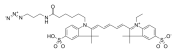
Cy5-DBCO (DBCO-Sulfo-Cy5) is a near-infrared (NIR) **red fluorescent dye** with λ_{abs} and λ_{em} of 646 nm and 670 nm, respectively. Cy5-DBCO (DBCO-Sulfo-Cy5) is not suitable for staining intracellular components of permeabilized cell, it may exhibits a high background.



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

CY5-N3
(Sulfo-Cyanine5-azide) Cat. No.: HY-D0832

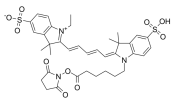
CY5-N3 is a Cy5-azide, which is a fluorescent dye.



Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

CY5-SE
(Cy5 NHS Ester; Sulfo-Cyanine5 Succinimidyl Ester) Cat. No.: HY-D0819

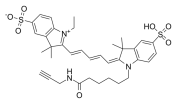
Cy5-SE (Cy5 NHS Ester) is a reactive dye for the labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides. This dye requires small amount of organic co-solvent (such as DMF or DMSO) to be used in labeling reaction.



Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CY5-YNE
(Sulfo-Cyanine5-alkyne) Cat. No.: HY-D0820

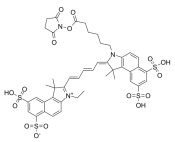
CY5-YNE (Sulfo-Cyanine5-alkyne) is a reactive dye for the labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cy5.5-SE
(Cyanine5.5 NHS ester) Cat. No.: HY-D0925

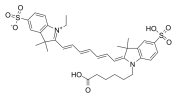
Cy5.5-SE (Cyanine5.5 NHS ester) is a cyanine dye, labeling amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.



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

CY7
(Sulfo-Cyanine7) Cat. No.: HY-D0825

Cy7 (Sulfo-Cyanine7) is a fluorescence labeling agent (Ex=750 nm, Em=773 nm). Cyanine dyes are used to label proteins, antibodies, peptides, and oligonucleotides.

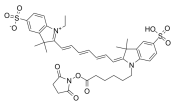


Purity: 95.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CY7-SE

(Sulfo-Cyanine7 Succinimidyl Ester) Cat. No.: HY-D0824

CY7-SE (Sulfo-Cyanine7 Succinimidyl Ester) is a fluorescence labeling agent (Ex=700-770 nm, Em=790 nm). Cyanine dyes are used to label proteins, antibodies, peptides, and oligonucleotides.

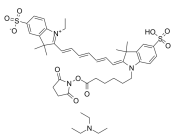


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

CY7-SE triethylamine

(Sulfo-Cyanine7 Succinimidyl Ester triethylamine) Cat. No.: HY-D0824A

CY7-SE triethylamine (Sulfo-Cyanine7 Succinimidyl Ester triethylamine) is a fluorescence labeling agent (Ex=700-770 nm, Em=790 nm). Cyanine dyes are used to label proteins, antibodies, peptides, and oligonucleotides.

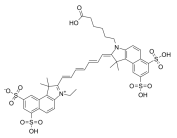


Purity: 96.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cy7.5

Cat. No.: HY-D0926

Cy7.5 is a fluorescence imaging (FI) agent (Ex=700-770 nmEm=790 nm) as well as a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) imaging agent. Cyanine dyes are used to label proteins, antibodies, peptides, and oligonucleotide.

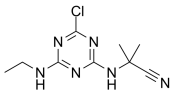


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyanazine

Cat. No.: HY-136375

Cyanazine, a triazine herbicide cyanazine, is used to control a variety of grass weeds and broadleaf weed. Cyanazine is proved non-genotoxic.

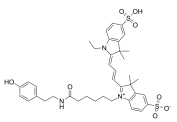


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Cyanine 3 Tyramide

(Tyramide-Cy3) Cat. No.: HY-136248

Cyanine 3 Tyramide (Tyramide-Cy3), an orange fluorescent dye, is utilized as reporter fluorescent substrate for horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-catalyzed deposition that is signal amplification technique in immunoassay and in situ hybridization of nucleic acids.

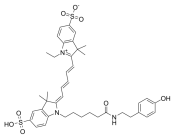


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyanine 5 Tyramide

(Tyramide-Cy5) Cat. No.: HY-136247

Cyanine 5 Tyramide (Tyramide-Cy5), a red fluorescent dye, is utilized as reporter fluorescent substrate for horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-catalyzed deposition that is signal amplification technique in immunoassay and in situ hybridization of nucleic acids.

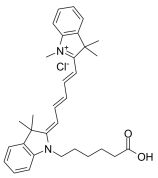


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyanine5 carboxylic acid chloride

(Cy5 acid chloride) Cat. No.: HY-D1319

Cyanine5 carboxylic acid chloride (Cy5 acid chloride) is a fluorescent dye containing a non-activated carboxylic acid (Ex=646 nm, Em=662 nm). Cyanine5 carboxylic acid chloride is an non-reactive dye that can be used in control samples.

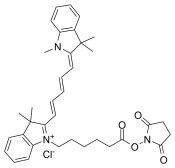


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyanine5 NHS ester chloride

Cat. No.: HY-135414

Cyanine5 NHS ester chloride is a red emitting fluorescent dye for labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.

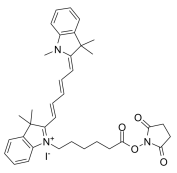


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cyanine5 NHS ester iodide

Cat. No.: HY-135414B

Cyanine5 NHS ester iodide is a red emitting fluorescent dye for labeling of amino-groups in peptides, proteins, and oligonucleotides.

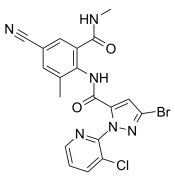


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cyantraniliprole

(HGW-86) Cat. No.: HY-12779

Cyantraniliprole(HGW-86) is an insecticide of the ryanoid class; has activity against pests such as Diaphorina citri that have developed resistance to other classes insecticides.

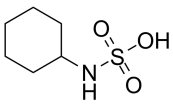


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyclamic acid

(Cyclohexylsulfamic acid; Cyclamate) Cat. No.: HY-B0541

Cyclamic acid (Cyclohexylsulfamic acid) is one of the most widely used artificial sweetenersin food and pharmaceuticals.

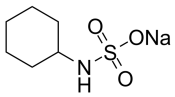


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Cyclamic acid sodium

(Cyclohexylsulfamic acid sodium; Sodium cyclamate) Cat. No.: HY-W014839

Cyclamic acid (Cyclohexylsulfamic acid) sodium is one of the most widely used artificial sweetenersin food and pharmaceuticals.

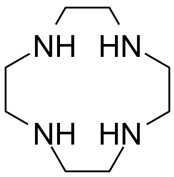


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Cyclen

Cat. No.: HY-W007656

Cyclen is the aza analogue of crown ether, used as a precursor for MRI contrast agents, and is an intermediate for the preparation of effective macrocyclic chelates.

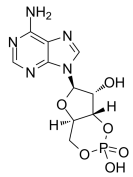


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cyclic AMP (Cyclic adenosine monophosphate; Adenosine cyclic 3', 5'-monophosphate; cAMP)

Cat. No.: HY-B1511

Cyclic AMP (cAMP) is a mitogenic messenger and promotes the G_1 to S phase transition in the cell cycle.

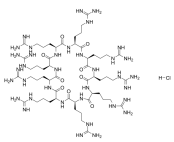


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Cyclic nona-L-arginine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-P3193A

Cyclic nona-L-arginine hydrochloride, a nonaarginine peptide used for drug delivery, translocates faster than their linear counterparts.

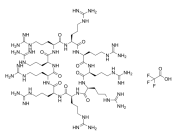


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclic nona-L-arginine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3193

Cyclic nona-L-arginine TFA, a nonaarginine peptide used for drug delivery, translocates faster than their linear counterparts.

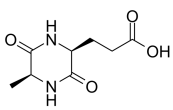


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(Ala-Glu)

Cat. No.: HY-131110

Cyclo(Ala-Glu) is a cyclic dipeptide.

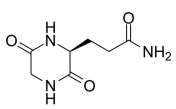


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(Gly-Gln)

Cat. No.: HY-131111

Cyclo(Gly-Gln) is a cyclic dipeptide.

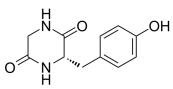


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(Gly-Tyr)

Cat. No.: HY-131109

Cyclo(Gly-Tyr) is a cyclic dipeptide.

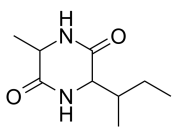


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(Ile-Ala)

Cat. No.: HY-N9251

Cyclo(Ile-Ala) is found in marine actinomycete 11014 I.

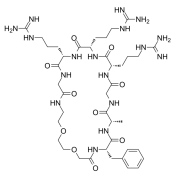


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cyclo(Phe-Ala-Gly-Arg-Arg-Arg-Gly-AEEAc)

Cat. No.: HY-139741

cyclo(Phe-Ala-Gly-Arg-Arg-Arg-Gly-AEEAc) provides an avenue for developing a nonhormonal male contraceptive by blocking of **GRTH/DDX25** phosphorylation.

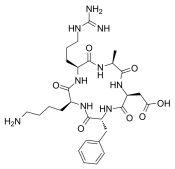


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(RADfK)

Cat. No.: HY-P0031

Cyclo(RADfK) is a selective α(v)β(3) integrin ligand that has been extensively used for research, therapy, and diagnosis of neoangiogenesis.

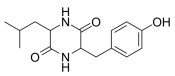


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cyclo(Tyr-Leu)

Cat. No.: HY-131115

Cyclo(Tyr-Leu) is a cyclic dipeptide.



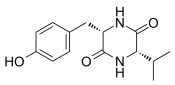
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclo(Tyr-Val)

(Cyclo(L-Tyr-L-Val))

Cat. No.: HY-118100

Cyclo(Tyr-Val) (Cyclo(L-Tyr-L-Val)) is a diketopiperazine secondary fungal metabolite originally isolated from N. gilva.



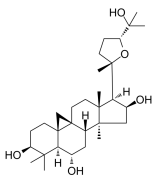
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclogalegenin

(Cyclogalegigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0424

Cyclogalegenin (Cyclogalegigenin) is a isoprenoid found in Astragalus galegiformis. Cyclogalegenin is the enantiomer of Cycloastragenol.



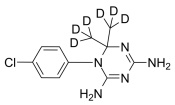
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cycloguanil-d6

(Chlorguanide triazine-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-12784S

Cycloguanil D6 is the deuterium labeled Cycloguanil, which is a dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor.

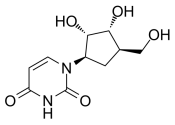


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Cyclopentyluracil

Cat. No.: HY-130061

Cyclopentyluracil is a carbocyclic analogue of uridine.

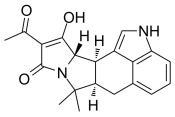


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclopiazonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6771

Cyclopiazonic acid (CPA), a neurotoxic secondary metabolite (SM) made by A. flavus, is a nanomolar inhibitor of endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (**Ca^{2+}ATPase**; SERCA) and a potent inducer of cell death in plants.

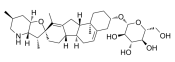


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cycloposine

Cat. No.: HY-128683

Cycloposine is a steroidal alkaloid that can be found in the roots and rhizomes of Veratrum californicum. Cycloposine is also a teratogenic compound.

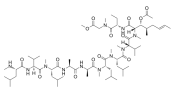


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cyclosporin A-Derivative 1 Free base

Cat. No.: HY-P1355A

Cyclosporin A-Derivative 1 (Free base) is a crystalline intermediate derived from the opening of cyclosporin A extracted from patent WO 2013167703 A1. Cyclosporin A is an immunosuppressive agent which can bind to the cyclophilin and inhibit calcineurin.

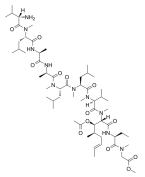


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclosporin A-Derivative 2

Cat. No.: HY-P1354

Cyclosporin A-Derivative 2 is a novel derivative from cyclosporin A. Cyclosporin A is an immunosuppressive agent which can bind to the cyclophilin and inhibit calcineurin.

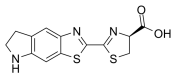


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CycLuc1

Cat. No.: HY-111653

CycLuc1 is a brain penetrant **luciferase** substrate.



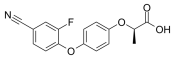
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cyhalofop

(Cyhalofop acid)

Cat. No.: HY-17528

Cyhalofop (Cyhalofop acid), the primary metabolite of Cyhalofop-butyl (HY-B0861) in susceptible grasses, is the herbicidally active metabolite. Cyhalofop-butyl is an aryloxyphenoxypropionate post-emergence herbicide widely used around the world in agriculture.

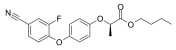


Purity: 96.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cyhalofop-butyl

Cat. No.: HY-B0861

Cyhalofop-butyl is a post-emergence herbicide. Cyhalofop-butyl inhibits acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase (**ACCase**) biosynthesis.

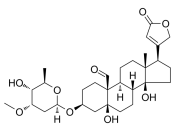


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cymarin

Cat. No.: HY-111934

Cymarin, a cardiac glycoside, potently inhibits the Palytoxin (PTX)-induced K^+ release (IC_{50}=0.42 μM).



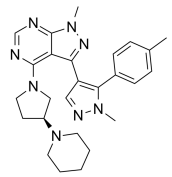
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CYP3cide

(PF-4981517)

Cat. No.: HY-18642

CYP3cide (PF-4981517) is a potent, selective and time-dependent inhibitor of **cytochrome P4503A4 (CYP3A4)**. The **IC_{50}** values for **Midazolam 1′-hydroxylase** activity are 0.03 μM, 17 μM, and 71 μM for **CYP3A4**, CYP3A5, and CYP3A7, respectively.

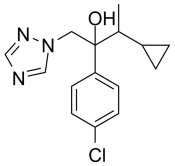


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyproconazole

Cat. No.: HY-A0277

Cyproconazole is a triazole fungicide that is used agriculturally for protection of crops against a wide variety of fungal pathogens.

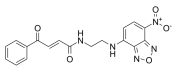


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cys modifier 1

Cat. No.: HY-111945

Cys modifier 1 (compound 7) is a cysteine-selective protein modifier for protein bioconjugation. A fluorescent carbonylacrylic derivative bearing nitrobenzofurazan (λ_{ex}=465nm and λ_{em}539 nm).

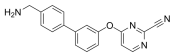


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cysteine Protease inhibitor

Cat. No.: HY-17541

Cysteine Protease inhibitor is an inhibitor of **cysteine protease**. IC50 & Target: Cysteine Protease.

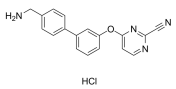


Purity: 96.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cysteine Protease inhibitor hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-17541A

Cysteine Protease inhibitor hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **cysteine protease**. IC50 & Target: Cysteine Protease.

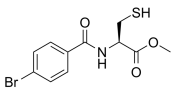


Purity: 96.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cysteine thiol probe

Cat. No.: HY-135235

Cysteine Thiol Probe is a thiol-based probe designed to label electrophilic natural products. Cysteine Thiol Probe possesses each of the characteristics of an ideal pharmacophore probe, and has a chromophore.

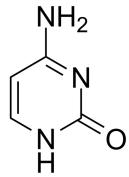


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cytosine

Cat. No.: HY-I0626

Cytosine is one of the four main bases found in DNA and RNA. Cytosine modifications exhibit circadian oscillations that are involved in epigenetic diversity and aging.



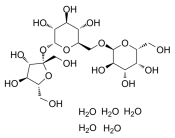
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate

(D-Raffinose pentahydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1938

D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate (D-Raffinose pentahydrate) is a trisaccharide composed of galactose, glucose, and fructose that occurs naturally in a variety of vegetables and grains. D(+)-Raffinose pentahydrate is a functional oligosaccharide.

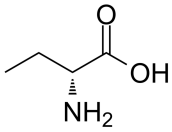


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D(-)-2-Aminobutyric acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0127

D(-)-2-Aminobutyric acid is a substrate of D-amino acid oxidase.

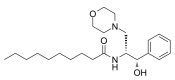


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D,L-erythro-PDMP

Cat. No.: HY-116392G

D,L-erythro-PDMP is an erythro isomer of **PDMP**. D,L-erythro-PDMP causes growth inhibition of cultured rabbit skin fibroblasts. PDMP is an effective inhibitor of UDP-glucose:ceramide glucosyltransferase.

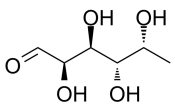


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-(+)-Fucose

Cat. No.: HY-N5102

D-(+)-Fucose is a nonmetabolizable analogue of l-arabinose. D-(+)-Fucose prevents growth of Escherichia coli B/r on a mineral salts medium plus l-arabinose by inhibiting induction of the l-arabinose operon. D-fucose is a potent inducer of beta-methylgalactoside permease (MGP).



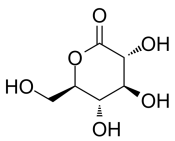
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone

(Gluconic acid lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-I0301

D-(+)-Glucono-1,5-lactone is a polyhydroxy (PHA) that is capable of metal chelating, moisturizing and antioxidant activity.



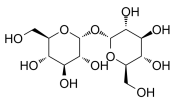
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-(+)-Trehalose

(D-Trehalose; α,α-Trehalose)

Cat. No.: HY-N1132

D-(+)-Trehalose, isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, can be used as a food ingredient and pharmaceutical excipient.



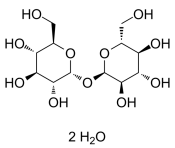
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(+)-Trehalose dihydrate

(D-Trehalose dihydrate; α,α-Trehalose dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1132A

D-(+)-Trehalose dihydrate, isolated from Saccharomyces cerevisiae, can be used as a food ingredient and pharmaceutical excipient.

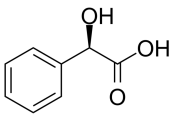


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-(-)-Mandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0585

D-(-)-Mandelic acid is a natural compound isolated from bitter almonds.

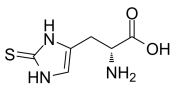


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-2-Thiolhistidine

Cat. No.: HY-138982

D-2-Thiolhistidine can be used for modification of proteins and peptides.

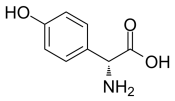


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-4-Hydroxyphenylglycine

(D-(-)-4-Hydroxyphenylglycine; 4-Hydroxy-D-phenylglycine) Cat. No.: HY-34588

D-4-Hydroxyphenylglycine (D-(-)-4-Hydroxyphenylglycine) is one of the most important raw materials used in the production of semisynthetic β-lactam antibiotics, such as Amoxicillin (HY-B0467A) and Cefadroxil (HY-B1190).

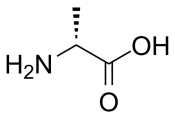


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

D-Alanine

((R)-Alanine; Ba 2776; D-α-Alanine) Cat. No.: HY-41700

D-Alanine is a weak **GlyR** (inhibitory glycine receptor) and **PMBA** agonist, with an EC_{50} of 9 mM for GlyR.

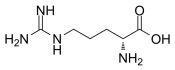


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Arginine

(H-D-Arg-OH) Cat. No.: HY-W016781

D-arginine (H-D-Arg-OH) is the D-isomer of arginine. Arginine is an α-amino acid that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins. D-Arginine is an inactive form of L-arginine.

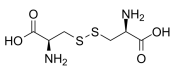


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-W001941

D-Cystine is the D-enantiomer of L-Cystine. D-Cystine inhibits L-aspartate-β-semialdehyde dehydrogenase (ASADH) from Escherichia coli.

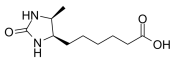


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Desthiobiotin

Cat. No.: HY-128699

D-Desthiobiotin is a biotin derivative used in affinity chromatography and protein chromatography, also can be used for protein and cell labeling, detection and isolation.

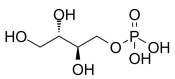


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Erythritol 4-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-141532

D-erythritol 4-phosphate is a phosphorylated component isolated from the hydrolysate.

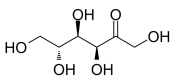


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Fructose

(D(-)-Fructose) Cat. No.: HY-N7092

D-Fructose (D(-)-Fructose) is a naturally occurring monosaccharide found in many plants.



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

D-JNKI-1

(AM-111; XG-102) Cat. No.: HY-P0069

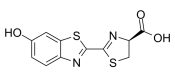
D-JNKI-1 (AM-111) is a highly potent and cell-permeable peptide inhibitor of **JNK**.

Purity: 97.25%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Luciferin

(D-(-)-Luciferin; Firefly luciferin; Beetle Luciferin) Cat. No.: HY-12591A

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin) is the substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.

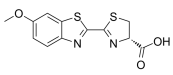


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Luciferin 6′-methyl ether

(6′-Methoxyluciferin) Cat. No.: HY-115749

D-Luciferin 6′-methyl ether (6′-Methoxyluciferin; compound 19a) is a potent luciferase from the North American firefly Photinus pyralis (**PpyLuc**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM.

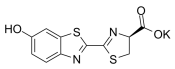


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Luciferin potassium (D-(-)-Luciferin potassium; Firefly luciferin potassium; Beetle Luciferin potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-12591B

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin) potassium is the substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.

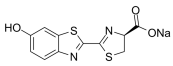


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Luciferin sodium (D-(-)-Luciferin sodium; Firefly luciferin sodium; Beetle Luciferin sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-12591

D-Luciferin (D-(-)-Luciferin) sodium is the substrate of luciferases that catalyze the production of light in bioluminescent insects.

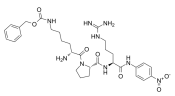


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Lys(Z)-Pro-Arg-pNA

(Chromozym Pca) Cat. No.: HY-P0021

D-Lys(Z)-Pro-Arg-pNA (Chromozym Pca) is a luminescent substrate of activated protein C (APC).

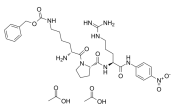


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Lys(Z)-Pro-Arg-pNA diacetate

(Spectrozyme PCa; Chromozym Pca diacetate) Cat. No.: HY-P0021A

D-Lys(Z)-Pro-Arg-pNA diacetate (Spectrozyme PCa) is a chromogenic substrate.

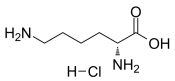


Purity: 95.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

D-Lysine monohydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-Y1804

D-Lysine monohydrochloride is an Lysine stereoisomer which can be used as a component of surfactants.

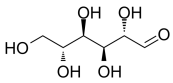


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

D-Mannose

Cat. No.: HY-N0379

D-Mannose is a carbohydrate, which plays an important role in human metabolism, especially in the glycosylation of specific proteins.

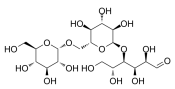


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Panose

Cat. No.: HY-111951

D-Panose is a PAN-type oligosaccharide. D-Panose is a food ingredient based on isomaltooligosaccharides (IMOs).

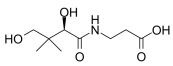


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-Pantothenic acid

(pantothenate; vitamin B5) Cat. No.: HY-B0430

D-Pantothenic acid is an essential trace nutrient that functions as the obligate precursor of coenzyme A (CoA). D-Pantothenic acid plays key roles in myriad biological processes, including many that regulate carbohydrate, lipid, protein, and nucleic acid metabolism.

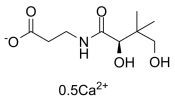


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Calcium pantothenate; Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N0681

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Vitamin B5 calcium salt), a vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice.

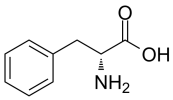


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-Y0079

D-Phenylalanine is the synthetic dextro isomer of phenylalanine. D-Phenylalanine inhibits biofilm development of Pseudoalteromonas sp. SC2014.

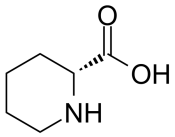


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D-Pipecolinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y0181

D-Pipecolinic acid is a normal human metabolite found in human biofluids.



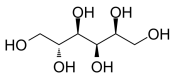
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

D-Sorbitol

(Sorbitol; D-Glucitol)

Cat. No.: HY-B0400

D-Sorbitol (Sorbitol) is a six-carbon sugar alcohol and can used as a sugar substitute. D-Sorbitol can be used as a stabilizing excipient and/or isotonicity agent, sweetener, humectant, thickener and dietary supplement.

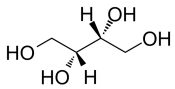


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

D-Threitol

Cat. No.: HY-W012846

D-threitol serves as a antifreeze agent in the Alaskan beetle Upis ceramboides.

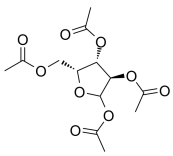


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

D-Xylofuranose, 1,2,3,5-tetraacetate

Cat. No.: HY-139658

D-Xylofuranose, 1,2,3,5-tetraacetate is the raw material for nucleotides synthesis.

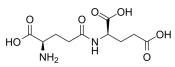


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-γ-Glutamyl-D-glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-118090A

D-γ-Glutamyl-D-glutamic acid is a poly(γ-glutamic acid) of clusters of D- and D-glutamic acid repeating units in a linear chain.



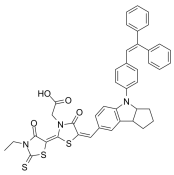
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D149 Dye

(D149; Indoline dye D149)

Cat. No.: HY-50938

D149 Dye is an indoline-based **dye**, which is a high-extinction-coefficient metal-free organic sensitizer.



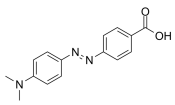
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dabcyl acid

(DABCYL; Para-methyl red)

Cat. No.: HY-D1045

Dabcyl acid (Dabcyl) is the original dark fluorescence quencher.



Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dabcyl-KTSAVLQSGFRKME-Edans TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2295

Dabcyl-KTSAVLQSGFRKME-Edans TFA is a fluorogenic peptide. Dabcyl-KTSAVLQSGFRKME-Edans TFA is used as the substrate to measure the enzymatic activities of protease forms. Dabcyl-KTSAVLQSGFRKME-Edans TFA has the potential for study 2019-nCoV (COVID-19) infection.

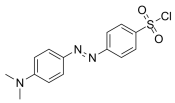
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dabsyl chloride

(DABS-Cl)

Cat. No.: HY-101890

Dabsyl chloride is an amine derivatizing agent, able to give rise to stable products that can be easily monitored spectrophotometrically at 460 nm; Dabsyl chloride also used for labeling amino acids.

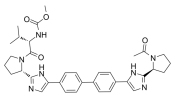


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Daclatasvir Impurity B

Cat. No.: HY-133247

Daclatasvir Impurity B is the impurity of Daclatasvir. Daclatasvir is a potent HCV NS5A protein inhibitor.

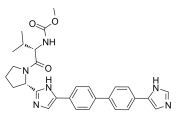


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Daclatasvir Impurity C

Cat. No.: HY-133248

Daclatasvir Impurity C is the impurity of Daclatasvir. Daclatasvir is a potent HCV NS5A protein inhibitor.

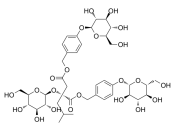


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dactylorhin A

Cat. No.: HY-125531

Dactylorhin A, a succinate derivative ester, is isolated from rhizomes of Gymnadenia conopsea. Dactylorhin A exhibits moderate inhibitory effects on NO production effects in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.



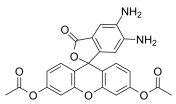
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

DAF-2DA

(5,6-Diaminofluorescein diacetat)

Cat. No.: HY-D0032

DAF-2DA (5,6-Diaminofluorescein diacetat) is most widely probe for NO measurement.



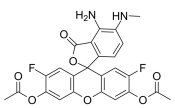
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 μg

DAF-FM DA

(Diaminofluorescein-FM diacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0717

DAF-FM DA is a reagent to detect and quantify low concentrations of nitric oxide (NO); DAF-FM fluorescence can be detected by any instrument that can detect fluorescein, including flow cytometers, microscopes, fluorescent microplate readers and fluorometers.

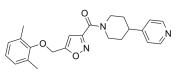


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Dafadine-A

Cat. No.: HY-16670

Dafadine-A, an analog of dafadine, is a novel inhibitor of DAF-9 cytochrome P450 in the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans; also inhibits the mammalian ortholog of DAF-9(CYP27A1).



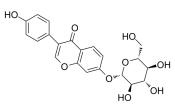
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Daidzin

(Daidzoside; NPI-031D; Daidzein 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0018

Daidzin is an isoflavone that has anti-oxidant, anti-carcinogenic, and anti-atherosclerotic activities; directly inhibits mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (IC50 = 80 nM) and is an effective anti-dipsotropic isoflavone.

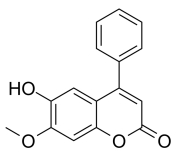


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dalbergin

Cat. No.: HY-N8347

Dalbergin is a composition of the extract from the Dalbergia Sissoo Linn. knot wood. Dalbergin demonstrats notable antioxidant ability.

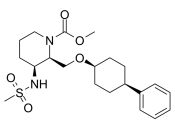


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Danavorexton

Cat. No.: HY-133898

Danavorexton is an **orexin receptor** agonist.



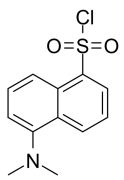
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dansyl chloride

(DNSCl)

Cat. No.: HY-D0017

Dansyl chloride is a reagent that reacts with primary amino groups in both aliphatic and aromatic amines to produce stable blue- or blue-green-fluorescent sulfonamide adducts.



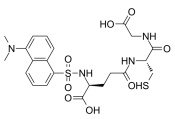
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Dansyl glutathione

(DNS-glutathione)

Cat. No.: HY-101131

Dansyl glutathione is a trapping agent for the quantitative estimation and identification of reactive metabolites.

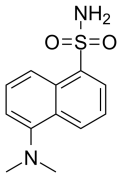


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dansylamide

Cat. No.: HY-118562

Dansyl amide is a fluorescent dye that is used in biochemistry and chemistry to label substances with the fluorescent dansyl group.



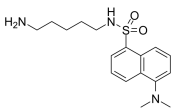
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dansylcadaverine

(Monodansyl cadaverine)

Cat. No.: HY-D1027

Dansylcadaverine (Monodansyl cadaverine) is an autofluorescent compound used for the labeling of autophagic vacuoles. Dansylcadaverine, a high affinity substrate of transglutaminases, can block the receptor-mediated endocytosis of many ligands.



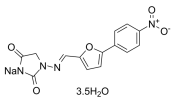
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate

(Dantrolene sodium hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12542A

Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate is a skeletal muscle relaxant which acts by blocking muscle contraction beyond the neuromuscular junction. Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate is a inhibitor of calcium channel proteins, inhibiting the release of Ca2+ from the sarcoplasm.

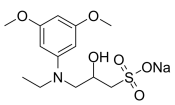


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

DAOS

Cat. No.: HY-15913

DAOS, a Trinder's reagent, is a novel highly water-soluble aniline derivative; are widely used in diagnostic tests and biochemical tests.

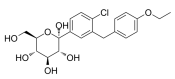


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Dapagliflozin impurity

Cat. No.: HY-128723

Dapagliflozin impurity is an enantiomer of Dapagliflozin which is a sodium-glucose transporter 2 inhibitor.



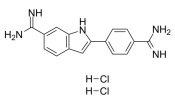
Purity: 90.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DAPI dihydrochloride

(4',6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-D0814

DAPI dihydrochloride (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) is a fluorescent stain by binding in the minor grove of A-T rich sequences of DNA.



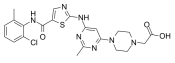
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dasatinib metabolite M6

(Dasatinib carboxylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-131669

Dasatinib metabolite M6 (Dasatinib carboxylic acid) is an oxidative metabolite of Dasatinib (HY-10181). Dasatinib is a potent and orally active dual Bcr-Abl and Src family tyrosine kinase inhibitor.



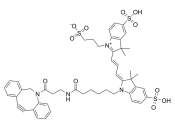
Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DBCO-Cy3

(DBCO-Sulfo-Cy3)

Cat. No.: HY-D1069

DBCO-Cy3 (DBCO-Sulfo-Cy3) is the derivative of Cyanine3 fluorophore, a pH insensitive from pH (4-10) **orange fluorescent dye** with excitation maximum 555 nm and emission maximum of 580 nm.

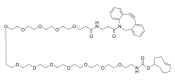


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DBCO-PEG12-TCO

Cat. No.: HY-D1071

DBCO-PEG12-TCO cantains a TCO and a DBCO moiety. TCO group can specifically react with terrahydrazine.

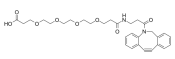


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DBCO-PEG4-acid

Cat. No.: HY-120678

DBCO-PEG4-acid is a a PEG-based PROTAC linker that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DBCO-PEG4-TAMRA

Cat. No.: HY-D1070

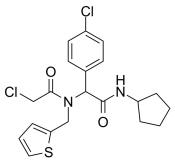
DBCO-PEG4-TAMRA is a PEG-based **TARMA dye** and contains a DBCO group, which enables Click Chemistry. The TAMRA dye is a dye widely used in oligonucleotide labeling and automated DNA sequencing applications.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DC-Srci-6649

Cat. No.: HY-139890

DC-Srci-6649 is a **c-Src** kinase inhibitor that inhibits the phosphorylation and locks c-Src in the inactive state.

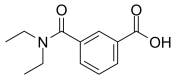


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DCBA

Cat. No.: HY-136612

DCBA is a **metabolite** of insect repellent N-N-diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET). The concentration of DCBA in urine can assess exposure to DEET.

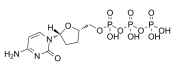


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

ddCTP

Cat. No.: HY-137697

ddCTP is one of 2',3'-dideoxyribonucleoside 5'-triphosphates (ddNTPs) that acts as chain-elongating inhibitor of DNA polymerase for DNA sequencing.



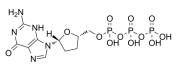
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ddGTP

(2',3'-Dideoxyguanosine 5'-triphosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-134103

ddGTP (2',3'-Dideoxyguanosine 5'-triphosphate) is one of 2',3'-dideoxyribonucleoside 5'-triphosphates (ddNTPs) that acts as chain-elongating inhibitor of DNA polymerase for DNA sequencing.

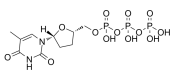


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

ddTTP

Cat. No.: HY-137694

ddTTP is one of 2',3'-dideoxyribonucleoside 5'-triphosphates (ddNTPs) that acts as chain-elongating inhibitor of DNA polymerase for DNA sequencing.

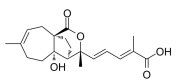


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deacetylpseudolaric acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N3696

Deacetylpseudolaric acid A is found in the bark of Pseudolarix amabilis.

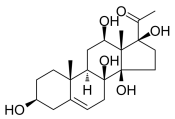


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deacylmetaplexigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2611

Deacylmetaplexigenin is a pregnane glycoside isolated from Asclepias incarnate.

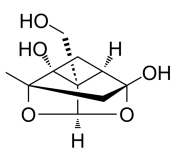


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Debenzoylpaeoniflorgenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7704

Debenzoylpaeoniflorgenin is a natural compound from Paeonial lactiflora in Guizhitang.

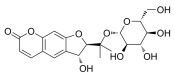


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Decuroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N8817

Decuroside V is a coumarin-glycoside found in a Chinese Drug "Qian-Hu".



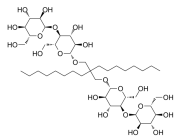
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Decyl maltose neopentyl glycol

(DMNG)

Cat. No.: HY-138887

Decyl maltose neopentyl glycol (DMNG) is the neopentyl glycol detergent that does not disrupt the AlkB oligomeric state. AlkB is a nonheme di-iron alkane hydroxylase.

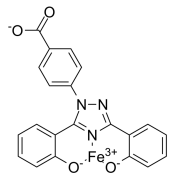


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deferasirox (Fe3+ chelate)

Cat. No.: HY-16564

Deferasirox Fe3+ Chelate is an iron chelating agent extracted from patent WO2003053986.



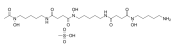
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferoxamine mesylate

(Desferrioxamine B mesylate; DFOM)

Cat. No.: HY-B0988

Deferoxamine mesylate is an iron chelator that binds free iron in a stable complex, preventing it from engaging in chemical reactions.



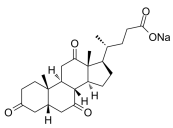
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dehydrocholate sodium

(Sodium dehydrocholate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0998

Dehydrocholic sodium is a hydrocholeretic, increasing bile output to clear increased bile acid load.

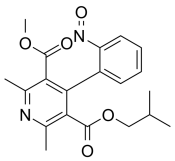


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Dehydronitrosonisoldipine

Cat. No.: HY-Z0816

Dehydronitrosonisoldipine is a **calcium channel** antagonist.



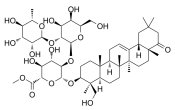
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dehydrosoyasaponin I methyl ester

(Soyasaponin Be methyl ester; DHS-I methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-107300

Dehydrosoyasaponin I methyl ester (Soyasaponin Be methyl ester) is a saponin found in Trifolium alexandrinum.

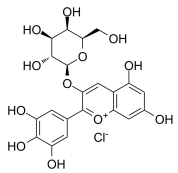


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6606

Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside (chloride) is an anthocyanin that extracts from wheat flour. Delphinidin-3-O-galactoside (chloride) can be used for the research of antioxidant and antimicrobial.

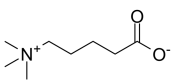


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

delta-Valerobetaine

Cat. No.: HY-114202

delta-Valerobetaine is a precursor of trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO).



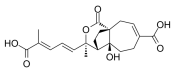
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Demethoxydeacetoxypseudolaric acid B

(Deacetyldemethylpseudolaric acid B)

Cat. No.: HY-N3697

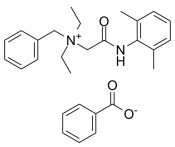
Demethoxydeacetoxypseudolaric acid B is a metabolite of the glucoside of pseudolaric acid C2 (PC2).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Denatonium benzoate
(THS-839) Cat. No.: HY-B1146

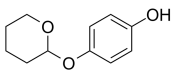
Denatonium benzoate (THS-839) is the most bitter chemical compound known,used as aversive agents (bitterants) to prevent inappropriate ingestion.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Deoxyarbutin
Cat. No.: HY-B1461

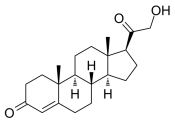
Deoxyarbutin is a new effective lighten ingredient, can effectively inhibit tyrosinase activity and melanin synthesis to get significant and lasting lightening effect.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Deoxycorticosterone
Cat. No.: HY-113414

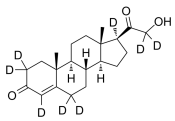
Deoxycorticosterone is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as an aldosterone precursor.



Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Deoxycorticosterone-d8
Cat. No.: HY-113414S

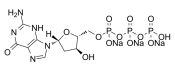
Deoxycorticosterone-d8 is the deuterium labeled Deoxycorticosterone. Deoxycorticosterone is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal gland that possesses mineralocorticoid activity and acts as an aldosterone precursor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Deoxyguanosine triphosphate trisodium salt (dGTP trisodium salt; 2'-Deoxyguanosine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt)
Cat. No.: HY-W008661

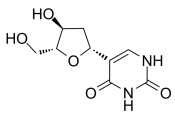
Deoxyguanosine triphosphate (dGTP) trisodium salt is a nucleotide precursor in cells for DNA synthesis. Deoxyguanosine triphosphate trisodium salt is used in reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for DNA amplification.



Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg (100 mM * 880 μL in Water)

Deoxypseudouridine
Cat. No.: HY-101970

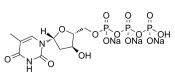
Deoxypseudouridine is a nucleotide analog.



Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt
(dTTP trisodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-W013715A

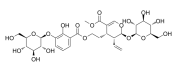
Deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate (dTTP) trisodium salt is one of the four natural deoxynucleotides. Deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt is used for the biosynthesis of deoxyribonucleic acid by DNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Depressine
(Depressin) Cat. No.: HY-N5070

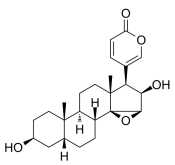
Depressine is a natural product found in Gentiana depressa.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desacetylcinobufagin
(Deacetylcinobufagin) Cat. No.: HY-N0881

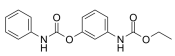
Desacetylcinobufagin is a natural compound used for microbial transformation.



Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Desmedipham
Cat. No.: HY-116482

Desmedipham is a selective systemic phenyl-carbamate herbicide. Desmedipham acts by disrupting CO_2 fixation and the production of intermediary energy components-ATP and $NADPH_2$ and inhibition of Hill reaction.

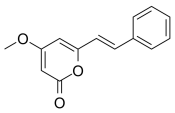


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desmethoxyyangonin

(Demethoxyyangonin; 5,6-Dehydrokavain) Cat. No.: HY-N0918

Desmethoxyyangonin is one of the six major kavalactones found in the Piper methysticum (kava) plant; reversible inhibitor of MAO-B.

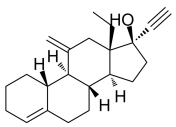


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Desogestrel

(Org-2969) Cat. No.: HY-12516

Desogestrel(Org-2969) is a third-generation 19-nortestosterone derivative progestogen; is contained in many oral contraceptive preparations, both combined (COCs) to ethinyl-estradiol (EE) or alone in a progestin-only pill (POP).

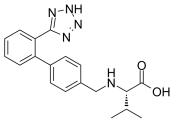


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Devaleryl Valsartan Impurity

Cat. No.: HY-131280

Devaleryl Valsartan Impurity is an intermediate in the synthesis of Valsartan.

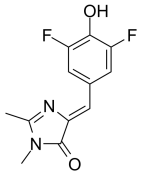


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

DFHBI

Cat. No.: HY-110250

DFHBI is a small molecule that resembles the chromophore of green fluorescent protein (GFP). Spinach and DFHBI are essentially nonfluorescent when unbound, whereas the Spinach-DFHBI complex is brightly fluorescent both in vitro and in living cells.

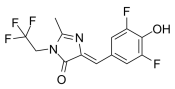


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DFHBI-1T

Cat. No.: HY-110251

DFHBI-1T is a membrane-permeable RNA aptamers-activated fluorescence probe (ex/em=472 nm/507 nm). DFHBI-1T binds to RNA aptamers (Spinach, Spinach2, iSpinach, and Broccoli) and causes specific fluorescence and lower background fluorescence.

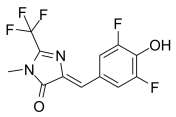


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DFHBI-2T

Cat. No.: HY-110251A

DFHBI-2T is a membrane-permeable RNA aptamers-activated fluorescence probe (ex/em=500 nm/523 nm). DFHBI-2T is used to image RNA in live cells.

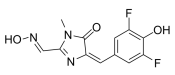


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DFHO

Cat. No.: HY-136277

DFHO is a fluorogenic ligand of Corn fluorogenic aptamer. The RNA aptamer, Corn binds DFHO with a K_d value of 70 nM and converts it to a fluorescent form, enabling RNA imaging in cells.

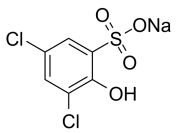


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

DHBS

(DCHBS) Cat. No.: HY-15914

DHBS is Used in conjunction with 4-aminoantipyrine (4-AAP) and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) for chromogenic quantitation of peroxidase in coupled enzymatic reactions. Component of Trinder reagent for use with peroxidase to measure generation of hydrogen peroxide in automated systems.

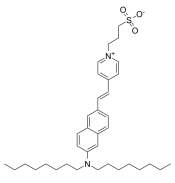


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Di-8-ANEPPS

Cat. No.: HY-101891

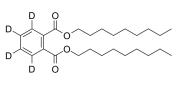
Di-8-ANEPPS is a naphthylstyryl voltage-sensitive dye, shifting both their fluorescence excitation and emission spectra upon changes in V_m .



Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Di-n-nonyl phthalate-3,4,5,6-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1931S

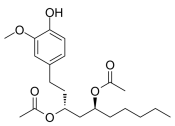


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol

Cat. No.: HY-133865

Diacetoxy-6-gingerdiol is a diarylheptanoid isolated from the dichloromethane extract of rhizomes of ginger (Zingiber officinale Roscoe).

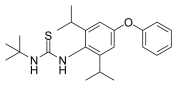


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diafenthiuron

Cat. No.: HY-136394

Diafenthiuron is a thiourea compound commonly used pesticide. Diafenthiuron inhibits mitochondrial functioning in insect pests.



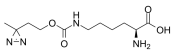
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

DiAzKs

(H-L-Photo-lysine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0853

DiAzKs (H-L-Photo-lysine) is a diazirine-containing lysine amino acid and is a photo-cross-linker. DiAzKs can site-selective incorporated into proteins and is used to crosslink protein-protein interactions in vitro and in living cells.



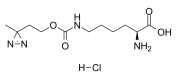
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DiAzKs hydrochloride

(H-L-Photo-lysine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-D0853A

DiAzKs (H-L-Photo-lysine) hydrochloride is a diazirine-containing lysine amino acid and is a photo-cross-linker. DiAzKs hydrochloride can site-selective incorporated into proteins and is used to crosslink protein-protein interactions in vitro and in living cells.

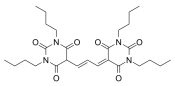


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DiBAC4(3)

Cat. No.: HY-101892

DiBAC4(3) is a voltage-sensitive fluorescent dye (λ_{ex}=490 nm, λ_{em}=505 nm).



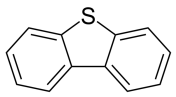
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

Dibenzothiophene

(DBT; Diphenylene sulfide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0973

Dibenzothiophene is an intermediate of organic synthesis, consisting of two benzene rings fused to a central thiophene ring.



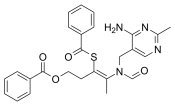
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dibenzoyl Thiamine

(Bentiamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B2212

Dibenzoyl Thiamine (Bentiamine), a derivative of thiamine, is rapidly absorbed into the body and converted to thiamine.

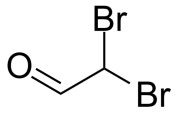


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dibromoacetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-133647

Dibromoacetaldehyde, a halogenated product, is a byproduct in drinking water and has genotoxicity.

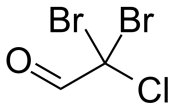


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibromochloroacetaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-133649

Dibromochloroacetaldehyde belongs to trihalogenated acetaldehyde and is a byproduct in drinking water. Dibromochloroacetaldehyde has genotoxicity.

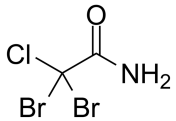


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibromochloroacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-133664

Dibromochloroacetamide is one of haloacetamides, which are the drinking water disinfection byproducts (DBPs).

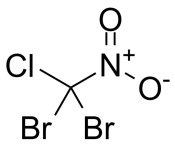


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibromochloronitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-133634

Dibromochloronitromethane is one of Halonitromethanes, which are a recently identified class of disinfection by-products (DBPs) in drinking water.

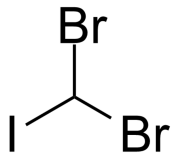


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibromoiodomethane

Cat. No.: HY-133641

Dibromoiodomethane is a useful componet for pesticides synthesis.



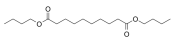
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dibutyl sebacate

(Dibutyl decanedioate)

Cat. No.: HY-W013807

Dibutyl sebacate (Dibutyl decanedioate) is a dibutyl ester of sebacic acid, mainly used as a plasticizer in production of plastics.

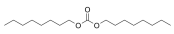


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Dicaprylyl carbonate

Cat. No.: HY-135737

Dicaprylyl carbonate, a solid, plant-derived fat, is a dry emollient. Dicaprylyl carbonate has excellent dermatological compatibility and a comprehensive performance profile, such as solubilizing and dispersing ability for sun-care filters.

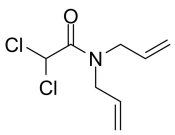


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dichlormid

Cat. No.: HY-W014522

Dichlormid is a herbicide safener. Dichlormid up-regulates expression of ZmGST27 and ZmMRP1 and increases ZmGT1.

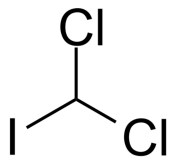


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Dichloroiodomethane

Cat. No.: HY-133642

Dichloroiodomethane is a natural compound in human beings.

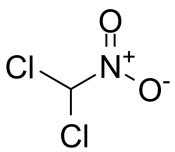


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dichloronitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-133632

Dichloronitromethane is one of Halonitromethanes, which are a recently identified class of disinfection by-products (DBPs) in drinking water.

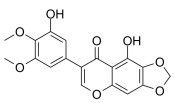


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dichotomitin

Cat. No.: HY-N2120

Dichotomitin is an isoflavonoid isolated from the rhizomes of Belamcanda chinensis (L.) DC.

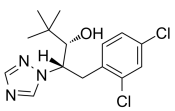


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diclobutrazol

Cat. No.: HY-W019803

Diclobutrazol, a systemic fungicide, is highly active against rusts, powdery mildews, and other fungal phytopathogens. Diclobutrazol can be used as a pesticide to control of various crop diseases.

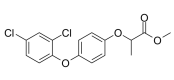


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diclofop-methyl

Cat. No.: HY-136367

Diclofop-methyl, a common post-emergence herbicide, is widely used in agriculture production. Diclofop-methyl increases the proton permeability of isolated oat-root tonoplast.

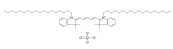


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DiD perchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-D1028

DiD perchlorate is a far-red fluorescent lipophilic cyanine dye. DiD perchlorate can rapidly and stably integrate into the phospholipid cell membrane. DiD perchlorate is used to cells tracking.



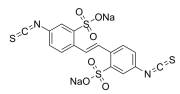
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

DIDS sodium salt

(MDL101114ZA)

Cat. No.: HY-D0086

DIDS sodium salt (MDL101114ZA) is a dual **ABCA1** and **VDAC1** inhibitor.



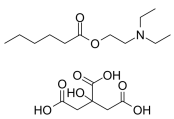
Purity: 95.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Diethyl aminoethyl hexanoate citrate

(DA-6 citrate; 2-Diethylaminoethyl hexanoate citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-112106A

Diethyl aminoethyl hexanoate citrate is a compound that is widely used as a plant growth regulator.



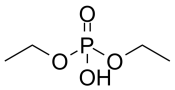
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Diethyl phosphate

(Diethyl phosphoric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101417

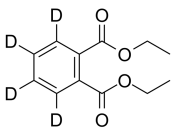
Diethylphosphate (DEP) is product of metabolism and of environmental degradation of a commonly used insecticide Chlorpyrifos.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Diethyl phthalate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-Y0284S



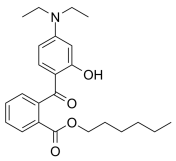
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate

(DHHB)

Cat. No.: HY-109656

Diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate is a photostable UV-A absorber.

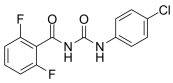


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Diflubenzuron

Cat. No.: HY-B1973

Diflubenzuron, the active ingredient of the insecticide Dimilin, is a **chitin-synthesis** inhibiting insecticide. Diflubenzuron possesses larvicidal and ovicidal activities.

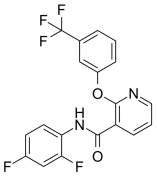


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Diflufenican

Cat. No.: HY-W040206

Diflufenican is a contact, selective herbicide used to specifically control some broad leaved weeds.



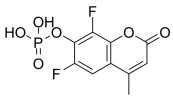
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DiFMUP

(6,8-Difluoro-4-methylumbelliferyl phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-120166

DiFMUP is a fluorogenic substrate, and has been widely used for the continuous detection of phosphatase activities. DiFMUP is hydrolysis by a phosphatase results in the release of Xuorescent DIFMU, which can be easily followed in continuous mode by a Xuorescence reader.

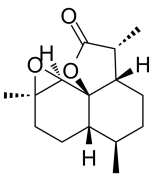


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dihydroarteannuin B

Cat. No.: HY-N9395

Dihydroarteannuin B, a natural Dihydroarteannuin, is an microbial metabolite of Arteannuin B.



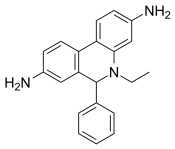
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroethidium

(Hydroethidine; PD-MY 003)

Cat. No.: HY-D0079

Dihydroethidium(Hydroethidine; PD-MY 003) is a superoxide indicator; exhibits blue-fluorescence in the cytosol until oxidized, where it intercalates within the cell's DNA, staining its nucleus a bright fluorescent red (Ex/Em=518/616 nm).

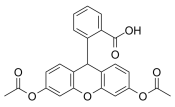


Purity: 96.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Dihydrofluorescein diacetate

Cat. No.: HY-101893

Dihydrofluorescein diacetate is a fluorimetric probe mainly used for oxidative stress measurements, in both cell-free systems and cellular models.



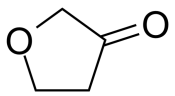
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Dihydrofuran-3(2H)-one

(3-Oxotetrahydrofuran)

Cat. No.: HY-33900

Dihydrofuran-3(2H)-one (3-Oxotetrahydrofuran) is used for synthesizing cyclic ketone inhibitors that inhibits the serine protease plasmin.

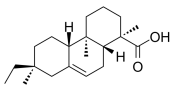


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dihydroisopimaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-133614

Dihydroisopimaric acid activates large conductance Ca^{2+} activated K^+ (BK) channels alphabeta1 in the direct measurement of BKalphabeta1 opening under whole-cell voltage clamp.

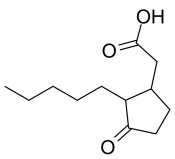


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrojasmonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-131116

Dihydrojasmonic acid is a plant growth regulator.

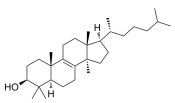


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrolanosterol

Cat. No.: HY-122410

Dihydrolanosterol is a subtrate of CYP51 and a cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor.

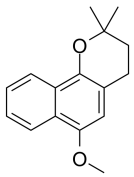


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dihydrolapachenole

Cat. No.: HY-N7638

Dihydrolapachenole is a naturally occurring quinone.

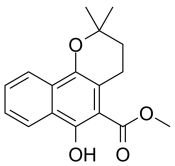


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihydromollugin

Cat. No.: HY-N7986

Dihydromollugin is a natural naphthoic acid ester.



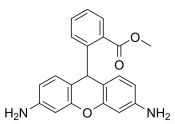
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrorhodamine 123

(DHR 123)

Cat. No.: HY-101894

Dihydrorhodamine 123 (DHR 123) is a fluorescent probe (λ_{ex}=488 nm, λ_{em}=525 nm).

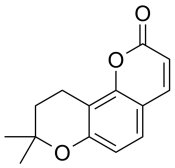


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihydroseselin

Cat. No.: HY-N7650

Dihydroseselin is a derivative of 7-hydroxycoumarin (HY-N0573). 7-hydroxycoumarin, a natural product of the coumarin family, is a fluorescing compound which can be used as a sunscreen agent.

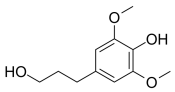


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihydrosinapyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-W025371

Dihydrosinapyl alcohol, a natural product, can be obtained from lignocellulose by hydrogenation and hydrogenolysis.



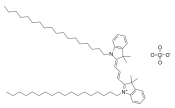
Purity: 97.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DiI

(DiIC18(3))

Cat. No.: HY-D0083

DiI (DiIC18(3)) is a lipophilic carbocyanine fluorescent dye for membrane labeling. DiI has an absorption maximum at 549 nm and an emission maximum 565 nm. DiI is mildly fluorescent in aqueous suspension, but becomes bright when bound to cell membrane.

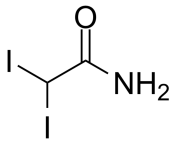


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Diiodoacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-133666

Diiodoacetamide, a iodo-haloacetamide, is a disinfection by-product (DBP) in drinking water.

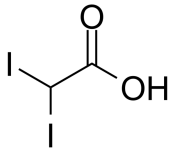


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diiodoacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-133659

Diiodoacetic acid is a disinfection by-product (DBP) formed during water disinfection.

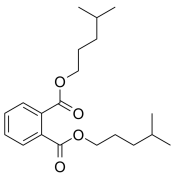


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diisohexyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-135357

Diisohexyl phthalate is a class of dialkyl phthalate esters and a plasticizer.

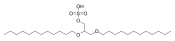


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dilaurylglycerosulfate

Cat. No.: HY-135996

Dilaurylglycerosulfate is a co-emulsifier in the diagnostic test for the determination of lipase.

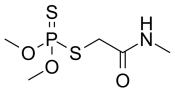


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethoate

Cat. No.: HY-B1946

Dimethoate is an effective systemic insecticide for use on plants, has shown promise as a chemotherapeutic agent for control of cattle grubs and certain other insect pests of farm animals, and has high contact toxicity to house-flies and many other insects.

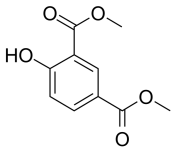


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Dimethyl 4-hydroxyisophthalate

Cat. No.: HY-76633

Dimethyl 4-hydroxyisophthalate is a methyl salicylate analogue.

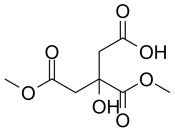


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Dimethyl Citric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N9542

Dimethylurea/citric acid is a highly efficient deep eutectic solvent (DES). Dimethylurea/citric acid can be used as a catalyst and a green reaction medium for the synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes, quinolines and aryl-4, 5-diphenyl-1H-imidazoles.

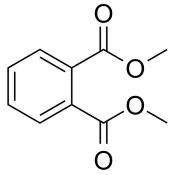


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dimethyl phthalate

Cat. No.: HY-N7106

Dimethyl phthalate, a known endocrine disruptor and one of the phthalate esters (PAEs), is a ubiquitous pollutant. Dimethyl phthalate is commonly used as a plasticizer to impart flexibility to rigid polyvinylchloride (PVC) resins.

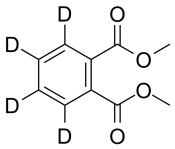


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dimethyl phthalate (Ring-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-N7106S

Dimethyl phthalate (Ring-d4) is the deuterium labeled Dimethyl phthalate. Dimethyl phthalate, a known endocrine disruptor and one of the phthalate esters (PAEs), is a ubiquitous pollutant.

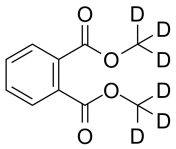


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dimethyl phthalate-d6

Cat. No.: HY-N7106S1

Dimethyl phthalate-d6 is the deuterium labeled Dimethyl phthalate. Dimethyl phthalate, a known endocrine disruptor and one of the phthalate esters (PAEs), is a ubiquitous pollutant.

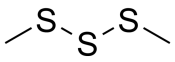


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dimethyl trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-128454

Dimethyl trisulfide is an organic chemical compound and the simplest organic trisulfide found in garlic, onion, broccoli, and similar plants. Dimethyl trisulfide is a cyanide antidote.

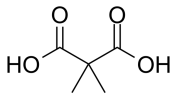


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dimethylmalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W007894

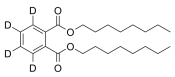
Dimethylmalonic acid is a short-chain dicarboxylic acid in human serum. Dimethylmalonic acid is also a volatile organic compound detected in alveolar breath.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dioctyl phthalate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-W013755S

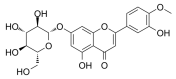


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Diosmetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0713

Diosmetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a natural product isolated from the flowers of Chrysanthemum morifolium, with antioxidant activity.



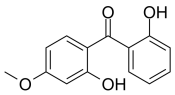
Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dioxybenzone

(Benzophenone-8; UV-24)

Cat. No.: HY-B0966

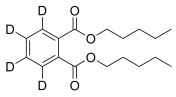
Dioxybenzone is an organic compound used in sunscreen to block UVB and short-wave UVA (ultraviolet) rays.



Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dipentyl phthalate-3,4,5,6-d4

Cat. No.: HY-W013816S



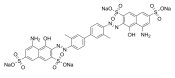
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Diphenyl Blue

(Direct Blue 14)

Cat. No.: HY-D0970

Diphenyl Blue (Direct Blue 14) is used as reference dye for group of azo dye.



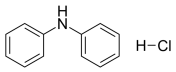
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Diphenylamine hydrochloride

(N-Phenylaniline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N7133

Diphenylamine hydrochloride, an organic compound isolated from coriander, is used mainly for its antioxidant properties. Diphenylamine is used as an industrial antioxidant, dye mordant and is also applied in agriculture as a fungicide and antihelmintic.



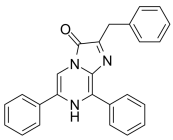
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Diphenylterazine

(DTZ)

Cat. No.: HY-111382

Diphenylterazine (DTZ) is a bioluminescence agent. Diphenylterazine alone yielded very little background, leading to excellent signal-to-background ratios.

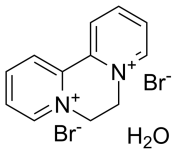


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diquat dibromide hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-136372

Diquat dibromide hydrate is a diazine-like herbicide including two nitrogen atoms.



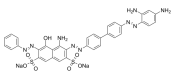
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Direct Black 38

(Chlorazol Black E; Ferristatin II disodium; C.I. 30235)

Cat. No.: HY-D0256

Direct Black 38 (Chlorazol Black E) is an azo dye. Direct Black 38 induces unscheduled DNA synthesis in liver and micronucleus in bone marrow of rats in vivo.



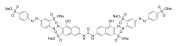
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Direct Red 80

(Sirius Red)

Cat. No.: HY-D0333

Direct Red 80 (Sirius Red) is a polyazo dye used principally in staining methods for collagen and amyloid. Direct Red 80 does not release benzidine upon degradation and is safer than many traditional direct dyes.



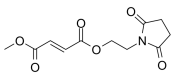
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diroximel fumarate

(ALKS 8700; BIIB098)

Cat. No.: HY-100375

Diroximel fumarate (ALKS 8700) is an orally-active and well-tolerated **monomethyl fumarate (MMF)** prodrug in a controlled-release formulation. Diroximel fumarate is considered as active equivalent to its active metabolite dimethyl fumarate (DMF).



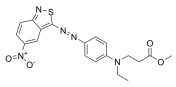
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disperse Blue 148

(C.I. Disperse Blue 148; C.I. 11124)

Cat. No.: HY-D0569

Disperse Blue 148 is the best high-temperature trichromatic blue azo dye. Target: Single-crystal structures of the best high-temperature trichromatic blue azo dye C.I. Disperse Blue 148 and its diazonium component 3-amino-5-nitro-[2,1]-benzisothiazole are described herein.

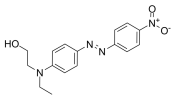


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Disperse Red 1

Cat. No.: HY-D0342

Disperse Red 1, an azobenzene derivative, is an azo textile dye extensively used for dyeing polyester fabrics in textile industry.

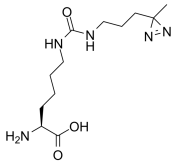


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

DiZPK

Cat. No.: HY-12801

DiZPK is a photocrosslinker for identifying direct protein-protein interactions in living prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

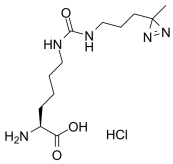


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DiZPK Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12801A

DiZPK Hydrochloride is a structural analog of pyrrolysine (Pyl), acting as a photocrosslinker for identifying direct protein-protein interactions in living prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

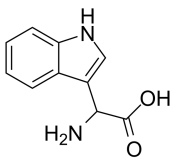


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

DL-3-Indolylglycine

Cat. No.: HY-100217

DL-3-Indolylglycine is an unnatural amino acid that is very similar to Tryptophan, with the indole moiety directly attached to the α-position. Target: DL-3-Indolylglycine may be useful in the design of functional proteins.

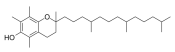


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

DL-alpha-Tocopherol

(DL-α-Tocopherol) Cat. No.: HY-W020044

DL-alpha-Tocopherol is a synthetic vitamin E, with antioxidation effect. DL-alpha-Tocopherol protects human skin fibroblasts against the cytotoxic effect of UVB.

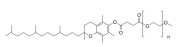


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-alpha-Tocopherol methoxypolyethylene glycol succinate

(TPGS-750-M) Cat. No.: HY-114362

DL-alpha-Tocopherol methoxypolyethylene glycol succinate solution (TPGS-750-M) is an amphiphile, acts as a surfactant.

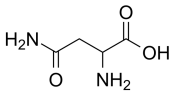


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g (20 mg × mL * 50 mL in Water)

DL-Asparagine

Cat. No.: HY-W017442

DL-Asparagine is a racemic melange of the Aparagine L and D-enantiomers. DL-Asparagine has been used in growth-media for bacteria-growth.

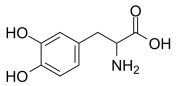


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

DL-Dopa

Cat. No.: HY-113404

DL-Dopa is a beta-hydroxylated derivative of phenylalanine.

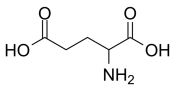


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

DL-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041895

DL-Glutamic acid is the conjugate acid of Glutamic acid, which acts as a fundamental metabolite. Comparing with the second phase of polymorphs α and β L-Glutamic acid, DL-Glutamic acid presents better stability.

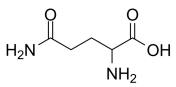


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DL-Glutamine

((±)-Glutamine; DL-Gl) Cat. No.: HY-B1346

DL-Glutamine is used for biochemical research and drug synthesis.

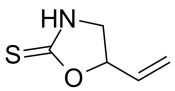


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Goitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N5056

DL-Goitrin, also called (R, S)- report by the spring, consists of the epigoitrin (reported by the R- Spring) and the spring (-S- reported by spring), and the two mutually isomers, and the mixture is the ingredient of Radix.

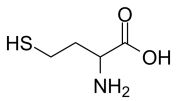


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

DL-Homocysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W040821

DL-Homocysteine is a weak neurotoxin, and can affect the production of kynurenic acid in the brain.

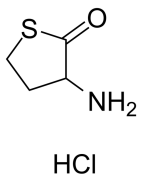


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101404

DL-Homocysteine thiolactone hydrochloride is a cyclic amino acid derivative that exhibits root-growth inhibitory activity.

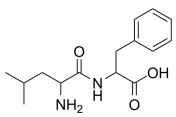


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

DL-Leucyl-DL-phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-139440

DL-Leucyl-DL-phenylalanine is a dipeptide and can be used as a substrate to detecte two regions of dipeptidase staining on a gel in Drosophila simulans as well as in Drosophila melanogaster.

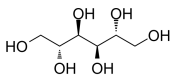


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-Mannitol

Cat. No.: HY-N6618

DL-Mannitol is obtained by combining D-mannitol with a sample of Lmannitol obtained by reduction of L-mannono-1, Clactone.



Relative stereochemistry

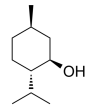
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DL-Menthol

(Racementhol)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1683

DL-Menthol is a relative configuration of (-)-Menthol. DL-Menthol relates to the activation of GABAA receptor.



Relative stereochemistry

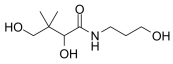
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Panthenol

(DL-Pantothenol; DL-Pantothenyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1024

DL-Panthenol (DL-Pantothenol) is an alcohol derivative of pantothenyl acid. DL-Panthenol exerts eyelash protection effect. DL-Panthenol is widely used in the Skin and hair conditioner research.

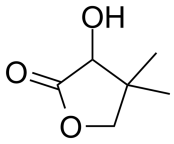


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

DL-Pantolactone

Cat. No.: HY-W053519

DL-Pantolactone can be hydrolyzed to Pantoic acid by the lactonohydrolase of Fusarium oxysporum. DL-Pantolactone also can be used in the preparation of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-DL-pantolactone.

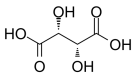


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

DL-Tartaric acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1315

DL-Tartaric acid is a non-racemic mixture of L- and D-tartaric acids with antioxidant activities.



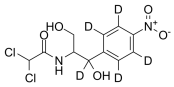
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g

DL-threo-Chloramphenicol-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0239S1

DL-threo-Chloramphenicol D5 is a deuterium labeled DL-threo-Chloramphenicol. DL-threo-Chloramphenicol is the racemate of Chloramphenicol.

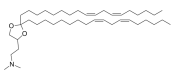


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DLin-KC2-DMA

Cat. No.: HY-112758

DLin-KC2-DMA is a cationic/ionizable lipid for siRNA delivery.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DLinDMA

Cat. No.: HY-112757

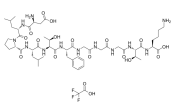
DLinDMA, a ionizable cationic lipid, is a key lipid component of stable nucleic acid lipid particles (SNALPs) as a benchmark. DLinDMA is used for siRNA delivery.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

DLPLTFGGGTK TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3207A

DLPLTFGGGTK (TFA) is a surrogate peptide for pembrolizumab identification.

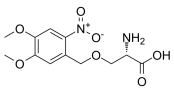


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

DMNB-caged-Serine

Cat. No.: HY-136276

DMNB-caged-Serine is a **photocaged amino acid**. DMNB is a caging group which is sensitive to blue light.

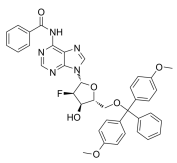


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMT-2'-F-Bz-dA

Cat. No.: HY-W093086

DMT-2'-F-Bz-dA can be used in the synthesis of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

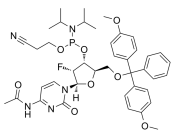


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dmt-2'-f-dc(ac) amidite (2'-F-Ac-dC Phosphoramidite; DMT-2'Fluoro-dC(ac) Phosphoramidite)

Cat. No.: HY-45491

Dmt-2'-f-dc(ac) amidite (2'-F-Ac-dC Phosphoramidite) is a phosphoramidite which can be used in the preparation of cyclic purine dinucleotides.

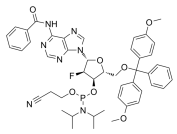


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Dmt-2'fluoro-da(bz) amidite

Cat. No.: HY-21997

Dmt-2'fluoro-da(bz) amidite, an uniformly modified 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, is a nuclease-resistant antisense compound with high affinity and specificity for RNA targets.

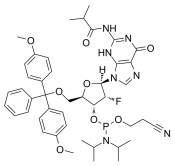


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DMT-2'Fluoro-DG(IB) Amidite (2'-F-ibu-dG Phosphoramidite)

Cat. No.: HY-45492

DMT-2'Fluoro-DG(IB) Amidite (2'-F-ibu-dG Phosphoramidite) is a nucleoside that can be used in the preparation of 4'-modified 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorouridine.

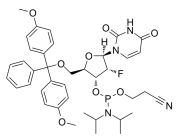


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DMT-2'Fluoro-dU Phosphoramidite (2'-F-dU Phosphoramidite)

Cat. No.: HY-45409

DMT-2'Fluoro-dU Phosphoramidite could be used for nucleoside modification.

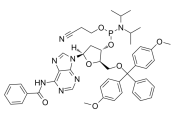


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DMT-dA(bz) Phosphoramidite (DA-CE phosphoramidite)

Cat. No.: HY-W013059

DMT-dA(bz) Phosphoramidite is typically used in the synthesis of DNA.

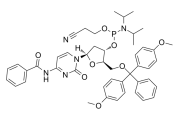


Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DMT-dC(bz) Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-W008849

DMT-dC(bz) Phosphoramidite is typically used in the synthesis of DNA.

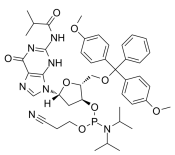


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DMT-dG(ib) Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-W008848

DMT-dG(ib) Phosphoramidite is typically used in the synthesis of DNA.

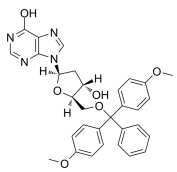


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DMT-dI (5'-O-DMT-dI; 2'-Deoxy-5'-O-DMT-inosine)

Cat. No.: HY-W010744

DMT-dI (5'-O-DMT-dI) is a deoxyuridine which can be used in the preparation of convertible nucleoside derivatives.

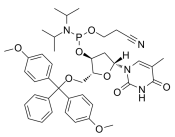


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DMT-dT Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-W013068

DMT-dT Phosphoramidite is typically used in the synthesis of DNA.

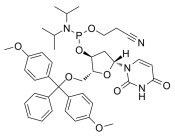


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

DMT-dU-CE Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-132136

DMT-dU-CE Phosphoramidite is a nucleoside molecule that can be used in DNA synthesis and DNA sequencing.

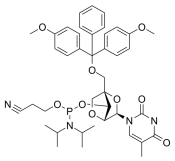


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

DMTr-LNA-5MeU-3-CED-phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-111531

DMTr-LNA-5MeU-3-CED-phosphoramidite is a nucleoside derivative.

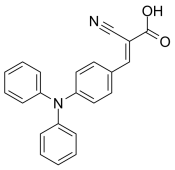


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DN-F01

Cat. No.: HY-139622

DN-F01 has a strong inhibitory calcium-dependent effect on **cardiac myofibrillar ATPase** activity with an IC_{50} value of 11 ± 4 nmol/L.



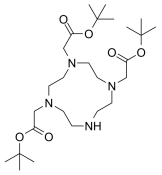
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DO3A tert-Butyl ester

(DO3A tert-butyl; DO3A-t-Bu-ester)

Cat. No.: HY-12692

DOTA tert-Butyl ester is a benxyl derivative of the cyclic tosamide; can be nitrated directly; is more convenient to incorporate the nitro group after deprotection lithium aluminum hydride.



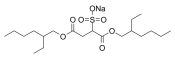
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Docusate Sodium

(Dioctyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1268

Docusate Sodium (Dioctyl sulfosuccinate sodium salt) is a laxative used to for the research of constipation, for constipation due to the use of opiates it maybe used with a stimulant laxative, can be taken by mouth or rectally.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dodecanal

Cat. No.: HY-W004301

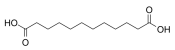
Dodecanal is composition of essential oil that can be found in Coriandrum sativum L.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dodecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012241

Dodecanedioic acid (C12) is a dicarboxylic acid with a metabolic pathway intermediate to those of lipids and carbohydrates.

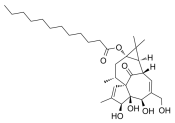


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0867

Dodecanoic acid ingenol ester is a natural compound.

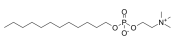


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dodecylphosphocholine

Cat. No.: HY-116013

Dodecylphosphocholine is a detergent widely utilized in NMR studies of membrane proteins.



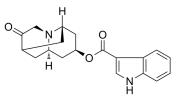
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Dolasetron

(MDL-73147)

Cat. No.: HY-B0750

Dolasetron(MDL-73147) is a serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist used to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.

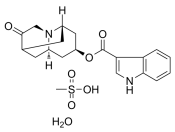


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dolasetron Mesylate hydrate

(MDL-73147EF hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0750B

Dolasetron Mesylate hydrate (MDL-73147EF hydrate) is a serotonin 5-HT3 receptor antagonist used to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.

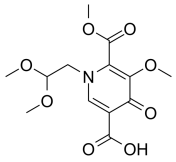


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg

Dolutegravir intermediate-1

Cat. No.: HY-100083

Dolutegravir intermediate-1 is a synthetic intermediate of Dolutegravir extracted from patent WO 2016125192 A2. Dolutegravir is an integrase inhibitor developed for the treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 infection.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Domiphen bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B1467

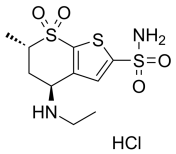
Domiphen bromide is a chemical antiseptic and a quaternary ammonium compound, used as a cationic surfactant.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Dorzolamide hydrochloride

(L671152 hydrochloride; MK507 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0109A

Dorzolamide (L671152) hydrochloride is a potent **carbonic anhydrase II** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.18 nM and 600 nM for red blood cell CA-II and CA-I respectively. Dorzolamide possesses anti-tumor activity.
.

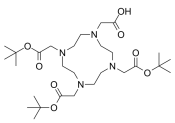


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DOTA-tri(t-butyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-W034551

DOTA-tri(t-butyl ester) can be used in the synthesis of generations 3 (G3) nanoglobular magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast agents for MR angiography and tumor angiogenesis imaging.

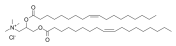


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg

DOTAP chloride

(1,2-Dioleoyl-3-trimethylammonium-propane chloride) Cat. No.: HY-112754A

DOTAP chloride is a useful and effective **cationic lipid** for transient and stable transfection DNA (plasmids, bacmids) and modified nucleic acids (antisense oligonucleotides) with out the use of helper lipid.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

DOTMA

Cat. No.: HY-139200

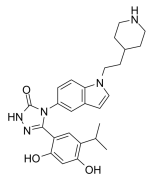
DOTMA, as a tetra-methylated DOTA analogue, is a cationic lipid and can be used as a non-viral vector for gene therapy. It has been used as a component in liposomes that can be used to encapsulate siRNA, microRNAs, and oligonucleotides and for gene transfection in vitro.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DP-1

Cat. No.: HY-132995

DP-1, a degradation product of SDC-TRAP-0063, is a fragment of Ganetespib. Ganetespib is a heat shock protein 90 (HSP90) inhibitor with anti-tumor activity.

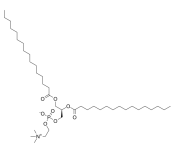


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DPPC

(129Y83) Cat. No.: HY-109506

DPPC (129Y83) is a zwitterionic phosphoglyceride that can be used for the preparation of liposomal monolayers. DPPC-liposome serves effectively as a delivery vehicle for inducing immune responses against GSL antigen in mice.

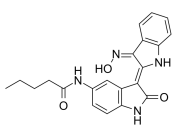


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

DRAK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-122629

DRAK2-IN-1, compound 16, is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive **DRAK2** inhibitor with $IC_{50}$and $K_i$values of 3 nM and 0.26 nM, respectively. DRAK2-IN-1 also has inbitory effect on **DRAK1** (IC_{50}=51 nM).

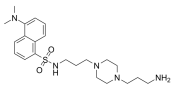


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ds-HAPP

Cat. No.: HY-112797

Ds-HAPP is an anthrancenyl and dansyl fluorophore ligand.

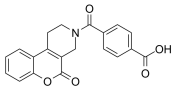


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS44960156

Cat. No.: HY-131943

DS44960156 is a selective **Methylenetetrahydrofolate dehydrogenase 2 (MTHFD2)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.6 μM and >30 μM for MTHFD2 and MTHFD1, respectively.

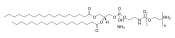


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

DSPE-PEG(2000)-Amine

Cat. No.: HY-125924

DSPE-PEG(2000)-Amine is used in the synthesis of solid lipid and thermosensitive liposomal nanoparticles for the delivery of anticancer agents.



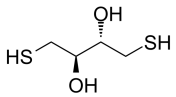
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DTE

(Dithioerythritol; Cleland's reagent)

Cat. No.: HY-15916

DTE (Dithioerythritol) is a sulfur containing sugar derived from the corresponding 4-carbon monosaccharide erythrose; is an epimer of dithiothreitol(DTT).



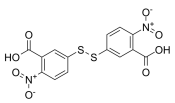
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

DTNB

(Ellman's Reagent)

Cat. No.: HY-15915

DTNB (Ellman's Reagent) is a chemical used to quantify the number or concentration of thiol groups.

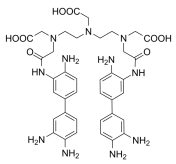


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

DTPA-DAB2

Cat. No.: HY-112114

DAB2-DTPA is a conjugate of DTPA with two DAB used in the photooxidation experiments.

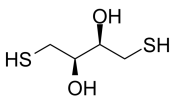


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DTT

Cat. No.: HY-15917

DTT is a reducing agent. DTT forms a stable six-membered ring with an internal disulfide bond once oxidized.



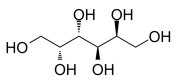
Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dulcite

(Dulcitol; Melampyrit; NSC 1944)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0418

Dulcite is a sugar alcohol with a slightly sweet taste which is a metabolic breakdown product of galactose.



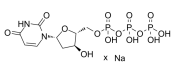
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

dUTP sodium

(2'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-W017068A

dUTP sodium is used for PCR.



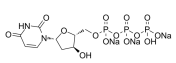
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

dUTP trisodium

(2'-Deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate trisodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-W017068

dUTP trisodium is used for PCR.

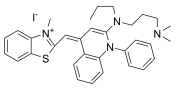


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dye 937

Cat. No.: HY-15422

Dye 937, substituted unsymmetrical cyanine dyes with selected permeability, useful in the detection of DNA in electrophoretic gels.

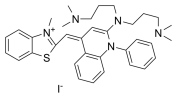


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dye 993

Cat. No.: HY-15423

Dye 993, substituted unsymmetrical cyanine dyes with selected permeability, useful in the detection of DNA in electrophoretic gels.

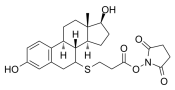


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

E-982

Cat. No.: HY-19639

E-982 is a steroid used for the on-line screening of the DNA unwinding element binding protein (DUE-B) immobilized protein column.

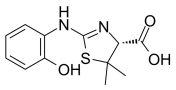


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ebaresdax

Cat. No.: HY-139569

Ebaresdax can inhibit peroxynitrite oxidation derived by SIN-1 and peroxynitrite mediated Cytotoxicity with IC_{50}sof 3.7±0.80 and 0.13±0.02 uM, respectively.

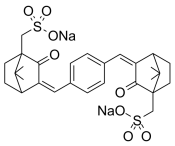


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ecamsule disodium

Cat. No.: HY-16182A

Ecamsule disodium is a broad-spectrum UVA filter that can be used in sunscreen product. Ecamsule reduces biological damage caused by solar radiation such as pyrimidine dimer formation, p53 protein accumula-tion, or collagenase 2 expression.



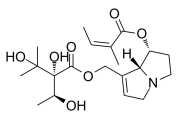
Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Echimidine

((+)-Echimidine)

Cat. No.: HY-124050

Echimidine ((+)-Echimidine) is the major alkaloid detected in the honey used to produce the mead.



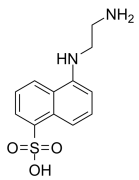
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EDANS

(1,5-EDANS)

Cat. No.: HY-D1080

EDANS (1,5-EDANS) is a novel and quenched **fluorogenic substrate** for assaying retroviral protease by resonance energy transfer (RET).

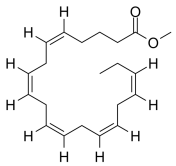


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Eicosapentaenoic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-W011311

Eicosapentaenoic acid methyl ester is a degradant of a monogalactosyl diacylglycerol (an anticancer compound by inducing apoptosis).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (316 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol)

Eicosatetraynoic acid

(ETYA)

Cat. No.: HY-124108

Eicosatetraynoic acid (ETYA) is a nonspecific inhibitor of **cyclooxygenase** and **lipoxygenase** (ID_{50}=8 μM and 4 μM, respectively). Eicosatetraynoic acid (ETYA) activates PPARα and PPARγ chimeras at 10 μM.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

ELA RR>GG

(ELA-32 negative control)

Cat. No.: HY-P2250

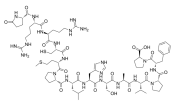
ELA RR>GG (ELA-32 negative control), an ELABELA (ELA-32 human) mutant peptide, is inactive. ELA RR>GG is a negative control for ELABELA (HY-P2196).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ELA-14 negative control

Cat. No.: HY-P2248

ELA-14 negative control, a peptide, is inactive. ELA-14 negative control is a negative control for ELA-14.



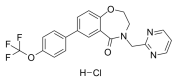
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eleclazine hydrochloride

(GS 6615 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16738A

Eleclazine hydrochloride is a novel late Na+ current inhibitor with IC50 value of 0.7 uM. target: Na+ current. IC50: 0.7 uM.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eledoisin

(Eledone peptide)

Cat. No.: HY-P0006

Eledoisin (Eledone peptide) is a specific agonist of **NK2** and **NK3** receptors.

{Glp}-PSKDAFIGLM-NH_2

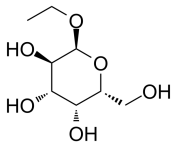
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eleutheroside C

(Ethyl α-D-galactoside; Ethyl α-D-galactopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3802

Eleutheroside C (Ethyl α-D-galactoside) is a glycoside isolated from the bulbs of Polianthes tuberosa.



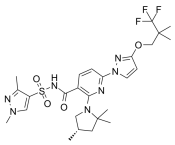
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Elexacaftor

(VX-445)

Cat. No.: HY-111772

Elexacaftor (VX-445, Compound 1) is a modulator of **cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)**. Elexacaftor (VX-445, Compound 1) facilitates the processing and trafficking of CFTR to increase the amount of CFTR at the cell surface.

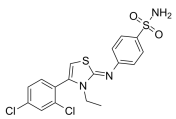


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

EMAC10101d

Cat. No.: HY-138365

EMAC10101d is a potent and selective toward **hCA II** inhibitor, with a K_i of 8.1 nM.

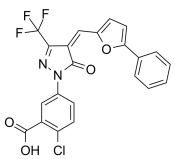


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EN460

Cat. No.: HY-12837

EN460 is a selective **endoplasmic reticulum oxidation 1 (ERO1)** inhibitor. EN460 (IC_{50} of 1.9 μM) interacts selectively with the reduced, active form of **ERO1α** and prevents its reoxidation.



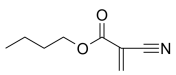
Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enbucrilate

(Butyl cyanoacrylate)

Cat. No.: HY-107346

Enbucrilate (Butyl cyanoacrylate) is a cyanoacrylate ester that has been used as surgical tissue adhesive.

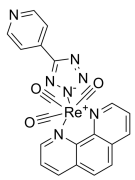


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Endoplasmic reticulum dye 1

Cat. No.: HY-136213

Endoplasmic reticulum dye 1 is a promising **live cell imaging agent** for the detection of exocytotic events at the plasma membrane.



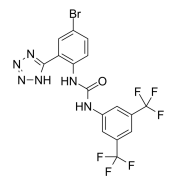
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Endovion

(NS3728)

Cat. No.: HY-105917

Endovion (NS3728) is a pharmacological **anion channel inhibitor (like chloride channel)** and the specific **VRAC/VSOAC** blocker. Endovion (NS3728) is also an Anoctamin-1 (ANO 1) channel inhibitor.



Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Enhanced Green Fluorescent Protein (EGFP) (200-208)

Cat. No.: HY-P2528

Enhanced Green Fluorescent Protein (EGFP) (200-208) is a marker gene product derived from the jellyfish Aequorea Victoria. Enhanced Green Fluorescent Protein (EGFP) (200-208) is a common reporter protein and is easy to detect.

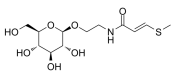
HYLSTQSAL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Entadamide-A-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7401

Entadamide-A-β-D-glucopyranoside is one of the major components in the seeds of Entada phaseoloides. Entadamide-A-β-D-glucopyranoside has anti-complement activitie.

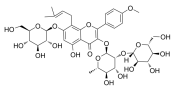


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Epimedin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0257

Epimedin A is a natural compound extracted from Herba Epimedii.

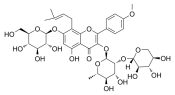


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Epimedin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0259

Epimedin B, a component extracted from Epimedii Folium, is reported to have antiosteoporotic activity.

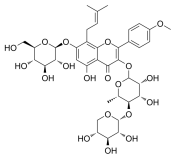


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epimedin B1

Cat. No.: HY-N8084

Epimedin B1 is initially isolated from E. Wushanense and is a Chemical marker of E. sagittatum in drug Yin-Yang-Huo. Epimedin B1 is the isomer of Epimedin B.



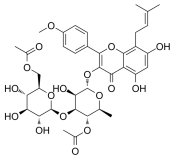
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epimedoside

(Korepimedoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N7597

Epimedoside is a flavonol glycoside, isolated from the aerial parts of Epimedium koreanum Nakai (Berberidaceae).



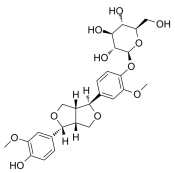
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Epipinoresinol-4'-O-β-D-glucoside

(Simplocosin)

Cat. No.: HY-N7898

Epipinoresinol-4'-O-β-D-glucoside (Simplocosin) is a glucoside compound.

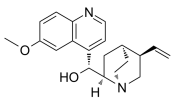


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epiquinidine

Cat. No.: HY-W048510

Epiquinidine, a quinine analogue, can be used as the **ggTas2r1** agonist. Epiquinidine activates ggTas2r1 at or beyond 10 μM.



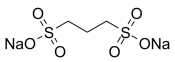
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Eprodisate disodium

(NC-503)

Cat. No.: HY-B1141

Eprodisate disodium (NC-503) is the orally available disodium salt form of Eprodisate, a negatively charged sulfonated inhibitor of fibrillogenesis, that can be used in the treatment of amyloid A (AA) amyloidosis.

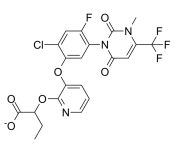


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Epyrifenacil

Cat. No.: HY-139838

Epyrifenacil is a newly developed herbicide.

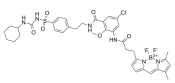


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ER-Tracker Green

Cat. No.: HY-D1297

ER-Tracker Green is a fluorescent dye that specific for endoplasmic reticulum.



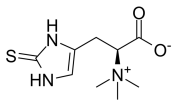
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ergothioneine

(L-(+)-Ergothioneine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1914

Ergothioneine, an imadazole-2-thione derivative of histidine betaine, is synthesized by certain bacteria and fungi. Ergothioneine is generally considered an antioxidant.

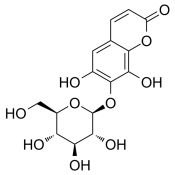


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Erioside

Cat. No.: HY-N8322

Erioside is found in Lasiosiphon eriocephalus.

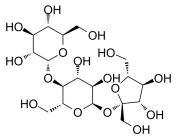


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erlose

Cat. No.: HY-139338

Erlose, a trisaccharide consisting of sucrose in soybean aphid honeydew, is utilized as a substitute sweetener preventing dental caries caused by oral flora, mainly Streptococcus mutans. Erlose may be used as a reference compound in HPLC assays that analyze the sugars of foods.

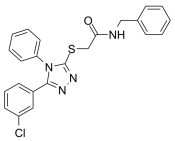


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eroonazole

Cat. No.: HY-139704

Eroonazole is a new small molecule disrupter of endoplasmic reticulum structure.

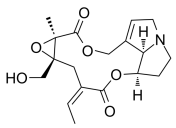


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erucifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N9509

Erucifoline is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid that can be found in the aerial parts of Senecio aquaticus.



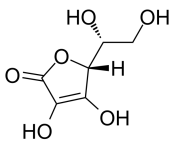
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erythorbic acid

(D-Isoascorbic acid; D-Araboascorbic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N7079

Erythorbic acid (D-Isoascorbic acid), produced from sugars derived from different sources, such as beets, sugar cane, and corn, is a food additive used predominantly in meats, poultry, and soft drinks.

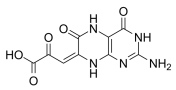


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Erythropterin

Cat. No.: HY-125829

Erythropterin is a Pterin derivative that belongs in a group of heterocyclic compounds that are frequently found in biological systems.



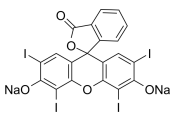
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erythrosine B

(Erythrosin extra bluish)

Cat. No.: HY-D0259

Erythrosine B is an artificial dye widely used in the food and textile industries. Erythrosine B is also a novel photosensitizer which has been used to develop animal models.

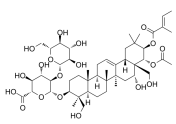


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Escin Ie

Cat. No.: HY-N7706

Escin Ie is a derivative of Aescine in Aesculi Semen extract.

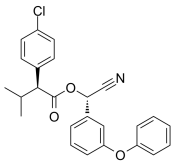


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Esfenvalerate

Cat. No.: HY-129257

Esfenvalerate is one of the four isomers of the pyrethroid insecticide fenvalerate.



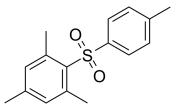
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

ESI-05

(NSC 116966)

Cat. No.: HY-117656

ESI-05 (NSC 116966) is a specific antagonist of **EPAC2** (exchange protein directly activated by cAMP 2), with an IC_{50} of 0.4 μM. ESI-05 (NSC 116966) inhibits cAMP-mediated activation of EPAC2 as well as EAPC2 mediated Rap1 activation.



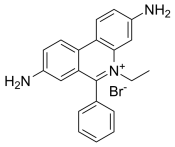
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ethidium bromide

(EtBr; Homidium bromide)

Cat. No.: HY-D0021

Ethidium bromide is an intercalating agent commonly used as a fluorescent tag (nucleic acid stain) in molecular biology laboratories for techniques such as agarose gel electrophoresis.

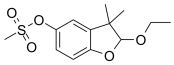


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Ethofumesate

Cat. No.: HY-136369

Ethofumesate, a chiral herbicide, acts by inhibiting mitosis and reducing photosynthesis and plant respiration.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil (PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil; Macrogolglycerol hydroxystearate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-126403

Ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil (PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil) is a combination of synthetic polyethylene glycol (PEG) with natural castor oil. Ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil can be used to emulsify and solubilize oil-in-water (o/w) emulsions.

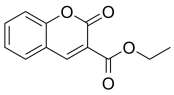
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl 3-coumarincarboxylate

(Ethyl 2-oxo-2H-chromene-3-carboxylate)

Cat. No.: HY-W014081

Ethyl 3-coumarincarboxylate is a coumarin derivative. Ethyl 3-coumarincarboxylate can be used as a pseudo-template to give a molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) that has a fairly specific recognition capability for aflatoxins.

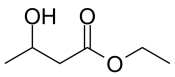


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethyl 3-hydroxybutyrate

Cat. No.: HY-W012701

Ethyl 3-hydroxybutyrate is a fragrance found in wine and Tribolium castaneum.



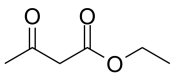
Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl acetoacetate

(Ethyl acetylacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1093

Ethyl acetoacetate (Ethyl acetylacetate) is an ester widely used as an intermediate in the synthesis of many varieties of compounds. Ethyl acetoacetate is an inhibitor of bacterial biofilm.

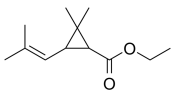


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl chrysanthemate

Cat. No.: HY-N7100

Ethyl chrysanthemate is an allelochemical compound used as an attractant.

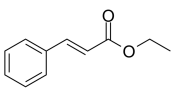


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl cinnamate

Cat. No.: HY-Y0121

Ethyl cinnamate is a fragrance ingredient used in many fragrance compounds. Ethyl cinnamate is a food flavor and additive for cosmetic products. Ethyl cinnamate is also an excellent clearing reagent for mammalian tissues.



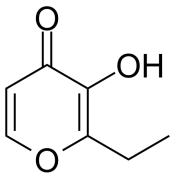
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethyl maltol

(2-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-4H-pyran-4-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W010320

Ethyl maltol (2-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-4H-pyran-4-one), an odor-active (OA) compound, is an important food additive and the main component of a type of incense added to food.



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethyl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-N7103

Ethyl Oleate is a fatty acid ester formed by the condensation of oleic acid and ethanol. Ethyl oleate is the liquid lipid component in nanostructured lipid carriers (NLCs). NLC is a promising vehicle for oral trans-Ferulic acid (TFA) administration.

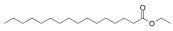
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Ethyl palmitate

(Ethyl hexadecanoate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2086

Ethyl palmitate, a fatty acid ethyl ester (FAEE), shows a marked preference for the synthesis of ethyl palmitate and ethyl oleate over other FAEEs in human subjects after ethanol consumption. Ethyl palmitate is used as a hair- and skin-conditioning agent.

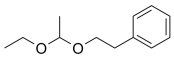


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl phenethyl acetal

Cat. No.: HY-N1975

Ethyl phenethyl acetal is isolated from green nasturtium.

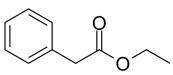


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethyl phenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W015371

Ethyl phenylacetate is a natural flavouring ingredien, and its sensory threshold is near 73 μg/L. Ethyl phenylacetate is a "greener" solvent with low toxicity. Ethyl phenylacetate is a non-mutagenic and is a Kosher food additive.

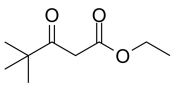


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Ethyl pivaloylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W076971

Ethyl pivaloylacetate is a β-ketoester. Ethyl pivaloylacetate can be uesd as the substrate to evaluate the activity and stereoselectivity of the ketoreductase tool-box.



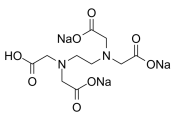
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt

(EDTA trisodium salt; Trisodium EDTA)

Cat. No.: HY-B1009

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt (EDTA trisodium salt) is used to bind metal ions in the practice of chelation therapy, for treating mercury and lead poisoning, used in a similar manner to remove excess iron from the body, for treating the complication of repeated...



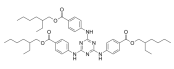
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ethylhexyl triazone

(Octyl triazone)

Cat. No.: HY-109655

Ethylhexyl triazone is an approved ultraviolet-B (UV-B) chemical filter for commercial sunscreens.



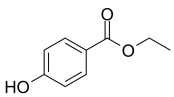
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Ethylparaben

(Ethyl parahydroxybenzoate; Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0934

Ethylparaben is the ethyl ester of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, used as an antifungal preservative. and food additive.

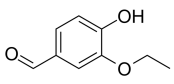


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethylvanillin

Cat. No.: HY-B0940

Ethylvanillin is a flavorant, about three times as potent as vanillin and is used in the production of chocolate.

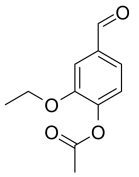


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ethylvanillin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-107820

Ethyl vanillin acetate is acectate form of ethyl vanillin. Ethyl vanillin acetate is a flavorant used in chocolate or candy.



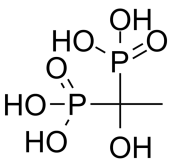
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Etidronic acid

(Etidronate; HEDPA; HEDP)

Cat. No.: HY-B0302

Etidronic acid (Etidronate) is a bisphosphonate used in detergents, water treatment, cosmetics and pharmaceutical treatment.

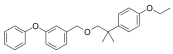


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Etofenprox

Cat. No.: HY-B0816

Etofenprox is a non-ester pyrethroid insecticide. Etofenprox induces toxicity in the housefly M. domestica (LD_{50} = 23 ng/fly). Formulations containing Etofenprox have been used in the control of agricultural pests.



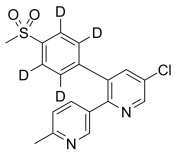
Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etoricoxib-d4

(MK-0663-d4; L-791456-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-15321S

Etoricoxib D4 (MK-0663 D4) is a deuterium labeled Etoricoxib. Etoricoxib is a non steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, acting as a selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1.1 μM and 116 μM for COX-2 and COX-1 in human whole blood.



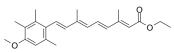
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Etretinate

(Ro 10-9359)

Cat. No.: HY-B0797

Etretinate(Ro 10-9359) is a second-generation retinoid that has the potential for severe psoriasis treatment.



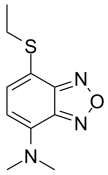
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EtS-DMAB

(HClO-green)

Cat. No.: HY-D1265

EtS-DMAB (HClO-green) is a fluorescent probe, which can selectively detect hypochlorous acid (HOCl) (λex=440 nm, λem=610 nm). EtS-DMAB is applied to image exogenous and endogenous HOCl in live cells.



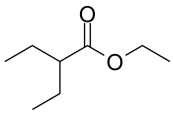
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Etzadroxil

(Ethyl 2-Ethylbutyrate)

Cat. No.: HY-W127442

Etzadroxil (Ethyl 2-Ethylbutyrate) is a volatile ester compound. Sulopenem Etzadroxil is an orally available ester prodrug form of Sulopenem, an antibiotic with broad-spectrum activities against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

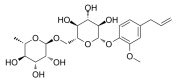


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Eugenol rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3880

Eugenol rutinoside is found in dendropanax dentiger.

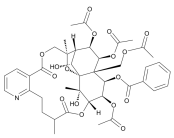


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euojaponine D

Cat. No.: HY-N3507

Euojaponine D is a sesquiterpene alkaloids from Euonymus japonica (Celastraceae). Celastraceae has potent insecticidal activity.



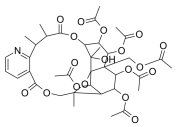
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euonymine

(Euonymin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2288

Euonymine (Euonymin) is a sesquiterpene pyridine alkaloid isolated from the leaves of Maytenus chiapensis.

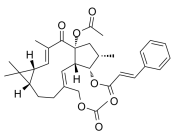


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbia factor L7a

Cat. No.: HY-N8121

Euphorbia factor L7a, as a natural product, is a diterpenoid from the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris.

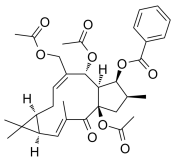


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbia factor L7b

Cat. No.: HY-N8118

Euphorbia factor L7b is an isolathyrolditerpene compound.

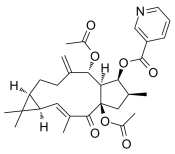


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Euphorbia factor L8

Cat. No.: HY-N8119

Euphorbia factor L(8) is a diterpenoid from the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris.



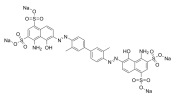
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Evans Blue

(Direct Blue 53; C.I. 23860)

Cat. No.: HY-B1102

Evans Blue is a potent inhibitor of L-glutamate uptake via the membrane bound excitatory amino acid transporter (EAAT). Able to antagonize AMPA and kainate receptor mediated currents (IC50 values are 220 and 150 nM, respectively).



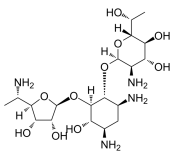
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Exaluren

(ELX-02; NB-124)

Cat. No.: HY-114231

Exaluren (ELX-02) is an synthetic eukaryotic ribosome-selective glycoside that induces read through of nonsense mutations, resulting in normally localized full-length functional proteins. Exaluren is used for the research of cystic fibrosis caused by nonsense mutations.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Exendin derivative 1

Cat. No.: HY-P1157

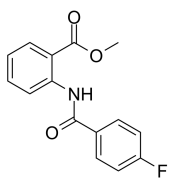
Exendin derivative 1 is a 39 amino acid peptide.

Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Exo1

Cat. No.: HY-112670

Exo1 is a chemical inhibitor of the **exocytic pathway**.



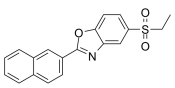
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ezutromid

(SMT C1100; BMN 195; VOX-C1100)

Cat. No.: HY-17614

Ezutromid (SMT C1100) is a first-in-class, orally active benzoxazole **utrophin** modulator with an EC_{50} of 0.91 μM. Ezutromid can be used for the research Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).



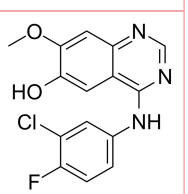
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FAAH-IN-2

(O-Desmorpholinopropyl Gefitinib)

Cat. No.: HY-79511

FAAH-IN-2 (O-Desmorpholinopropyl Gefitinib) is a potent FAAH(fatty acid amide hydrolase) inhibitor extracted from Patent WO/2008/100977A2.



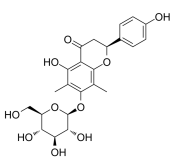
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Farrerol 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Farrerol 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N3893

Farrerol 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Farrerol 7-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid compound isolated from the leaves of Rhododendron dauricum L.



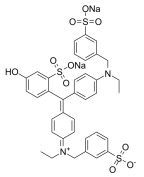
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Fast Green FCF

(FD&C Green No. 3; Food green 3; C.I. 42053)

Cat. No.: HY-D0914

Fast Green FCF is a sea green triarylmethane food dye. Fast Green FCF is used as a quantitative stain for histones at alkaline pH after acid extraction of DNA. It is also used as a protein stain in electrophoresis. Its absorption maximum is at 625 nm.

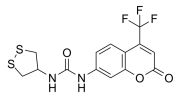


Purity: 96.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Fast-TRFS

Cat. No.: HY-D1252

Fast-TRFS is a selective and superfast fluorogenic probe of **thioredoxin reductase (TrxR)**. Fast-TRFS can be used for imaging TrxR activity in live cells.

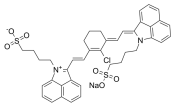


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FD-1080

Cat. No.: HY-133852

FD-1080 is a fluorophore with both excitation and emission in the NIR-II region (Ex=1064 nm, Em=1080 nm). FD-1080 can be used for in vivo imaging.

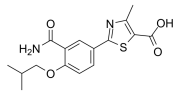


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat amide impurity

Cat. No.: HY-131273

Febuxostat amide impurity is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

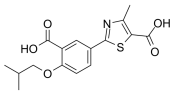


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat dicarboxylic acid impurity

Cat. No.: HY-131272

Febuxostat dicarboxylic acid impurity is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

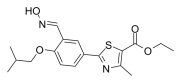


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat impurity 6

Cat. No.: HY-131271

Febuxostat impurity 6 is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

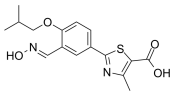


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat impurity 7

Cat. No.: HY-131269

Febuxostat impurity 7 is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

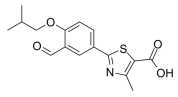


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat impurity 8

Cat. No.: HY-131270

Febuxostat impurity 8 is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

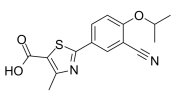


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat isopropyl isomer

Cat. No.: HY-131253

Febuxostat isopropyl isomer is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

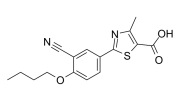


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat n-butyl isomer

Cat. No.: HY-131266

Febuxostat n-butyl isomer is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

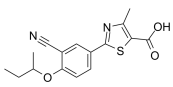


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Febuxostat sec-butoxy acid

Cat. No.: HY-131267

Febuxostat sec-butoxy acid is an impurity of Febuxostat. Febuxostat is selective xanthine oxidase inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.



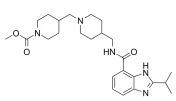
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Felcisetrag

(TD-8954)

Cat. No.: HY-102057

Felcisetrag (TD-8954) is an orally active, potent and selective **5-HT$_4$** receptor agonist with gastrointestinal prokinetic properties. Felcisetrag has high affinity (**pK_i** =9.4) for **human 5-HT$_{4(c)}$** receptors.



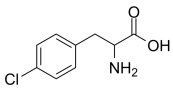
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fenclonine

(4-Chloro-DL-phenylalanine; PCPA; CP-10188)

Cat. No.: HY-B1368

Fenclonine is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of **tryptophan (Trp) hydroxylase**, the rate-limiting enzyme in serotonin biosynthesis.

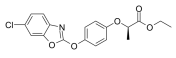


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl

Cat. No.: HY-B2013

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl is a post-emergent phenoxy herbicide of the aryloxyphenoxy propionate group.



Purity: 97.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Fertirelin

Cat. No.: HY-P0053

Fertirelin is a GnRH and LH-RH analogue; it also becomes the treatment choice for reversing cow follicular cysts.

{Glp}-HWSYGLRP

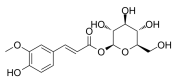
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ferulic acid acyl-β-D-glucoside

(Ferulic acid glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7715

Ferulic acid acyl-β-D-glucoside is a metabolite of Ferulic Acid (HY-N0060). Ferulic acid is a novel fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.78 and 12.5 μM for FGFR1 and FGFR2, respectively.

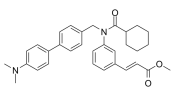


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Fexaramine

Cat. No.: HY-10912

Fexaramine is a potent and selective **FXR** agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 25 nM. Fexaramine has no activity against hRXRα, hPPARαγδ, mPXR, hPXR, hLXRα, hTRβ, hRARβ, mCAR, mERRγ, and hVDR receptors.

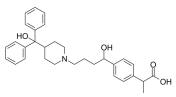


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fexofenadine Impurity F

Cat. No.: HY-131274

Fexofenadine Impurity F is the impurity of Fexofenadine. Fexofenadine, a **H1R** antagonist, is an anti-allergic agent used in seasonal allergic rhinitis and chronic idiopathic urticarial.



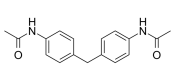
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

FH1

(NSC 12407; BRD-K4477)

Cat. No.: HY-12346

FH1 (NSC 12407) enhances hepatocyte functions, and promotes the differentiation of induced pluripotent stem (iPS)-derived hepatocytes toward a phenotype more mature and the maturation of well-differentiated cultures of hepatocyte-like cells (iHeps).

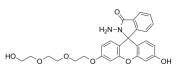


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FHZ

Cat. No.: HY-U00440

FHZ is a fluorescent probe.

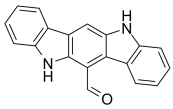


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FICZ

(6-Formylindolo[3,2-b]carbazole) Cat. No.: HY-12451

FICZ is a potent **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist with a K_d of 70 pM.



Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Filipin complex

Cat. No.: HY-N6716

Filipin, produced as a mixture of related compounds known as the filipin complex (filipins I-IV) in nature, is a 28-membered ring pentaene macrolide antifungal antibiotic produced by S. filipinensis, S. avermitilis and S. miharaensis.

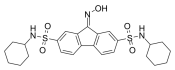
Filipin complex

Purity: 97.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FIN56

Cat. No.: HY-103087

FIN56 is a specific inducer of **ferroptosis**. FIN56 induces ferroptosis by inducing degradation of GPX4. FIN56 also binds to and activates squalene synthase.

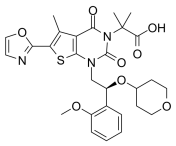


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Firsocostat (S enantiomer) (ND-630 (S enantiomer); GS-0976 (S enantiomer); NDI-010976 (S enantiomer))

Cat. No.: HY-16901A

Firsocostat S enantiomer (ND-630 S enantiomer) is the less active S enantiomer of Firsocostat. Firsocostat is an acetyl-CoA carboxylase (**ACC**) inhibitor.

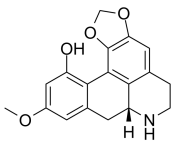


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Fissistigine A

Cat. No.: HY-N9379

Fissistigine A is an alkaloid separated of the basic fractions from Formosan Fissistigma glaucescens, F. oldhamii and Goniothalamus amuyon.

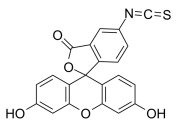


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FITC

(Fluorescein 5-isothiocyanate) Cat. No.: HY-66019

FITC (Fluorescein 5-isothiocyanate) is a fluorescence probe for the labeling of amines. FITC is a pH- and Cu^{2+}-sensitive fluorescence dye.



Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

FITC-Dextran (MW 10000)

Cat. No.: HY-128868

FITC-Dextran (MW 10000) is a marker consisting of coupling fluorescein-isothiocyanate to dextran (10 kDa).

FITC-Dextran (MW 10000)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FITC-Dextran (MW 4000)

Cat. No.: HY-128868A

FITC-Dextran (MW 4000) is a marker consisting of coupling fluorescein-isothiocyanate to dextran (4 kDa).

FITC-Dextran (MW 4000)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fitusiran

(ALN-AT3SC; SAR439774) Cat. No.: HY-132587

Fitusiran (ALN-AT3SC), an small interfering RNA, specifically targets **antithrombin (AT) messenger RNA** to lower production of AT in the liver. Fitusiran increases thrombin generation and has the potential for the research of the hemophilia.

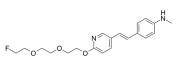
Fitusiran

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flobetapir

(AV-45) Cat. No.: HY-129650

Flobetapir (AV-45) may be a well-tolerated imaging agent. Flobetapir synthesizes Florbetapir (18F) that is a PET scanning radiopharmaceutical compound containing the radionuclide fluorine-18.

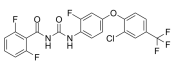


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Flufenoxuron

Cat. No.: HY-B2009

Flufenoxuron is a chitin synthesis inhibitor that is used as a benzoylurea insecticide. Flufenoxuron decreases chitin synthesis, molting, and egg hatching, preventing development in insects.

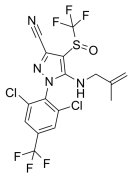


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Flufiprole

Cat. No.: HY-116702

Flufiprole is a nonsystemic phenylpyrazole insecticide targeting the **GABA receptor** used in the rice field. Flufiprole is excellent in controlling a wide range of pests.



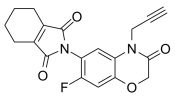
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flumioxazin

(Sumisoya; V-53482)

Cat. No.: HY-114507

Flumioxazin (Sumisoya) is an herbicide for use in soybean and peanut. Flumioxazin inhibits the enzyme **protoporphyrinogen oxidase**.



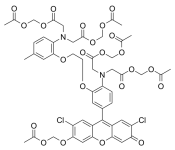
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fluo-3AM

(Fluo-3-pentaacetoxymethyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-D0716

Fluo-3AM(Fluo-3-pentaacetoxymethyl ester) is a calcium indicator that exhibit an increase in fluorescence upon binding Ca2+; used to image the spatial dynamics of Ca2+ signaling, in flow cytometry experiments involving photoactivation of caged chelators, second messengers,...

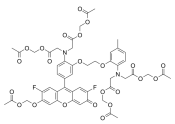


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Fluo-4 AM

Cat. No.: HY-101896

Fluo-4 AM is a cell-permeable Ca^{2+} indicator.

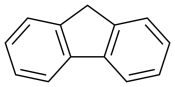


Purity: 95.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Fluorene

Cat. No.: HY-W026772

Fluorene, a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (**PAH**), is a precursor to other fluorene compounds. Fluorene and its derivative can be used as a precursor to fluorene-based dyes.

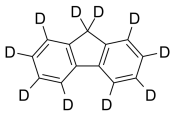


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Fluorene-d10

Cat. No.: HY-W026772S

Fluorene-d10 is the deuterium labeled Fluorene. Fluorene, a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (**PAH**), is a precursor to other fluorene compounds. Fluorene and its derivative can be used as a precursor to fluorene-based dyes.



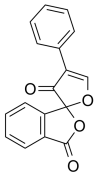
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fluorescamine

(Ro 20-7234)

Cat. No.: HY-D0715

Fluorescamine(Ro 20-7234) is a spiro compound that is not fluorescent itself, but reacts with primary amines to form highly fluorescent products. It hence has been used as a reagent for the detection of amines and peptides.



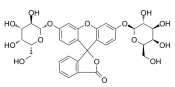
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fluorescein di(β-D-galactopyranoside)

(FDG)

Cat. No.: HY-101895

Fluorescein di(β-D-galactopyranoside) is a fluorogenic substrate for β-galactosidase (λ_{ex}=485 nm, λ_{em}=535 nm).



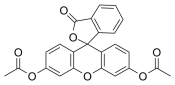
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fluorescein Diacetate

(3,6-Diacetoxyfluoran; Di-O-acetylfluorescein)

Cat. No.: HY-D0719

Fluorescein diacetate is a cell permeable esterase-substrate. Fluorescein diacetate can be used as a fluorogenic substrate for hGSTP1-1.

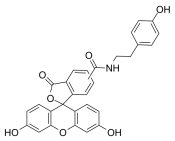


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Fluorescein tyramide

Cat. No.: HY-131008

Fluorescein tyramide is a green **fluorescent** reagent (λ_{abs}: 494 nm; λ_{em}: 517 nm). Fluorescein tyramide is widely used for tyramide signal amplification (TSA) with a low-abundance in IHC, ICC, in situ hybridization (FISH) and flow cytometry (FCM) applications.



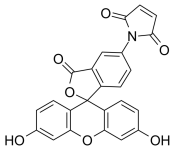
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Fluorescein-5-maleimide

(N-(5-Fluoresceinyl)maleimide)

Cat. No.: HY-D0098

Fluorescein-5-maleimide is a fluorescent thiol-reactive dye used to conjugate fluorescein to proteins (excitation: 494 nm, emission: 519 nm).

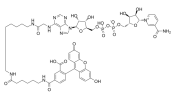


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Fluorescein-NAD+

Cat. No.: HY-131009

Fluorescein-NAD+ is an alternative to radiolabeled NAD and a **substrate for ADP-ribosylation**. Fluorescein-NAD+ can be used in PARP assays by fluorescence microscopy. Extinction Coefficient: 262 nm.

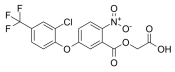


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 81 μg

Fluoroglycofen

Cat. No.: HY-136377

Fluoroglycofen is a herbicide used in vineyards to eradicate weeds.



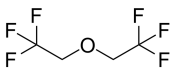
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluorothyl

(Bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) ether; Flurothyl)

Cat. No.: HY-B1112

Fluorothyl (Flurothyl) is a inhaling volatile liquid.



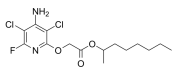
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Fluroxypyr-meptyl

(Fluroxypyr-1-methylheptyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-136371

Fluroxypyr-meptyl (Fluroxypyr-1-methylheptyl ester), a synthetical phytohormone, is used as herbicide agent.

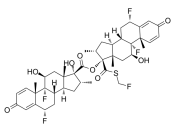


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Fluticasone dimer impurity

Cat. No.: HY-141410

Fluticasone dimer impurity is a dimeric impurity of Fluticasone Propionate. Fluticasone propionate is a corticosteroid with comparatively high receptor affinity and topical activity.

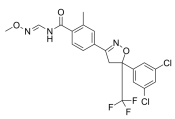


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluxametamide

Cat. No.: HY-108690

Fluxametamide is an insecticide with wide spectrum, acts as an antagonist of **GABA- and glutamate-gated chloride channels**, with IC_{50} of 1.95 nM and 225 nM for M. domestica GABACls and GluCls.

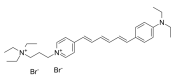


Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FM4-64

Cat. No.: HY-103466

FM4-64, a membrane-selective red fluorescent dye, belongs to the FM family of styrylpyridinium dyes. FM4-64 is widely used to study endocytosis and exocytosis, vesicle trafficking and organelle organization in living animal.

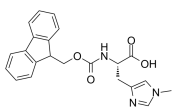


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-1-methyl-L-histidine

Cat. No.: HY-W048682

Fmoc-1-methyl-L-histidine is a Fmoc protected amino acid and can be used as an **intermediate** for peptide synthesis.

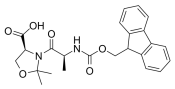


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Fmoc-Ala-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2386

Fmoc-Ala-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

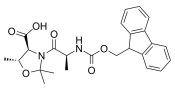


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Ala-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2392

Fmoc-Ala-Thr(psi(Me,Me))-OH is an Fmoc protected alanine derivative and can be used for peptide synthesis.



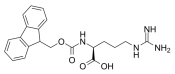
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Arg-OH

(Fmoc-L-Arginine)

Cat. No.: HY-W013750

Fmoc-Arg-OH (Fmoc-L-Arginine), an Fmoc modified Arginine, is a used in peptide synthesis.

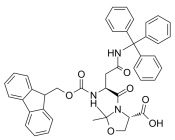


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fmoc-Asn(Trt)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2401

Fmoc-Asn(Trt)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

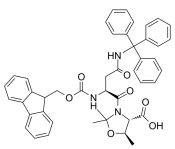


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Asn(Trt)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2397

Fmoc-Asn(Trt)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

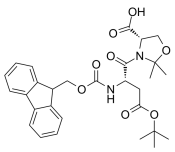


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Asp(OtBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2403

Fmoc-Asp(OtBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

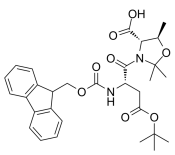


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Asp(OtBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2404

Fmoc-Asp(OtBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

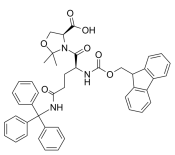


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Gln(Trt)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2391

Fmoc-Gln(Trt)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

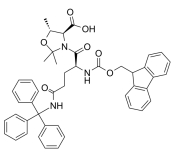


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Gln(Trt)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2411

Fmoc-Gln(Trt)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

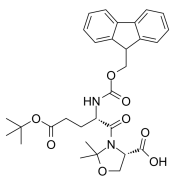


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Glu(OtBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2384

Fmoc-Glu(OtBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

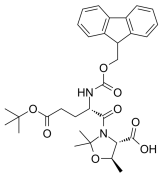


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Glu(OtBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2399

Fmoc-Glu(OtBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

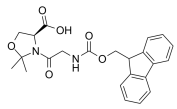


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Gly-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2405

Fmoc-Gly-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

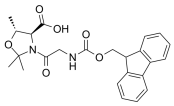


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Fmoc-Gly-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2402

Fmoc-Gly-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

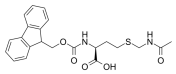


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Fmoc-HoCys(ACM)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-134517

Fmoc-HoCys(ACM)-OH, a homolog of cysteine, is synthesized from L-methionine. Fmoc-HoCys(ACM)-OH also can be used for the synthesis of solid phase peptide.

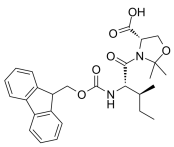


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Ile-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2410

Fmoc-Ile-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

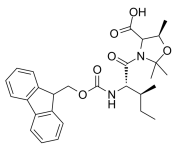


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Fmoc-Ile-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2396

Fmoc-Ile-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

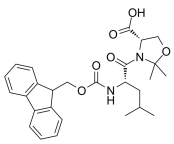


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Leu-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2390

Fmoc-Leu-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

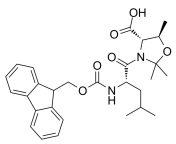


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Leu-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2400

Fmoc-Leu-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

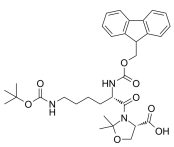


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2389

Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

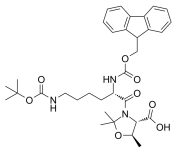


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2388

Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

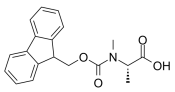


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-N-Me-Ala-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008235

Fmoc-N-Me-Ala-OH, an N-Fmoc-N-methyl amino acid, is available for the peptide-coupling reaction.

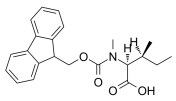


Purity: 97.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fmoc-N-Me-Ile-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008555

Fmoc-N-Me-Ile-OH is a used in peptide synthesis.

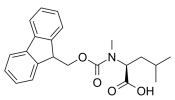


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fmoc-N-Me-Leu-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W008558

Fmoc-N-Me-Leu-OH, an N-Fmoc-N-methyl amino acid, is available for the peptide-coupling reaction.

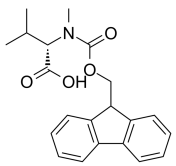


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fmoc-N-Me-Val-OH

Cat. No.: HY-I1112

Fmoc-N-Me-Val-OH is a modified peptide.

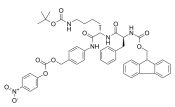


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fmoc-Phe-Lys(Boc)-PAB-PNP

Cat. No.: HY-114430

Fmoc-Phe-Lys(Boc)-PAB-PNP is a cleavable **ADC** linker used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).

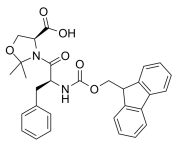


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Fmoc-Phe-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2398

Fmoc-Phe-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

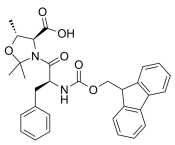


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Fmoc-Phe-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2409

Fmoc-Phe-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

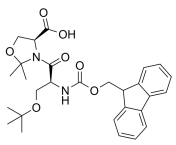


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Ser(tBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2407

Fmoc-Ser(tBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

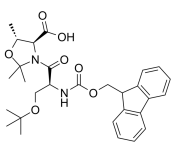


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Ser(tBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2394

Fmoc-Ser(tBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

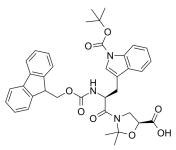


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Trp(Boc)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2412

Fmoc-Trp(Boc)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

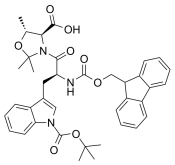


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Trp(Boc)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2408

Fmoc-Trp(Boc)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

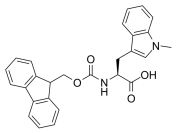


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Trp(Me)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-W048688

Fmoc-Trp(Me)-OH is synthesized by N-(9-Fluorenylmethoxycarbonyloxy)succinimide (Fmoc-ONSu) and 1-Methyl-Ltrypthophan and can be used for protein or peptide synthesis.

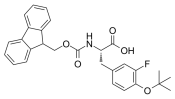


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Fmoc-Tyr(3-F,tBu)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-132988

Fmoc-Tyr(3-F,tBu)-OH is a cyclic peptide compound with high membrane permeability and can specifically binds to a target molecule (extracted from patent WO2018225864A1).

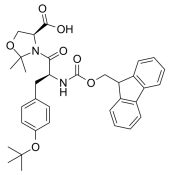


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Tyr(tBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2387

Fmoc-Tyr(tBu)-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

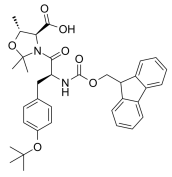


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Tyr(tBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2395

Fmoc-Tyr(tBu)-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

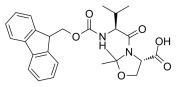


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Val-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2385

Fmoc-Val-Ser(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

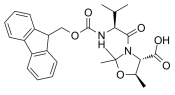


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fmoc-Val-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2393

Fmoc-Val-Thr(psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH is a dipeptide.

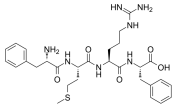


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FMRF

Cat. No.: HY-P0293

FMRF is a peptide consisting of 4 amino acid residues.



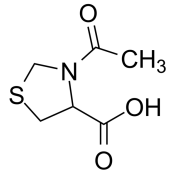
Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Folcisteine

(3-Acetylthiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-112107

Folcisteine is a plant growth regulator.

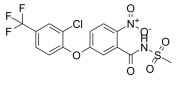


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Fomesafen

Cat. No.: HY-B2010

Fomesafen is a type of efficient and selective **protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase (PPO)** inhibitor. Fomesafen is a herbicide and has the advantages of low toxicity and high selectivity.



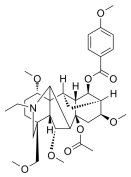
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Foresaconitine

(Vilmorrianine C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0851

Foresaconitine(Vilmorrianine C) is a norditerpenoid alkaloid isolated from the processed tubers of Aconitum carmichaeli.



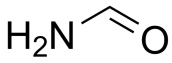
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Formamide

(Methanamide; Formimidic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0842

Formamide is an amide derived from formic acid and has been used as solvent for many ionic compounds.

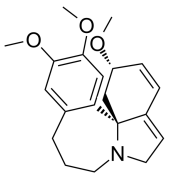


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 g

Fortuneine

Cat. No.: HY-N3904

Fortuneine is a homoerythrina alkaloid from Cephalotaxus fortunei.

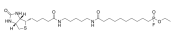


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FP-Biotin

Cat. No.: HY-136924

FP-biotin is a potent organophosphorus toxicant, well-suited for searching for new biomarkers of organophosphorus toxicants exposure. FP-Biotin quantifies FAAH, ABHD6, and MAG-lipase activity.

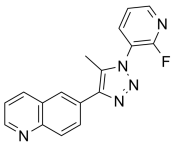


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FPTQ

Cat. No.: HY-100382

FPTQ is potent **mGluR$_1$** antagonist with **IC$_{50}$** values of 6 nM and 1.4 nM for human and mouse mGluR1 respectively. FPTQ has anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effects in vitro and in vivo.</br>.

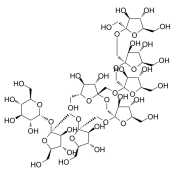


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP8/GF7

Cat. No.: HY-N6836

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP8/GF7 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=8). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 7 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

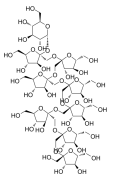


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP9/GF8

Cat. No.: HY-N6835

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP9/GF8 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=9). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 8 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

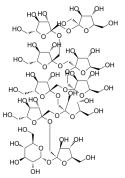


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP10/GF9

Cat. No.: HY-N6834

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP10/GF9 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=10). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 9 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

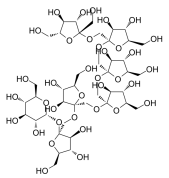


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP7/GF6

Cat. No.: HY-N6837

Fructo-oligosaccharide DP7/GF6 belongs to fructooligosaccharides (FOS) with degree of polymerization (DP=7). Fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS) are composed of 6 fructose units linked by (21)-β-glycosidic bonds and having a single D-glucosyl unit at the non-reducing end.

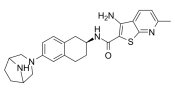


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FT206

Cat. No.: HY-138698

FT206 is an inhibitor of **carboxamides as ubiquitin-specific protrase** extracted from patent WO 2020033707 A1, example 11-1.

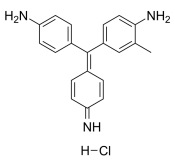


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fuchsine base monohydrochloride (Magenta base monohydrochloride; Basic Fuchsin monohydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-B1539A

Fuchsine base (monohydrochloride) is a magenta dye, which is certified for use for acid-fast staining with carbol-fuchsin.

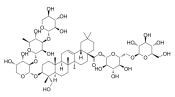


Purity: 96.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Fulvotomentoside A (Decaisoside E)

Cat. No.: HY-N9319

Fulvotomentoside A (Decaisoside E) is a triterpenoid saponin compound isolated from the flowers of Lonicera fulvotomentosa Hsu et S.C. Cheng.

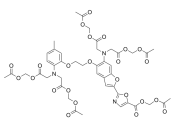


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fura-2 AM (Fura-2 Acetoxymethyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-101897

Fura-2 AM is a high affinity, intracellular, UV light-excitable and ratiometric fluorescent Ca^{2+} indicator.

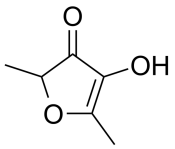


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Furaneol

Cat. No.: HY-N7093

Furaneol is mainly isolated from American grape (Vitis labrusca) and its hybrid grape. Furaneol is an important aroma compound in fruits and contribute to the strawberry-like note in some wines.

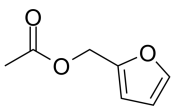


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Furfuryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W010321

Furfuryl acetate can be used in the synthesis of 5-acetoxymethyl-2-vinylfuran and 5-hydroxymethyl-2-vinylfuran.

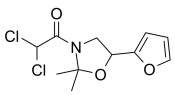


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furilazole (MON 13900)

Cat. No.: HY-17534

Furilazole(MON-13900) is a pesticide agent.

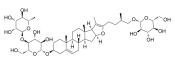


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furostan, β-D-glucopyranoside deriv

Cat. No.: HY-N9408

Furostan, β-D-glucopyranoside deriv (compound 2) is a oligofurostanoside that can be found in Asparagus cochinchinensis.

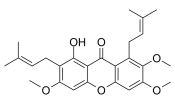


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fuscaxanthone C

Cat. No.: HY-N6247

Fuscaxanthone C is an xanthone isolated from the stem bark of Garcinia fusca.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

G12 (Ras 5-17)

Cat. No.: HY-P2360

G12 (Ras 5-17) is a wild-type Ras peptide consisted of amino acids 5-17 (KLVVVGAGGVGKS). G12 can be used as a control of mutant Ras peptides studies (such V12).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

G12 TFA (Ras 5-17 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P2360A

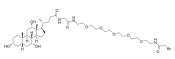
G12 (Ras 5-17) TFA is a wild-type Ras peptide consisted of amino acids 5-17 (KLVVVGAGGVGKS). G12 TFA can be used as a control of mutant Ras peptides studies (such V12).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GA-PEG5-bromide

Cat. No.: HY-D1289

GA-PEG5-bromide is a probe used for molecular labeling.

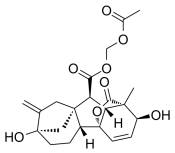


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GA3-AM

Cat. No.: HY-126558

GA3-AM is a cell permeable analog of the plant hormone gibberellic acid that acts as a chemical dimerizer or chemical inducer of dimerization.



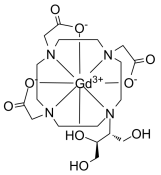
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gadobutrol

(ZK 135079)

Cat. No.: HY-16217

Gadobutrol (Gd-DO3A-butrol; ZK 135079) is a nonionic, paramagnetic contrast agent developed for tissue contrast enhancement in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

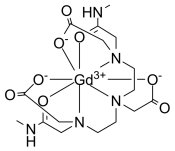


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Gadodiamide

Cat. No.: HY-B0787

Gadodiamide(Omniscan) is a gadolinium-based MRI contrast agent, used in MR imaging procedures to assist in the visualization of blood vessels.

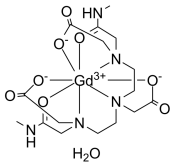


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Gadodiamide hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0266

Gadodiamide hydrate is a gadolinium-based contrast agent used in MR imaging procedures to assist in the visualization of blood vessels. Target: Others Gadodiamide hydrate is a gadolinium-based contrast agent used in MR imaging procedures to assist in the visualization of blood vessels.



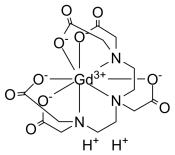
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gadopentetic acid

(Gd-DTPA; gadolinium complex)

Cat. No.: HY-107353

Gadopentetic acid (Gd-DTPA) is an paramagnetic contrast agent commonly implemented by a bolus intravenous injection (i.v.) in Dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI (DCE-MRI) studies.



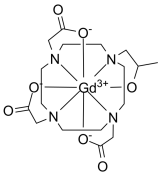
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gadoteridol

(SQ-32692; Gd-HP-DO3A)

Cat. No.: HY-B0933

Gadoteridol is a gadolinium-based MRI contrast agent, used in the imaging of the central nervous system.



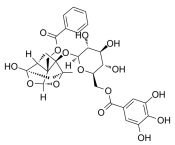
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Galloylpaeoniflorin

(6'-O-Galloyl paeoniflorin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5048

Galloylpaeoniflorin is a **NF-κB** inhibitor. And Galloylpaeoniflorin is a inhibitor of DNA cleavage.

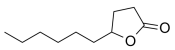


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gamma-decalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N7105

Gamma-decalactone, γ-decalactone is used as an essential food additive with a ruity peach flavor. Ricinoleic acid (12-hydroxy-octadec-9-enoic acid) is used as the substrate in most production processes of γ-decalactone.

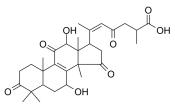


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderenic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N6867

Ganoderenic acid E is a lanostane-type triterpene.

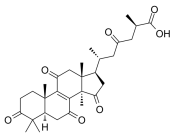


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N1512

Ganoderic acid E is a triterpenoid found in Ganoderma lucidum.

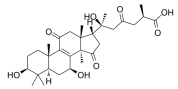


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid I

Cat. No.: HY-N2999

Ganoderic acid I is a triterpenoid found in ganoderma lucidum.

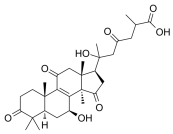


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid N

Cat. No.: HY-123100

Ganoderic acid N is a natural terpenoid isolated from the Fungus Ganoderma lucidum.

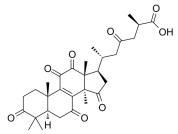


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ganosporeric acid A

Cat. No.: HY-125361

Ganosporeric acid A, a natural product, is isolated from the ether-soluble fraction of the spores of Ganoderma lucidum (Curt.: Fr.) P. Karst. Ganosporeric acid A can be used for the research of liver injury.

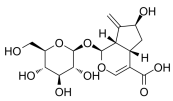


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Gardoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8046

Gardoside is an iridoid glycoside that can be found in the roots of L. alba.



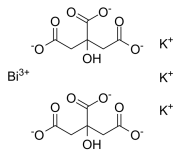
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gastrodenol

(Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; Bismuth subcitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0796

Gastrodenol(Bismuth tripotassium dicitrate; De-Noltab)is a mineral that is used in treating ulcers and upset stomach.

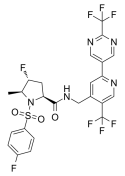


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

GDC-0334

Cat. No.: HY-115877

GDC-0334 is a **TRPA1** antagonist useful in treatment TRPA1-mediated diseases, such as pain or asthma.

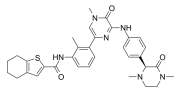


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GDC-0834 S-enantiomer

Cat. No.: HY-15427B

GDC-0834 (S-enantiomer) is the S-enantiomer of GDC-0834. GDC-0834 is a potent and selective BTK inhibitor.

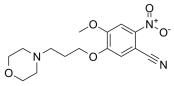


Purity: 95.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gefitinib impurity 1

Cat. No.: HY-131257

Gefitinib impurity 1 is the impurity of Gefitinib. Gefitinib (ZD1839) is a potent, selective and orally active **EGFR tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM.

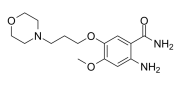


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gefitinib impurity 2

Cat. No.: HY-100663

Gefitinib impurity 2 is the impurity of Gefitinib. Gefitinib (ZD1839; HY-50895) is a potent, selective and orally active **EGFR tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM.

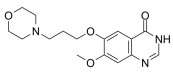


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gefitinib impurity 5

Cat. No.: HY-133779

Gefitinib impurity 5 is the impurity of Gefitinib. Gefitinib (ZD1839) is a potent, selective and orally active **EGFR tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 33 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gel filtration medium G-100

Cat. No.: HY-141522

Gel filtration medium G-100 is a gel filtration medium that can be used for protein purification.

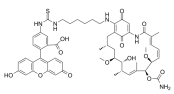
Gel filtration medium G-100

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Geldanamycin-FITC

Cat. No.: HY-133705

Geldanamycin-FITC, a Geldanamycin fluorescent probe, can be used in a fluorescence polarization assay for HSP90 inhibitors. Geldanamycin-FITC also can be used for detection of cell surface HSP90.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Gelucire 44/14

Cat. No.: HY-Y1892

Gelucire 44/14 is a potential and safe absorption enhancer for improving the absorption of poorly absorbable drugs including insulin and calcitonin by pulmonary delivery.

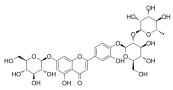
Gelucire 44/14

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mL

Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-4'-O-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside]

Cat. No.: HY-N5129

Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside-4'-O-[α-L-rhamno pyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside] is an isoflavone triglycoside that could be isolated from Sophora japonica.

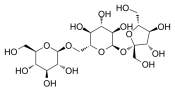


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gentianose

Cat. No.: HY-N8305

Gentianose is a predominant carbohydrate reserve found in the storage roots of perennial Gentiana lutea.

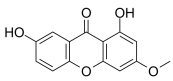


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gentisin

Cat. No.: HY-N4279

Gentisin is a natural compound isolated from Gentianae radix (Gentianaceae) with mutagenic activities.



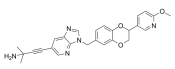
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GENZ-882706(Raceme)

(GENZ-882706 racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-101526R

GENZ-882706(Raceme) is the racemate of GENZ-882706.



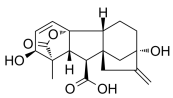
Purity: 98.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gibberellic acid

(Gibberellin A3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1964

Gibberellic Acid is named after a fungus Gibberella fujikuroi . Gibberellic Acid regulates processes of plant development and growth, including seed development and germination, stem and root growth, cell division, and flowering time.

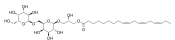


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gingerglycolipid A

Cat. No.: HY-N8145

Gingerglycolipid A is a monoacyldigalactosyl glycerol.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginnol

Cat. No.: HY-N7200

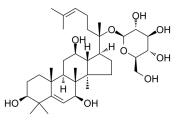
Ginnol is a natural product found in Lonicera macranthoides.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rh7

Cat. No.: HY-N4262

Ginsenoside Rh7 is a minor saponin isolated from the leaves of Panax ginseng.

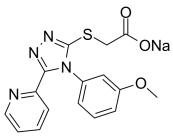


Purity: 96.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GJ103 sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-101203A

GJ103 sodium salt is an active analog of the read-through compound GJ072.

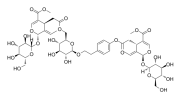


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GL3

Cat. No.: HY-N6873

GL3, the major component of O. fragrans seeds, is a derivative based on both phenylethanoid and methyloleoside.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GLGPNPCRKKCYKRDFLGR

Cat. No.: HY-P1662

GLGPNPCRKKCYKRDFLGR is a synthetic peptide.

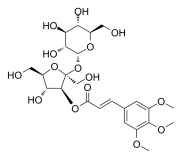
GLGPNPCRKKCYKRDFLGR

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glomeratose A

Cat. No.: HY-N2498

Glomeratose A is a **lactate dehydrogenase** inhibitor, isolated from Polygala tenuifolia.

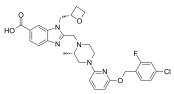


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

GLP-1 receptor agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-112679

GLP-1 receptor agonist 2 is a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor **(GLP-1R)** agonist.



Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLP-2(rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P1142

GLP-2(rat) is an intestinal growth factor. GLP-2(rat) stimulates cell proliferation and inhibits apoptosis. GLP-2(rat) enhances mucosal mass and function in residual small intestine after massive small bowel resection (MSBR).

HADGSFSDEMNTILDNLATRDFINWLIQTKITD

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLP-2(rat) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1142A

GLP-2(rat) TFA is an intestinal growth factor. GLP-2(rat) TFA stimulates cell proliferation and inhibits apoptosis. GLP-2(rat) TFA enhances mucosal mass and function in residual small intestine after massive small bowel resection (MSBR).

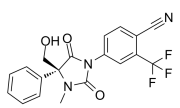
HADGSFSDEMNTILDNLATRDFINWLIQTKITD (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLPG0492

Cat. No.: HY-18102

GLPG0492 is a non-steroidal selective **androgen receptor** modulator (potency 12 nM). GLPG0492 has the potential for the research of musculo-skeletal diseases such as sarcopenia and cachexia.



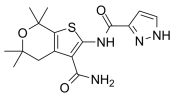
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLPG1837

(ABBV-974)

Cat. No.: HY-111099

GLPG1837 is a potent and reversible **CFTR** potentiator, with EC_{50}s of 3 nM and 339 nM for F508del and G551D CFTR, respectively.

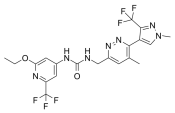


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GLPG2938

Cat. No.: HY-139310

GLPG2938 is a potent and selective **S1P2** antagonist. GLPG2938 can be used for the research of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.



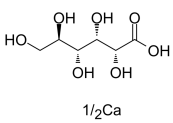
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gluconate Calcium

(Calcium D-gluconate; Gluconic acid hemicalcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1092

Gluconate Calcium (Calcium D-gluconate) is a mineral supplement, manufactured by the neutralization of gluconic acid with lime or calcium carbonate.

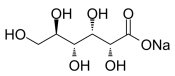


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gluconate sodium (D-Gluconic acid sodium salt; Sodium D-gluconate; D-Gluconate sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B1092A

Gluconate sodium (D-Gluconic acid sodium salt) is a corrosion and scale inhibitor of ordinary steel in simulated cooling water.

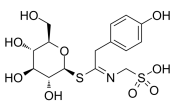


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glucosinalbate

Cat. No.: HY-N7257

Glucosinalbate is a natural product that can be isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana.

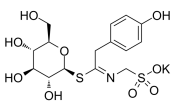


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glucosinalbate potassium

Cat. No.: HY-N7257A

Glucosinalbate potassium is a natural product that can be isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana.



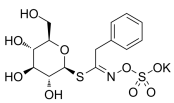
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Glucotropaeolin potassium

(Benzylglucosinolate potassium)

Cat. No.: HY-N4321

Glucotropaeolin potassium (Benzylglucosinolate potassium) , a glucosinolate contained in cruciferous vegetables, causes a moderate decrease in spontaneous DNA damage in animals.

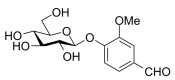


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Glucovanillin

Cat. No.: HY-N6667

Glucovanillin extracted from green pods and simultaneously transformed to vanillin by a combination of enzyme activities involving cell wall degradation and glucovanillin hydrolysis.

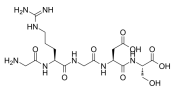


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser

Cat. No.: HY-P0295

Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser is a pentapeptide that forms the cell-binding domain of a glycoprotein, osteopontin. Gly-Arg-Gly-Asp-Ser binds to integrin receptors αvβ3 and αvβ5 with estimated IC_{50} of 5 and 6.5 μM.

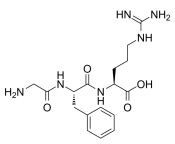


Purity: 95.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Gly-Phe-Arg

Cat. No.: HY-P0296

Gly-Phe-Arg is a superpotent synthetic tripeptide mimics of the mud-crab pumping pheromone.

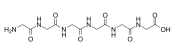


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gly6
(Hexaglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-P0148

Gly6 (Hexaglycine) is a linear glycine oligopeptide with six glycines.

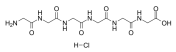


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gly6 hydrochloride
(Hexaglycine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-P0148A

Gly6 hydrochloride (Hexaglycine hydrochloride) is a linear glycine oligopeptide with six glycines.

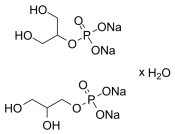


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycerophosphoric acid disodium salt hydrate (α and β mixture)

Cat. No.: HY-126304A

Glycerophosphoric acid (disodium salt hydrate) (α and β mixture) is a complex contains α and β Glycerophosphoric acid isomers.

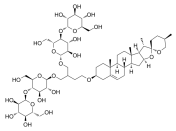


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Glyco-diosgenin

Cat. No.: HY-137179

Glyco-diosgenin is a synthetic surfactant and detergent for extracting proteins from membranes for structure and function studies, and single-particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryoEM) studies of membrane proteins.

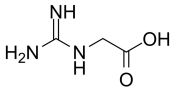


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glycocyamine
(Guanidinoacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W021448

Glycocyamine (Guanidinoacetic acid), a precursor of creatine, is a replacement of dietary arginine and could support overall energy homeostasis of the bird.

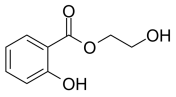


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Glycol salicylate

Cat. No.: HY-B2208

Glycol salicylate is a derivative of salicylic acid and can be used to improve the aesthetic appearance of the skin, extracted from patent US 20150148320 A1.

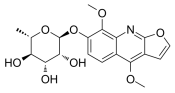


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glycoperine

Cat. No.: HY-N7478

Glycoperine is a alkaloid from haplophyllum perforatum.

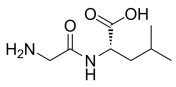


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Glycyl-L-leucine

Cat. No.: HY-W016077

Glycyl-l-leucine is a dipeptide that can be a common substrate for glycyl-leucine dipeptidase.

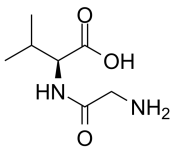


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Glycyl-L-valine

Cat. No.: HY-W016785

Glycyl-L-valine is a dipeptide that contains glycine and valine.

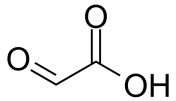


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glyoxalic acid
(NSC 27785; Formylformic acid; Oxalaldehydic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-79494

Glyoxalic acid (NSC 27785) is an organic compound that is both an aldehyde and a carboxylic acid.

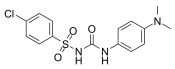


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Glyparamide

Cat. No.: HY-15383

Glyparamide is a chlorophenyl-containing sulfonylurea with hypoglycemic activity; Glyparamide rarely causes hepatic injury.

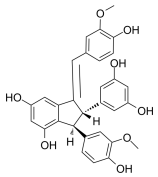


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gnetulin

Cat. No.: HY-N7524

Gnetulin is isolated from the lianas of Gnetum cleistostachyum C. Y. Cheng.

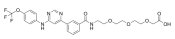


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GNF-2-PEG-acid

Cat. No.: HY-135634

GNF-2-PEG-acid, an analogue of GNF-2, is usually used as a labeled chemical or fluorescent probe.

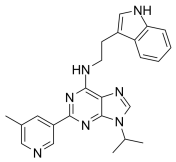


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GNF351

Cat. No.: HY-102023

GNF351 is a full **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR)** antagonist. GNF351 competes with a photoaffinity AHR ligand for binding to the AHR with an IC_{50} of 62 nM. GNF351 is minimal toxicity in mouse or human keratinocytes.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Golodirsen

(SRP-4053)

Cat. No.: HY-132611

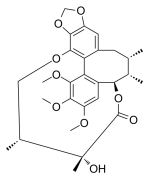
Golodirsen (SRP-4053) is a phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer (PMO) that specifically targets **exon 53 of dystrophin pre-mRNA**. Golodirsen can be used for the research of Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin E

Cat. No.: HY-N7310

Gomisin E, a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan isolated from the fruits of Schizandra chinensis, inhibits **NFAT** transcription with an IC_{50} of 4.73 μM.

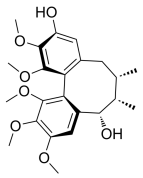


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Gomisin S

Cat. No.: HY-N8158

Gomisin S is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan.

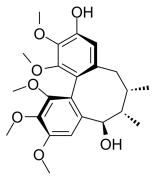


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gomisin U

Cat. No.: HY-N8159

Gomisin U is a lignan compound.



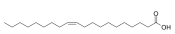
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gondoic acid

(cis-11-Eicosenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W013242

Gondoic acid (cis-11-Eicosenoic acid), a monounsaturated long-chain fatty acid, is contained in a variety of plant oils and nuts.

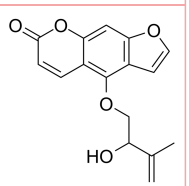


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Gosferol

Cat. No.: HY-N9523

Gosferol is a furocoumarin from the roots of Prangos ferulacea.

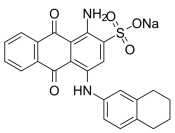


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GoSlo-SR-5-69

Cat. No.: HY-131012

GoSlo-SR-5-69 is a potent activator of large conductance **Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ (BK)** channels, with an **EC_{50}** of 251 nM.



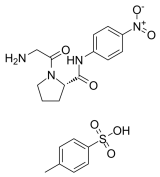
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPDA

(GPN; Glycylproline p-nitroanilide tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-16710

GPDA(Glycylproline p-nitroanilide tosylate) is the substarate of X-Prolyl dipeptidyl-aminopeptidase in the enzyme assay.

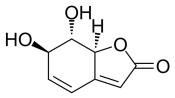


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Griffonilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0386

Griffonilide is a butenolide, isolated from the roots of Semiaquilegia adoxoides, and often occurs alongside lithospermoside.



Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

GRK2i

Cat. No.: HY-P1396

GRK2i is a **Gβγ**-inhibitory peptide that selectively prevents Gβγ-mediated signaling. GRK2i corresponds to the Gβγ-binding domain of GRK2 (G-protein-coupled receptor kinase 2).

WKKELRDAYREAQQLVQRVPKMKNKPRS

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GroES mobile loop

Cat. No.: HY-P1598

GroES mobile loop is a highly flexible region of free GroES, which binds to GroEL through the residues at the tip of the loop.

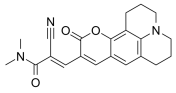
ETKSAGGIVLTGS

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

GSHtracer

Cat. No.: HY-131013

GSHtracer is a ratiometric probe for measuring of GSH levels. GSHtracer exhibits Ex/Em from 520/580 nm to 430/510 nm (upon GSH binding) .

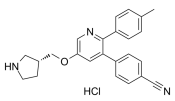


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

GSK 690 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-117226A

GSK 690 (Hydrochloride) is a reversible inhibitor of lysine specific demethylase 1 **(LSD1)**, with a **K_d** value of 9 nM and a biochemical **IC_{50}** of 37 nM.

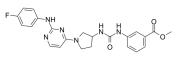


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1379725A

Cat. No.: HY-112398

GSK1379725A is a selective **BPTF** ligand with a K_d of 2.8 uM, showing no binding activity for Brd4.

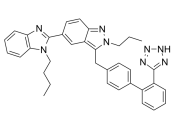


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GSK1820795A

Cat. No.: HY-111616

GSK1820795A, as a telmisartan analog, is a selective **hGPR132a** antagonist. GSK1820795A blocks activation of yeast cells expressing **hGPR132a** by N-acylamides.

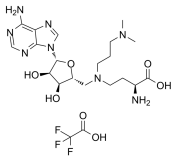


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK2807 Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-104009A

GSK2807 Trifluoroacetate is a potent, selective and SAM-competitive inhibitor of **SMYD3**, with a **K_i** of 14 nM and an **IC_{50}** of 130 nM.

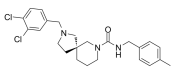


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2850163 (S enantiomer)

Cat. No.: HY-U00459A

GSK2850163 S enantiomer is the inactive enantiomer of GSK2850163. GSK2850163 is an inositol-requiring enzyme-1 alpha (IRE1a) inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK3 Substrate, α, β subunit

Cat. No.: HY-P2558

GSK3 Substrate, α, β subunit is peptide substrate for glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK-3) and can be used to measure GSK-3 activity.

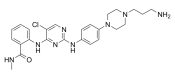
RAAVPPSPSLSRHSSPHQSEDEEE

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK3182571

Cat. No.: HY-12400

GSK3182571 is a non-specific kinase inhibitor.

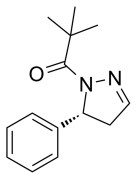


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK962

Cat. No.: HY-103028

GSK962 is an inactive enantiomer of GSK963 and can be used to confirm on-target effects.

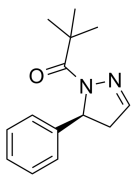


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

GSK963

Cat. No.: HY-103028A

GSK963 is a chiral, highly potent and selective inhibitor of **RIP1 kinase**, with an IC_{50} of 29 nM. GSK963 is a selective and potent inhibitor of necroptosis in murine and human cells in vitro.

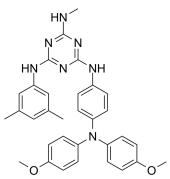


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

gTPA2-OMe

Cat. No.: HY-139886

gTPA2-OMe is a potential hole transport layer candidate for perovskite solar cells (PSCs).

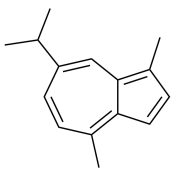


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guaiazulene

Cat. No.: HY-N6951

Guaiazulene is present in several essential oils of medicinal and aromatic plants, with antioxidant activity. Guaiazulene has in vitro cytotoxic activity against neuron and N2a neuroblastom (N2a-NB) cells.



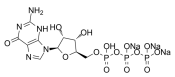
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt

(5'-GTP trisodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-12695

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt (5'-GTP trisodium salt) is an activator of the signal transducing **G proteins** which are involved in various cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation, and activation of several intracellular kinase cascades.



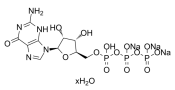
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate trisodium salt hydrate

(5'-GTP trisodium salt hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12695B

5'-GTP trisodium salt hydrate 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.



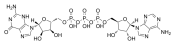
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate-5'-adenosine

(GpppA)

Cat. No.: HY-139101

Guanosine 5'-triphosphate-5'-adenosine, the 5′ cap analog, is a fluorescent substrate analog.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gum arabic

(Arabic gum)

Cat. No.: HY-N6664

Gum Arabic (Arabic gum) is a branched-chain, complex polysaccharide derive from A. Senegal. Gum Arabic is an anti-oxidant, and can protect against experimental hepatic-, renal- and cardiac toxicities. Gum Arabic also can be used in immunohistochemistry.

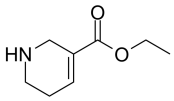
Gum arabic

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guvacine ethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N9407

Guvacine ethyl ester (3.1b) is an alkaloid that can be found in betel nut. Guvacine ethyl ester can be used in the synthesis of GABA uptake inhibitor.

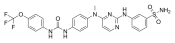


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GW806742X

Cat. No.: HY-112292

GW806742X, an ATP mimetic and a potent **MLKL (Mixed Lineage Kinase Domain-Like protein)** inhibitor, binds the MLKL pseudokinase domain with a K_d of 9.3 μM. GW806742X has activity against **VEGFR2** (IC_{50}=2 nM). GW806742X retards MLKL membrane translocation and inhibits necroptosis.

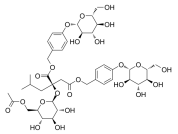


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gymnoside III

Cat. No.: HY-N7673

Gymnoside III is a glucosyloxybenzyl 2-isobutylmalate isolated from the tubers of Gymnadenia conopsea.

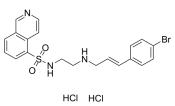


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

H-89 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15979A

H-89 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of protein kinase A (**PKA**) with an IC_{50} of 48 nM and has weak inhibition on PKG, PKC, Casein Kinase.

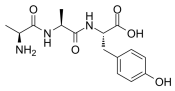


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H-Ala-Ala-Tyr-OH

Cat. No.: HY-129028

H-Ala-Ala-Tyr-OH can be synthesized mutant peptides.

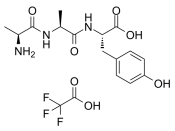


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Ala-Ala-Tyr-OH TFA

Cat. No.: HY-129028A

H-Ala-Ala-Tyr-OH TFA can be synthesized mutant peptides.

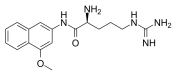


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Arg-4MβNA

Cat. No.: HY-112688

H-Arg-4MβNA is a substrate for cathepsin H, used for the detection of enzyme activity in gel electrophoresis.

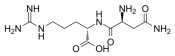


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

H-Asn-Arg-OH

Cat. No.: HY-131092

H-Asn-Arg-OH is used for the solid-phase peptide synthesis.



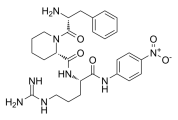
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA

(S-2238)

Cat. No.: HY-123275

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA (S-2238), a chromogenic substrate, is patterned after the N-terminal portion of the A alpha chain of fibrinogen, which is the natural substrate of thrombin.

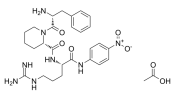


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA acetate

(S-2238 acetate) Cat. No.: HY-123275B

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA (S-2238) acetate, a chromogenic substrate, is patterned after the N-terminal portion of the A alpha chain of fibrinogen, which is the natural substrate of thrombin.

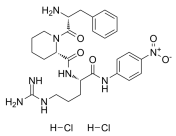


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA dihydrochloride

(S-2238 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-123275C

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA (S-2238) dihydrochloride, a chromogenic substrate, is patterned after the N-terminal portion of the A alpha chain of fibrinogen, which is the natural substrate of thrombin.

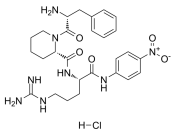


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA hydrochloride

(S-2238 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-123275A

H-D-Phe-Pip-Arg-pNA (S-2238) hydrochloride, a chromogenic substrate, is patterned after the N-terminal portion of the A alpha chain of fibrinogen, which is the natural substrate of thrombin.

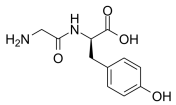


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

H-Gly-D-Tyr-OH

Cat. No.: HY-131094

H-Gly-D-Tyr-OH is used for the the solid-phase peptide synthesis.

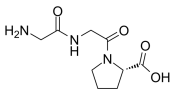


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H-Gly-Gly-Pro-OH

(Glycyl-glycyl-L-proline) Cat. No.: HY-111922

H-Gly-Gly-Pro-OH is a peptide with 3 amino acid.

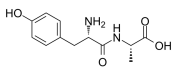


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

H-Tyr-Ala-OH

(Tyrosylalanine) Cat. No.: HY-W009486

H-Tyr-Ala-OH (Tyrosylalanine) is a L-tyrosine- and L-alanine-containing dipeptide.

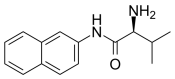


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

H-Val-βNA

(L-Valine β-naphthylamide) Cat. No.: HY-136614

H-Val-βNA (L-Valine β-naphthylamide) can be used as an aminopeptidase and a Valine arylamidase substrate.

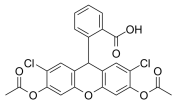


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H2DCFDA

(DCFH-DA; 2',7'-Dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate) Cat. No.: HY-D0940

H2DCFDA (DCFH-DA) is a cell-permeable probe used to detect intracellular **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** (Ex/Em=488/525 nm).



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

H3K4(Me) (1-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P2255

H3K4(Me) (1-20), a histone peptide. H3K4me is an intricately regulated posttranslational modification, which is broadly associated with enhancers and promoters of actively transcribed genomic loci.

ART-{Lys(Me)}-QTARKSTGGKAPRKQL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H3K4(Me2) (1-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P2256

H3K4(Me2) (1-20) is a histone peptide. H3K4me2 regulates the recovery of protein biosynthesis and homeostasis following DNA damage.

ART-{Lys(Me2)}-QTARKSTGGKAPRKQL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

H3K4(Me3) (1-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P2257

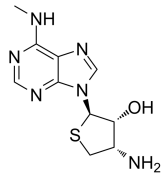
H3K4(Me3) (1-20) is a histone peptide. Trimethylation of histone H3 on lysine 4 (H3K4 me3) is found in active euchromatin but not in silent heterochromatin.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hA3AR agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-139694

hA3AR agonist 1 is a potent **human A_3 adenosine receptor** (hA_3AR) agonist with a K_i value of 2.40 nM.



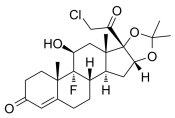
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Halcinonide

(SQ-18566)

Cat. No.: HY-B0877

Halcinonide (SQ-18566) is a high potency corticosteroid used topically in the treatment of certain skin conditions.



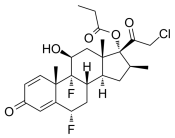
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Halobetasol (propionate)

(BMY-30056; CGP-14458; Ulobetasol propionate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0878

Halobetasol propionate is a synthetic corticosteroid for topical dermatological use; exhibits anti-inflammatory, antipruritic, and vasoconstrictive properties.



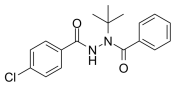
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Halofenozide

(RH-0345)

Cat. No.: HY-113890

Halofenozide (RH-0345) is an **ecdysteroid** agonist. RH-0345 belongs to a new group of insect growth regulators (IGRs) with a benzoylhydrazine structure that mimic the action of the natural insect molting hormone 20-hydroxyecdysone.

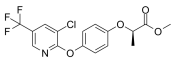


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Haloxyfop-P-methyl

Cat. No.: HY-136374

Haloxyfop-P-methyl is an aryloxyphenoxypropionate **herbicide**. Haloxyfop-P-methyl can be absorbed by roots or foliage and hampers lipogenesis and increases oxidative stress in target plants.

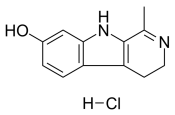


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Harmalol hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2625A

Harmalol hydrochloride, a beta carboline alkaloid, presents in several medicinal plants such as Peganum harmala.

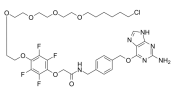


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

HaXS8

Cat. No.: HY-131015

HaXS8 is a dimerizer that can promote a covalent and irreversible intracellular dimerization of HaloTag and SNAP-tagged proteins of interest. HaXS8 does not interfere with PI3K/mTOR signaling.

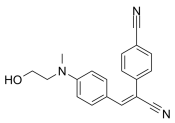


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HBC

Cat. No.: HY-D1373

HBC is a green fluorescent protein (GFP) fluorophore-like synthetic dye, with a structurally rigid electron acceptor and a strong electron donor. HBC is used to detect RNA localization.

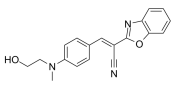


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

HBC525

Cat. No.: HY-133522

HBC525 is a HBC-like fluorophore and a fluorogenic RNA aptamer (K_d=3.8 nM). HBC525 can be directly used as fusion tags for the imaging and tracking of cellular RNAs of interest.

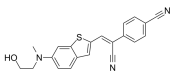


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HBC599

Cat. No.: HY-133521

HBC599 is a HBC analog. HBC is nonfluorescent in solution, but emits strong fluorescence upon forming tight complex with Pepper RNA aptamer. HBC-Pepper complex can be used to visualize RNA dynamics in live cells.

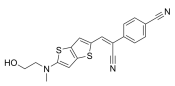


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HBC620

Cat. No.: HY-133520

HBC620 is a HBC analog. HBC is nonfluorescent in solution, but emits strong fluorescence upon forming tight complex with Pepper RNA aptamer. HBC-Pepper complex can be used to visualize RNA dynamics in live cells.

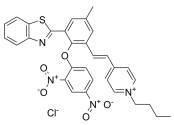


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HBTP-H2S chloride

Cat. No.: HY-D1400

HBTP-H2S (chloride) is a NIR fluorescent probe for in situ bioimaging of endogenous H2S in rice roots under Al^{3+} and flooding stresses.



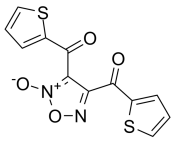
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HC-056456

(3,4-Bis(2-thienoyl)-1,2,5-oxadiazole-N-oxide)

Cat. No.: HY-112729

HC-056456 is an effective but not perfectly-selective blocker of **CatSper** channels. The $[Na^+]_i$ rise is slowed by HC-056456 (IC_{50}~3 μM).

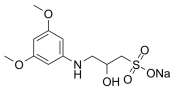


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HDAOS

Cat. No.: HY-15918

HDAOS is a novel Trinder's reagent, which is a highly water-soluble aniline derivative; are widely used in diagnostic tests and biochemical tests.

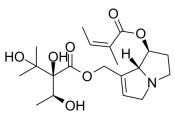


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Heliosupine

Cat. No.: HY-124140

Heliosupine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid. Heliosupine is an **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** 0.57 mM. Heliosupine exhibits deterrent effects against generalist herbivores.



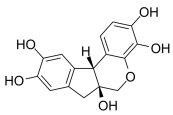
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hematoxylin

(Natural Black 1; Haematoxylin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0116

Hematoxylin (Natural Black 1), a naturally occurring flavonoid compound derived from the logwood tree, Haematoxylon campechianum. Hematoxylin is a nuclear stain in histology and is also a potent **Aβ42 fibrillogenesis** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.6 μM.

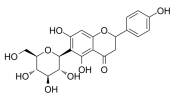


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Hemiphloin

Cat. No.: HY-N8202

Hemiphloin is a natural flavonoid.

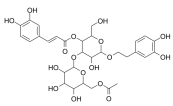


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hemiphroside B

Cat. No.: HY-N4056

Hemiphroside B is found in Lagotis integra.

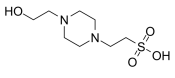


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HEPES

Cat. No.: HY-D0857

HEPES, a zwitterionic chemical buffering agent, is broadly applied in cell culture. HEPES is effective at pH 6.8 to 8.2. HEPES is a potent inducer of lysosome biogenesis.

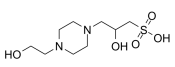


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

HEPPSO

Cat. No.: HY-D0874

HEPPSO is a zwitterionic buffer. The working pH range of HEPPSO buffer is 7.1-8.5. HEPPSO displays relatively high ability to bind copper(II), has a pK_a of 7.84 at 2.0 mM buffer concentration.



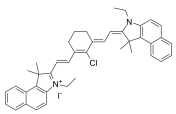
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Heptamethine cyanine dye-1

(ADS 815EI)

Cat. No.: HY-D0921

Heptamethine cyanine dye-1 is a near-infrared cyanine dye for fluorescence imaging in biological systems.

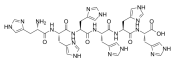


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hexa-His

Cat. No.: HY-P0294

Hexa-His is a peptide consisting of 6 His residues, used as a metal binding site for the recombinant protein.



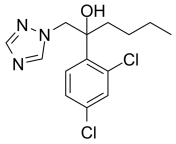
Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hexaconazole

((-)-Hexaconazol)

Cat. No.: HY-A0278

Hexaconazole is a systemic fungicide used for the control of many fungi particularly Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. In vitro: Among the enzymatic antioxidants, superoxide dismutase and peroxidase are significantly up-regulated by hexaconazole.

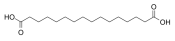


Purity: 97.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Hexadecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W018161

Hexadecanedioic acid is covalently linked to Sepharose 4B, shows better performance in terms of specificity than dye-based resins and could be used for depletion of SA from plasma samples.

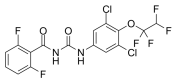


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Hexaflumuron

Cat. No.: HY-B1848

Hexazinone is a nonselective **herbicide** from the triazine family. Hexazinone binds to the D-1 quinone protein of the electron transport chain in photosystem II to inhibit the photosynthesis.



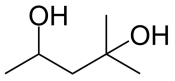
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hexylene glycol

(2-Methyl-2,4-pentanediol; MPD)

Cat. No.: HY-B0903

Hexylene glycol is a small molecular weight surfactant, widely used as an industrial coating solvent, does not cause adverse health or environmental effects.

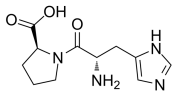


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

His-Pro

Cat. No.: HY-111659

His-Pro is a dipeptide consisting of histidyl and proline.

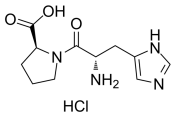


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

His-Pro hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111659A

His-Pro hydrochloride is a dipeptide consisting of histidyl and proline.

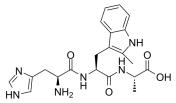


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

His-[D-2-ME-Trp]-Ala

Cat. No.: HY-P1460

His-[D-2-ME-Trp]-Ala is a fragment of the growth hormone hexarelin.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Histone H1-derived Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P2480

Histone H1-derived Peptide is a phosphopeptide and the peptide substrates containes a sequence in accordance with the optimal recognition motif for CDKs.

GGGPATPKKAKKL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histone H2A (1-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P2509

Histone H2A (1-20), a 35-residue a peptide of histone H2A, is a substrate for methyltransferase/demethylase enzymes.

SGRGKQGGKARAKAKTRSSR

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Histone H3 (1-21)

Cat. No.: HY-P2552

Histone H3 (1-21), derived from Histone H3 1-21 amino acids, is usually used as a substrate for methyltransferase (Histone 3 K4 and K9) and acetyltransferase (Histone 3 K9 and K14) assays.

ARTKQTARKSTGGKAPRKQLA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Histone H3 (1-25), amide

Cat. No.: HY-P2554

Histone H3 (1-25), amide is an N-terminal peptide fragment of histone H3. Histone H3 (1-25), amide can be used to identify the substrate for histone methyltransferases (HMTs).

ARTKQTARKSTGGKAPRKQLATKAA-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histone H3 (1-34)

Cat. No.: HY-P2258

Histone H3 (1-34) is a peptide derived from human histone isotype 3.1. Histones are the main protein components of eukaryotic chromatin.

ARTKQTARKSTGGKAPRKQLATKAARKSAPATGG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histone H3 (116-136), C116-136

Cat. No.: HY-P2553

Histone H3 (116-136), C116-136 is a peptide spaning the C-terminus of histone H3, amino acids 116 to 136.

KRVTIMPKDIQLARRIRGERA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histone H3 (21-44)

Cat. No.: HY-P2556

Histone H3 (21-44), derived from histone H3 21-44 amino acids, is usually used as a substrate (such as protein arginine methyltransferases) for methylation assays.

ATKAARKSAPATGGVKKPHRYRPG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histone H3 (23-34)

Cat. No.: HY-P2555

Histone H3 (23-34) is the histone H3 amino acid residues 23 to 34. Histone H3 (23-34) contains lysine residues at positions 23 and 27 that are subject to methylation and acetylation.

KAARKSAPATGG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Histone H3 (5-23)

Cat. No.: HY-P2557

Histone H3 (5-23), derived from histone H3 5-23 amino acids, can be used as a substrate for histone acetyltransferase (HAT) assays.

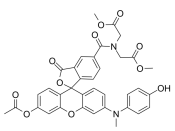
QTARKSTGGKAPRKQLASK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HKGreen-4I

Cat. No.: HY-D1148

HKGreen-4I is a diarylamine-based fluorogenic probe extracted from patent US9651528B2, compound 7. HKGreen-4I is used for detection of peroxynitrite ($ONOO^-$).

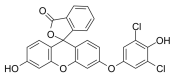


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKOCl-3

Cat. No.: HY-130025

HKOCl-3 is a highly sensitive and selective fluorescent probe for detecting **hypochlorous acid**. E_x: 490 nm; E_m 527 nm.



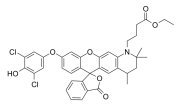
Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKOCl-4

(BXY2142)

Cat. No.: HY-130027

HKOCl-4 (BXY2142) is a rhodol-based **yellow fluorescent probe** for the detection of **hypochlorous acid** with excellent sensitivity and selectivity. HKOCl-4 has longer absorption wavelength and better pH stability compared with fluorescein-based probes.

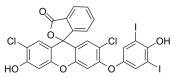


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

HKOH-1

Cat. No.: HY-D1151

HKOH-1 is a highly sensitive and selective fluorescent probe for detecting endogenous hydroxyl radicals.

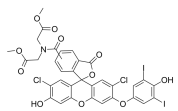


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKOH-1r

Cat. No.: HY-D1159

HKOH-1r is a highly sensitive and selective fluorescent probe which is used for detecting endogenous hydroxyl radicals in living cells.

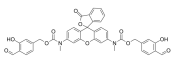


Purity: 97.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKPerox-1

Cat. No.: HY-130022

HKPerox-1 is a yellow-emitting fluorescent probe with excellent selectivity and sensitivity toward H_2O_2. HKPerox-1 can be used for molecular imaging of endogenous H_2O_2 in living cells.

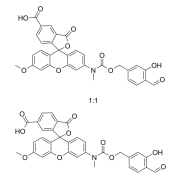


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKPerox-2

Cat. No.: HY-D1157

HKPerox-2 is an excellently selective and sensitive green fluorescent probe toward H_2O_2 over 30-fold other tested ROS/RNS in chemical and biological systems. HKPerox-2 is a O-methyl rhodol derivative and specifically recognize H_2O_2 based on a tandem payne/dakin reaction.

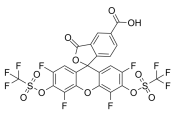


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKSOX-1

Cat. No.: HY-130015

HKSOX-1 is a fluorescent probe which is used for imaging and detection of endogenous superoxide in live cells and in vivo. HKSOX-1 exhibits excellent selectivity and sensitivity towards superoxide anion radical.

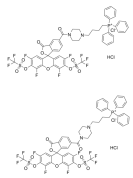


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKSOX-1m (5/6-mixture)

Cat. No.: HY-D1156

HKSOX-1m (5/6-mixture) is a $O_2^{\bullet-}$ fluorescent probe for mitochondria-targeting, exhibiting excellent selectivity and sensitivity toward $O_2^{\bullet-}$ over a broad range of pH, strong oxidants, and abundant reductants found in cells.
.

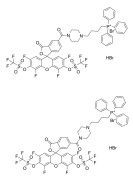


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKSOX-1m (5/6-mixture) (hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-D1156A

HKSOX-1m (5/6-mixture) hydrobromide is a $O_2^{\bullet-}$ fluorescent probe for mitochondria-targeting, exhibiting excellent selectivity and sensitivity toward $O_2^{\bullet-}$ over a broad range of pH, strong oxidants, and abundant reductants found in cells.
.

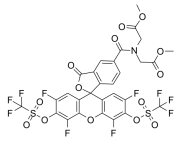


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

HKSOX-1r

Cat. No.: HY-130017

HKSOX-1r is a fluorescent probe which is used for imaging and detection of endogenous superoxide in live cells and in vivo. HKSOX-1r exhibits excellent selectivity and sensitivity towards superoxide anion radical.

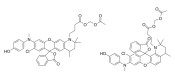


Purity: 95.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HKYellow-AM (6/12-mixture)

Cat. No.: HY-130013

HKYellow-AM (6/12-mixture) is a fluorogenic probe extracted from patent EP2809666B1, compound 14, which can be used for sensitive and specific detection of peroxynitrite.



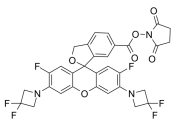
Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

HM Janelia Fluor® 526, SE

(HM-JF526 NHS)

Cat. No.: HY-138660

HM Janelia Fluor® 526, SE (HM-JF526 NHS) is a derivative of hydroxymethyl JF526 (HM-JF526).



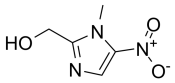
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HMMNI

(Hydroxy Dimetridazole)

Cat. No.: HY-W008216

HMMNI (Hydroxy dimetridazole) is a hydroxy metabolite of Dimetridazole. Dimetridazole is a nitroimidazole class drug that combats protozoan infections.

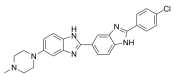


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

HOE 32020

Cat. No.: HY-15629

HOE 32020 is a Hoechst stain, which is a blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. IC50 Value: These Bis-benzimides were originally developed by Hoechst AG, which numbered all their compounds so that the dye Hoechst 33342 is the 33342nd compound made by the company.

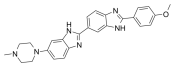


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HOE 32021

Cat. No.: HY-15562

Hoechst stains are part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. HOE 32021 is a cell dye for DNA.

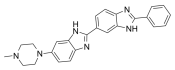


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HOE 33187

Cat. No.: HY-15563

Hoechst stains are part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. HOE 33187 is a cell dye for DNA.



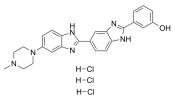
Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HOE-S 785026 trihydrochloride

(meta-Hoechst trihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15561B

HOE-S 785026 trihydrochloride is a blue fluorescent dyes, which can be used as a cell dye for DNA.

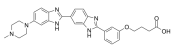


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 33258 analog

Cat. No.: HY-15623

Hoechst 33258 analog are part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. IC50 Value: Target: These Bis-benzimides were originally developed by Hoechst AG, which numbered all their compounds so that the dye Hoechst 33342 is the 33342nd compound made by the company.

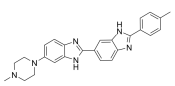


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 33258 analog 3

Cat. No.: HY-15625

Hoechst 33258 analog 3 are part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. IC50 Value: Target: These Bis-benzimides were originally developed by Hoechst AG, which numbered all their compounds so that the dye Hoechst 33342 is the 33342nd compound made by the company.

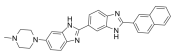


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 33258 analog 5

Cat. No.: HY-15628

Hoechst 33258 analog 5 is a analog of Hoechst stains, which are part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA.

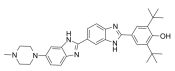


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 33258 analog 6

Cat. No.: HY-15631

Hoechst 33258 analog 6 is a anglog of Hoechst stains(Hoechst 33258), which are part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA.



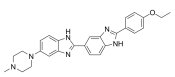
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 33342

(bisBenzimide H 33342; HOE 33342)

Cat. No.: HY-15559

Hoechst 33342 is a DNA minor groove binder used fluorochrome for visualizing cellular **DNA**.

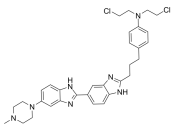


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 33342 analog

Cat. No.: HY-15627

Hoechst 33342 analog is an anglog of Hoechst 33342, which is a DNA minor groove binder used fluorochrome for visualizing cellular **DNA**.

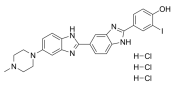


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hoechst 33342 analog 2 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15630A

Hoechst 33342 analog 2 trihydrochloride is a anglog of Hoechst 33342. Hoechst 33342 is a DNA minor groove binder used fluorochrome for visualizing cellular DNA.

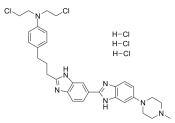


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Hoechst 33342 analog trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15627A

Hoechst 33342 analog trihydrochloride is an anglog of Hoechst 33342, which is a DNA minor groove binder used fluorochrome for visualizing cellular **DNA**.

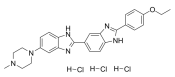


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hoechst 33342 trihydrochloride (bisBenzimide H 33342 trihydrochloride; HOE 33342 trihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15559A

Hoechst 33342 trihydrochloride is a membrane permeant blue fluorescent **DNA** stain.



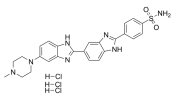
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst S 769121

(Nuclear yellow)

Cat. No.: HY-15619

Hoechst S 769121 (Nuclear yellow) exhibits excitation/emission maxima ~335/495 nm when bound to DNA.

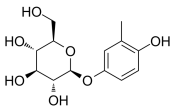


Purity: 96.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Homoarbutin

Cat. No.: HY-N2418

Homoarbutin is a phenolic glycoside isolated from the whole plants of Pyrola japonica.



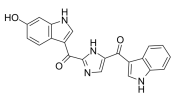
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homocarbonyltopsentin

(PK4C9)

Cat. No.: HY-117389

Homocarbonyltopsentin (PK4C9) is a small-molecule **TSL2**-binding compound, binds to pentaloop conformations of TSL2 and promotes a shift to triloop conformations that display enhanced SMN2 exon 7 (E7) splicing with EC_{50} value of 16 μM.

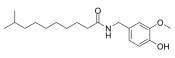


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Homodihydrocapsaicin I

Cat. No.: HY-N5082

Homodihydrocapsaicin I is a kind of capsaicinoid from the fruits of Capsicum annuum.

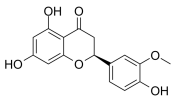


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Homoeriodictyol

Cat. No.: HY-N8210

Homoeriodictyol is a flavonoid metabolite of Eriocitrin in plasma and urine. Eriocitrin is a strong antioxidant agent.



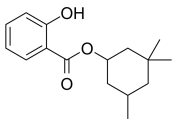
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Homosalate

(Homomenthyl salicylate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0928

Homosalate is an organic compound used in some sunscreens, it is used as a chemical UV filter, protecting the skin from sun damage.

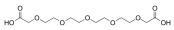


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

HOOCCH2O-PEG4-CH2COOH

Cat. No.: HY-124780

HOOCCH2O-PEG4-CH2COOH, compound 5, is a symmetric PEG linker, used for the synthesis of the first class of Homo-**PROTAC**.

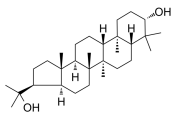


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hopane-3β,22-diol

Cat. No.: HY-N4034

Hopane-3β,22-diol (compound 74) is a hopane isolated from A. mariesii.

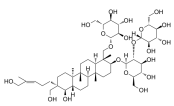


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hosenkoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2251

Hosenkoside C is a baccharane glycoside isolated from the seeds of Impatiens balsamina.

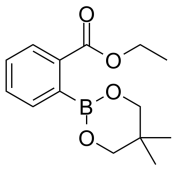


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HSL-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-23524

HSL-IN-3 (example 42), a boronic acid ester derivative, is an inhibitor of **hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL)**.

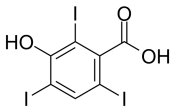


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

HTBA

Cat. No.: HY-15919

HTBA(3-Hydroxy-2,4,6-triiodobenzoic acid) for your research needs.Off-white to yellow powder.

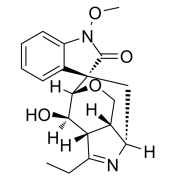


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Humantenidine

Cat. No.: HY-N4032

Humantenidine, an indole alkaloid, is isolated from Gelsemium sempervirens.

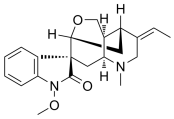


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Humantenine

Cat. No.: HY-N4031

Humantenine is a indole alkaloid compound isolated from Gelsemium elegans.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hyaluronidase

(Hyaluronate 4-glycanohydrolase; Hyaluronoglucosaminidase)

Cat. No.: HY-107910

Hyaluronidase (Hyaluronate 4-glycanohydrolase; Hyaluronoglucosaminidase) is a naturally occurring enzyme that depolymerizes hyaluronic acid by cleavage of glycosidic bonds and has been utilized in ophthalmic surgery.

Hyaluronoglucosaminidase

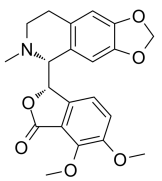
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 10 mg, 50 mg

Hydrastine

((-)-β-Hydrastine; (1R,9S)-β-Hydrastine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0927

Hydrastine is a natural alkaloid which is present in Hydrastis canadensis and other plants of the ranunculaceae family.

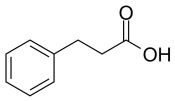


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydrocinnamic acid (3-Phenylpropionic acid; 3-Phenylpropanoic acid; 3-Phenyl-n-propionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1088

Hydrocinnamic acid is the major rhizospheric compound with known growth regulatory activities.



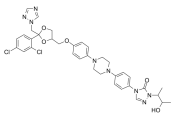
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Hydroxy Itraconazole

(Itraconazole metabolite Hydroxy Itraconazole; R-63373)

Cat. No.: HY-12772

Hydroxy Itraconazole (Itraconazole metabolite Hydroxy Itraconazole; R-63373) is an active metabolite of Itraconazole (ITZ), which is a triazole **antifungal** agent.



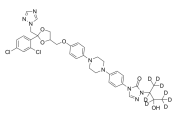
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxy Itraconazole-d8

(R-63373-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-12772S

Hydroxy Itraconazole D8 is the deuterium labeled Hydroxy Itraconazole. Hydroxy Itraconazole is an active metabolite of Itraconazole (ITZ), which is a triazole **antifungal** agent.

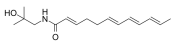


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxy-β-sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N6824

Hydroxy-β-sanshool is an alkylamide exists in Zanthoxylum bungeanum oil and Zanthoxylum schinifolium oil.

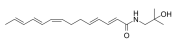


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Hydroxy-γ-sanshool

Cat. No.: HY-N6823

Hydroxy-γ-sanshool is an alkylamide exists in Zanthoxylum bungeanum oil and Zanthoxylum schinifolium oil.



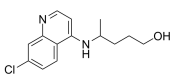
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxychloroquine Impurity E

(4-[(7-Chloro-4-quinolinyl)amino]-1-pentanol)

Cat. No.: HY-131262

Hydroxychloroquine Impurity E is the impurity of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic **antimalarial** agent which can also inhibit **Toll-like receptor 7/9** (**TLR7/9**) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** infection in vitro.

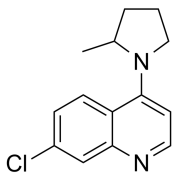


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hydroxychloroquine Impurity F

Cat. No.: HY-131263

Hydroxychloroquine Impurity F is the impurity of Hydroxychloroquine. Hydroxychloroquine is a synthetic **antimalarial** agent which can also inhibit **Toll-like receptor 7/9** (**TLR7/9**) signaling. Hydroxychloroquine is efficiently inhibits **SARS-CoV-2** infection in vitro.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydroxyethyl cellulose

(2-Hydroxyethyl cellulose; Cellulose hydroxyethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-B2221B

Hydroxyethyl cellulose is a non-ionic, modified cellulose polymer used as a thickening agent for aqueous cosmetic and personal care formulations.

Cellulose glycol

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Hydroxylapatite

(Hydroxyapatite)

Cat. No.: HY-D0835

Hydroxylapatite (Hydroxyapatite) is a naturally occurring calcium phosphate which is a major mineral component of bone and teeth bones.

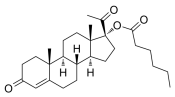
$Ca_5(OH)(PO_4)_3$

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 500 mg

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17α-Hydroxyprogesterone hexanoate; 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone caproate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0742

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate is a synthetic, steroidal progestin; an ester derivative of 17α-hydroxyprogesterone formed from caproic acid.

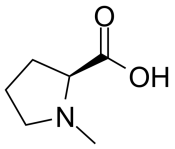


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Hygric acid (N-Methyl-L-proline)

Cat. No.: HY-21754

Hygric acid (N-Methyl-L-proline) is a proline analogue found in the citrus juices and the juice of bergamot.

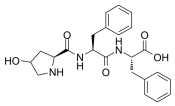


Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Hyp-Phe-Phe

Cat. No.: HY-P2788

Hyp-Phe-Phe is a tripeptide that forms helical-like sheets via aromatic interactions of the Phe rings to comprise a cross helical architecture. Hyp-Phe-Phe possesses a high shear piezoelectricity and acts as piezoelectric material.

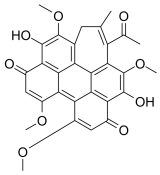


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypocrellin C

Cat. No.: HY-N6081

Hypocrellin C is a pigment isolated from the fungi Hypocrella bambusae and Shiraia bambusicola.

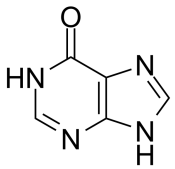


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Hypoxanthine (Purin-6-ol; Sarcine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0091

Hypoxanthine, a purine derivative, is a potential free radical generator and could be used as an indicator of hypoxia.

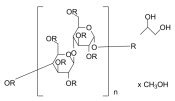


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hypromellose ((Hydroxypropyl)methyl cellulose; HPMC; Celacol HPM 5000)

Cat. No.: HY-A0104

Hypromellose is a hydrophilic, non-ionic cellulose ether used to form swellable-soluble matrices.

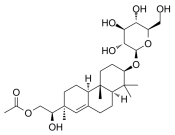


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Hythiemoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4023

Hythiemoside A is found in Sigesbeckia orientalis L.

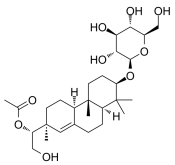


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hythiemoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N8150

Hythiemoside B is isolated as a white amorphous powder. Hythiemoside B is an ent-pimarane glucoside isolated from the aerial part of Siegesbecikia orientalis L. (Asteraceae).

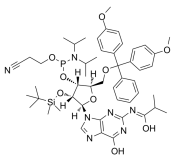


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

I-bu-rG Phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-W006103

I-bu-rG Phosphoramidite is a phosphinamide monomer which can be used in the synthesis of nucleotides and nucleic acids.

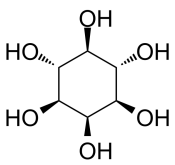


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

i-Inositol (myo-Inositol; meso-Inositol)

Cat. No.: HY-B1411

i-Inositol is a chemical compound, associated lipids are found in many foods, in particular fruit, especially cantaloupe and oranges.

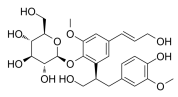


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Icariside E5

Cat. No.: HY-N4020

Icariside E5 is a lignan glycoside isolated from the Albiziae Cortex. Icariside E5 promotes the proliferation of HUVECs without cytotoxicity. Icariside E5 has antioxidant properties.



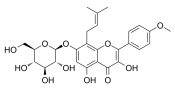
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Icariside I

(Icarisid I)

Cat. No.: HY-N1939

Icariside I is a metabolite of Icarlin, which could regulate bone remodeling and is recognized as an effective agent for the treatment of osteoporosis.

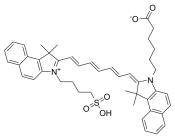


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

ICG-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W088089

ICG-carboxylic acid is near-infrared (NIR) fluorescent probe. ICG is a fluorescent dye used in medical diagnostics. ICG has absorption peaking at 800 nm and can absorb the near IR laser energy and release heat in the dyed tissue.



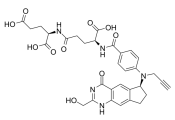
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Idetrexed

(BGC 945; ONX-0801)

Cat. No.: HY-10822

Idetrexed is a **thymidylate synthase** inhibitor specifically transported into alpha-folate receptor (alpha-FR)-overexpressing tumors. BGC 945 inhibited thymidylate synthase with a K_i of 1.2 nmol/L.

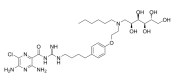


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Idrevloride

Cat. No.: HY-132818

Idrevloride, an epithelial sodium channel (**ENaC**) inhibitor (WO2016133967), can be used for the research of skin disorders.

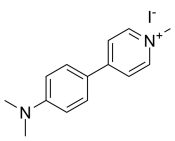


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IDT307

Cat. No.: HY-129096

IDT307, an analog of the organic cation MPP+, is a specific fluorescent substrate for DAT (fluorescent substrate APP+).

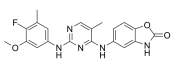


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ifidancitinib

Cat. No.: HY-109178

Ifidancitinib is a potent and selective inhibitor of **JAK kinases 1/3**. Ifidancitinib can be used in studies of allergies, asthma and autoimmune diseases.

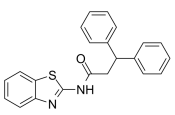


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IGS-1.76

Cat. No.: HY-122579

IGS-1.76 efficiently inhibits the human **NCS-1/Ric8a** complex. IGS-1.76 shows a significantly increased affinity for hNCS-1 and is able to modulate the hNCS-1/Ric8a interaction efficiently.

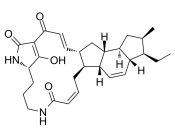


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ikarugamycin

Cat. No.: HY-119764

Ikarugamycin is an antibiotic and a inhibitor of **clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME)**.



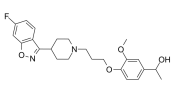
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Iloperidone metabolite Hydroxy Iloperidone

(P88; Hydroxy Iloperidone)

Cat. No.: HY-G0003

Iloperidone metabolite Hydroxy Iloperidone (P88; Hydroxy Iloperidone) is a metabolite of Iloperidone, which is an atypical antipsychotic.

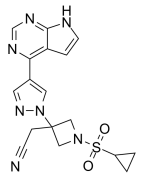


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ilunocitinib

Cat. No.: HY-132819

Ilunocitinib (compound 27) is a **JAK** inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2009114512A1).

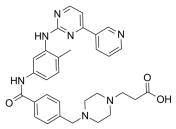


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imatinib Acid

Cat. No.: HY-135638

Imatinib Acid, an analogue of Imatinib, is usually used as a labeled chemical or fluorescent probe.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imatinib Impurity E

Cat. No.: HY-131275

Imatinib Impurity E is the impurity of Imatinib. Imatinib is an orally bioavailable tyrosine kinases inhibitor that selectively inhibits **BCR/ABL**, **v-Abl**, **PDGFR** and **c-kit** kinase activity.

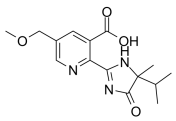
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imazamox

(CL29926; (±)-Imazamox)

Cat. No.: HY-100427

Imazamox (CL29926) is a systemic herbicide that inhibits the production of **acetolactate synthase (ALS)** in plants with high selectivity, high activity, safety and broadspectrum activity, which would then inhibit plant growth and ultimately lead to plant death.

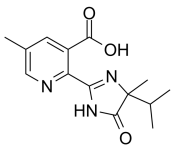


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Imazapic

Cat. No.: HY-B1860

Imazapic is a selective herbicide for both the preand post-emergent control of some annual and perennial grasses and some broadleaf weeds.

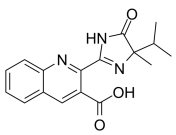


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Imazaquin

Cat. No.: HY-W040189

Imazaquin is an imidazolinone herbicide which inhibits acetohydroxy acid synthase (**AHAS**). Imazaquin displays high mobility in soils.

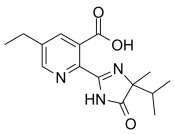


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imazethapyr

Cat. No.: HY-133188

Imazethapyr is an imidazolinone herbicide used in crops. Imazethapyr can protect crops from damage by weeds and annual grasses.



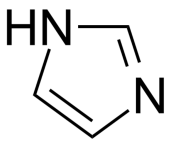
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Imidazole

(1,3-Diaza-2,4-cyclopentadiene; Glyoxaline)

Cat. No.: HY-D0837

Imidazole is a planar 5-membered ring. Imidazole is a highly polar compound. Imidazole has been used extensively as a corrosion inhibitor. Imidazole is incorporated into many important biological molecules.

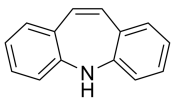


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Iminostilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N7064

Iminostilbene is a a chemical precursor of carbamazepine.

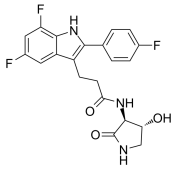


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Inaxaplin

Cat. No.: HY-132820

Inaxaplin is an apolipoprotein L1 (**APOL1**) function inhibitor (WO2020131807, compound 2). Inaxaplin can be used for the research of kidney disease.

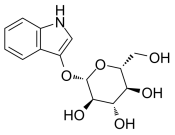


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Indican

(Indoxyl-β-D-glucoside) Cat. No.: HY-122009

Indican (Indoxyl-β-D-glucoside), a glycoside of indoxyl, is a precursor of the dyesindigo and indirubin. Indican has a major metabolite, indoxyl sulfate (IS).

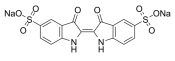


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Indigo carmine

(Indigotindisulfonate sodium; C.I.Acid Blue 74) Cat. No.: HY-W040226

Indigo carmine is an efficient reagent for the determination of ozone by chemlluminescence (CL).

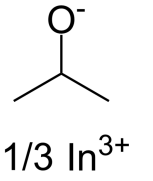


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Indium(III) isopropoxide

Cat. No.: HY-133023

Indium(III) Isopropoxide is an organo-metallic compound. Indium(III) Isopropoxide uesd as a hydrogen transfer catalyst for conversion of benzylic alcohols into aldehydes or ketones via Oppenauer oxidation. Indium(III) Isopropoxide also can be used as metal precursor.

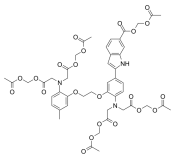


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Indo-1 AM

(Indo-1 Acetoxymethyl ester) Cat. No.: HY-101898

Indo-1 AM is a fluorescent Ca^{2+} indicator (λ_{ex}=340 nm, λ_{em}=405/485 nm).

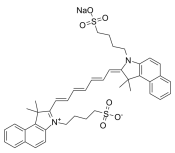


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Indocyanine green

(Foxgreen; IC Green) Cat. No.: HY-D0711

Indocyanine green (Foxgreen) is a low toxicic fluorescent agent that has been widely used in medical diagnostics, such as determining cardiac output, hepatic function, and liver blood flow, and for ophthalmic angiography.

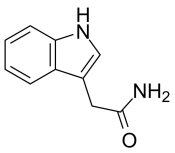


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Indole-3-acetamide

Cat. No.: HY-W016784

Indole-3-acetamide is a biosynthesis intermediate of indole-3-acetic acid (HY-18569). Indole-3-acetic acid is the most common natural plant growth hormone of the auxin class.

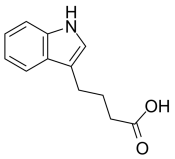


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Indole-3-butyric acid

(3-indolebutyric acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0186

Indole-3-butyric acid (3-indolebutyric acid; IBA) is a plant growth auxin and a good rooting agent. It can promote herbs and woody ornamental plant rooting and used for improving fruit rate.

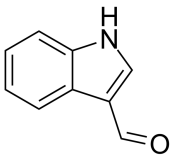


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Indole-3-carboxaldehyde

(3-Formylindole) Cat. No.: HY-W007376

Indole-3-carboxaldehyde (3-Formylindole), a cabbage extract, is the product of the oxidative degradation of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) by crude enzyme preparations from etiolated pea seedlings.

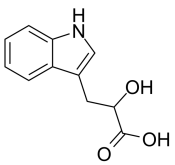


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Indolelactic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113099

Indolelactic acid is a tryptophan (Trp) catabolite in Azotobacter vinelandii cultures.

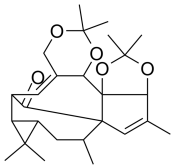


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide

(Ingenol 3,4:5,20-bisacetonide) Cat. No.: HY-N0871

Ingenol-3,4,5,20-diacetonide is a natural compound.

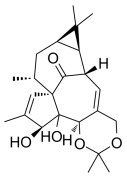


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide

Cat. No.: HY-N0869

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide is an intermediate from ingenol for synthesis of ingenoids; improved stability compared to ingenol.

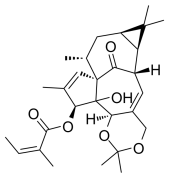


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate (Ingenol 5,20-acetonide 3-angelate; Ingenol 3-angelate 5,20-acetonide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0870

Ingenol-5,20-acetonide-3-O-angelate is a natural compound.

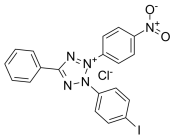


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

INT (Iodonitrotetrazolium chloride; p-Iodonitrotetrazolium Violet)

Cat. No.: HY-15920

INT(Iodonitrotetrazolium chloride) is used in various dehydrogenase colorimetric analysis of the electron acceptor.



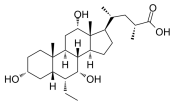
Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

INT-777 R-enantiomer

(S-EMCA R enantiomer)

Cat. No.: HY-15677A

INT-777 (R-enantiomer) is the R-enantiomer of INT-777, with EC_{50} of 4.79 μM for TGR5, and less potent than INT-777.

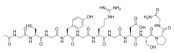


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

Integrin Binding Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P2532

Integrin Binding Peptide is derived by fibronectin. Integrin Binding Peptide can be used for PEG hydrogel preparation.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Interleukin (IL)-6 Receptor

Cat. No.: HY-P0317

Interleukin (IL)-6 Receptor is a peptide, derived from interleukin-6 receptor.

TSLPVQDSSSVP

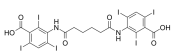
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Iodipamide

(Adipiodone)

Cat. No.: HY-B1292

Iodipamide is a tri-iodinated benzoate derivative and ionic dimeric contrast agent used in diagnostic imaging.

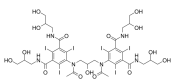


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Iodixanol

Cat. No.: HY-B1426

Iodixanol is an iodine-containing non-ionic radiocontrast agent.

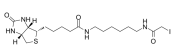


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Iodoacetyl-LC-biotin

Cat. No.: HY-138065

Iodoacetyl-LC-biotin is a biotinylated electrophile probe that can be used to investigate the scope and characteristics of protein covalent binding to subcellular proteomes.



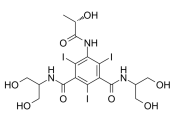
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Iopamidol

(B-15000; SQ-13396)

Cat. No.: HY-B0684

Iopamidol is a nonionic, X-Ray iodinated contrast agent (CA) for a wide variety of diagnostic applications. Iopamidol contains amide and hydroxyl functionalities that can be exploited for the generation of the chemical exchange saturation transfer (CEST) contrast.

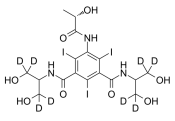


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Iopamidol-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0684S

Iopamidol-d8 (B-15000-d8) is the deuterium labeled Iopamidol. Iopamidol is a nonionic, X-Ray iodinated contrast agent (CA) for a wide variety of diagnostic applications.



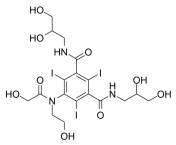
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ioversol

(MP-328)

Cat. No.: HY-B1410

Ioversol (MP-328) is a nonionic iodinated contrast medium (CM) that is used during a CT scan or x-ray in animal experiment. Ioversol does not damage the blood-brain barrier (BBB) in animal.



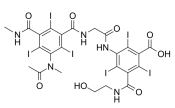
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ioxaglic acid

(P-286)

Cat. No.: HY-106586

Ioxaglic acid (P-286) is negatively charged contrast agent, is useful as an inverse indicator for glycosaminoglycan (GAG) used in computed tomography (CT).

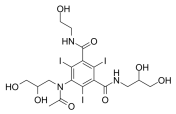


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ioxilan

Cat. No.: HY-109513

Ioxilan is a low-osmolar, nonionic and tri-iodinated diagnostic contrast agent. Ioxilan is also an X-ray contrast agent for excretory urography and contrast enhanced computed tomographic (CECT) imaging of the head and body.

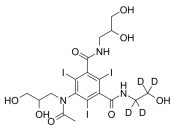


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ioxilan-d4

Cat. No.: HY-109513S

Ioxilan-d4 is the deuterium labeled Ioxilan. Ioxilan is a low-osmolar, nonionic and tri-iodinated diagnostic contrast agent.

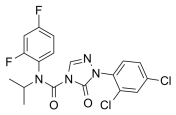


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Ipfencarbazone

Cat. No.: HY-17515

Ipfencarbazone is a substance being developed for the control of weeds such as watergrass in rice; herbicide agent.



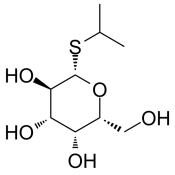
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

IPTG

(Isopropyl β-D-thiogalactoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15921

IPTG is a molecular mimic of allolactose, a lactose metabolite that triggers transcription of the lac operon, and it is therefore used to induce protein expression where the gene is under the control of the lac operator.

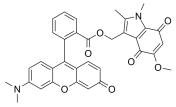


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g, 25 g

IQ-R

Cat. No.: HY-18675

IQ-R is a novel hypoxia-sensitive fluorescent probe, consisting of an indolequinone unit and a rhodol fluorophore. Target: IQ-R has good solubility in water and longer wavelength for absorption and emission, which are favorable for cellular bioimaging.

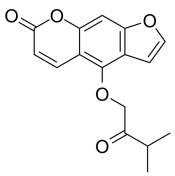


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iso-oxypeucedanin

Cat. No.: HY-N9364

Iso-oxypeucedanin is a coumarin found in Angelica dahurica.

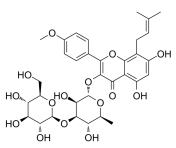


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Iso-Sagittatoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0873A

Iso-Sagittatoside A is the metabolite of effective Erxian Decoction (EXD, a Chinese medicine prescription for menopausal syndromes) in rat plasma.

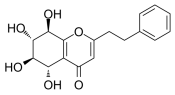


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoagarotetrol

Cat. No.: HY-N6817

Isoagarotetrol is a natural product isolated from agalwood.

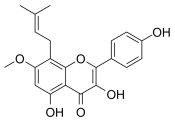


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoanhydroicaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N6044

Isoanhydroicaritin is a flavonoid isolated from the dried root of S. flavescens.



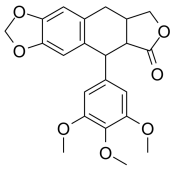
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoanthricin

((Rac)-Deoxypodophyllotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N8038

Isoanthricin ((Rac)-Deoxypodophyllotoxin) is the racemate of Deoxypodophyllotoxin. Deoxypodophyllotoxin is a potent antitumor and anti-inflammatory agent.

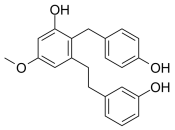


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoarundinin II

Cat. No.: HY-N8219

Isoarundinin II is a stilbenoid compound.



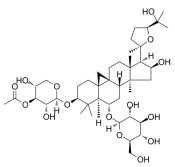
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoastragaloside II

(Astrasieversianin-VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0888

Isoastragaloside II is an astragaloside, which is isolated from the hairy root culture of Astragalus membranaceus.

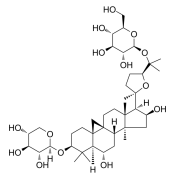


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoastragaloside IV

Cat. No.: HY-N4214

Isoastragaloside IV is a triterpene oligoglycoside isolated from Astragali Radix.

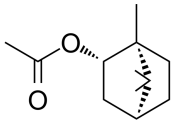


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isobornyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2583

Isobornyl acetate is a fragrance compound.

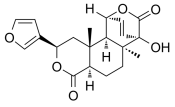


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isocolumbin

Cat. No.: HY-N3050

Isocolumbin is a diterpenoid isolated from Jateorhiza palmate Miers (Colombo root).

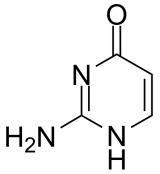


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isocytosine

Cat. No.: HY-W002272

Isocytosine is a non-natural nucleobase and an isomer of cytosine. It is used in combination with Isoguanine in studies of unnatural nucleic acid analogues of the normal base pairs in DNA and used as a nucleobase of hachimoji RNA.

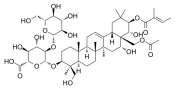


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isoescin Ie

Cat. No.: HY-N7705

Isoescin Ie is a derivative of Aescine in Aesculi Semen extract.

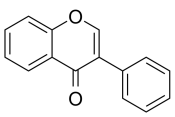


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-W006405

Isoflavone, a soy phytoestrogen and a biologically active component, presents in several agriculturally important legumes such as soy, peanut, green peas, chick peas and alfalfa.

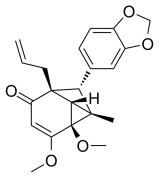


Purity: ≥40.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Isofutoquinol A

Cat. No.: HY-N8212

Isofutoquinol A is a neolignan that can be found in Piper futokadzura.

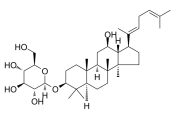


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoginsenoside Rh3

Cat. No.: HY-N6088

Isoginsenoside-Rh3 is a triterpenoid saponin from the fruits of Panax ginseng C. A. Mey.

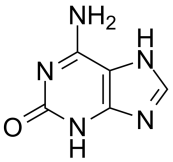


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg

Isoguanine

Cat. No.: HY-124143

Isoguanine is a purine base that is an isomer of Guanine. A building block in organic synthesis.

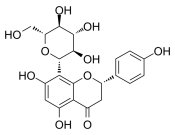


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Isohemiphloin

Cat. No.: HY-N3479

Isohemiphloin is a flavonoid compound.

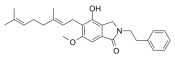


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isohericerin

Cat. No.: HY-N9996

Isohericerin is an isoindolinone natural product.

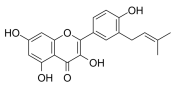


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isolicoflavonol

Cat. No.: HY-N3474

Isolicoflavonol potently inhibits **hCES2AHuman carboxylesterase 2**-mediated fluorescein diacetate hydrolysis in a reversible and mixed inhibition manner, with Ki values less than 1.0 µM.

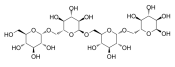


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isomaltotetraose

Cat. No.: HY-N7948

Isomaltotetraose is one of isomalto-oligosaccharide (IMO), the main hydrolysis end products of DexKQ. Isomaltotetraose can induce dextranase synthesis.

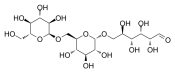


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isomaltotriose

Cat. No.: HY-N0913A

Isomaltotriose is a sugar from enzymic hydrolyzates of the dextran from Leuconostoc mesenteroides NRRL B-512.

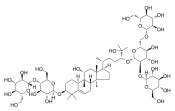


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isomogroside V

Cat. No.: HY-N6815

Isomogroside V is a sweetener, which extracted from Siraitia grosvenorii (Swingle).

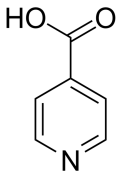


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isonicotinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-I0736

Isonicotinic acid is a metabolite of Isoniazid. Isoniazid is converted to Isonicotinic acid by hydrazinolysis, with the Isoniazid to Isonicotinic acid biotransformation also to be catalyzed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes, e.g., CYP2C.

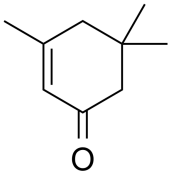


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isophorone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0932

Isophorone, an α,β-unsaturated cyclic ketone, is used as a precursor to polymers.

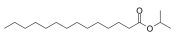


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Isopropyl myristate

Cat. No.: HY-124190

Isopropyl myristate (IPM) is the ester of isopropyl alcohol and myristic acid. Isopropyl myristate (IPM) is a polar emollient and is used in cosmetic and topical medicinal preparations where good absorption into the skin is desired.

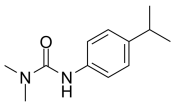


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Isoproturon

Cat. No.: HY-B1859

Isoproturon belongs to the phenylurea herbicide family and is a systemic and selective herbicide.

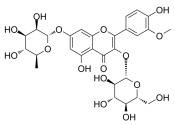


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside (Luteoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N2227

Isorhamnetin 3-glucoside-7-rhamnoside (Luteoside) is a flavonoid that can be isolated from the aerial parts of B. tripartita.

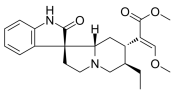


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isorhynchophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N0766

Isorhynchophylline (IRN), an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria rhynchophylla, possesses the effects of lowered blood pressure, vasodilatation and protection against ischemia-induced neuronal damage.

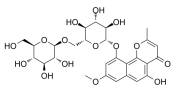


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isorubrofusarin-6-O-β-gentiobioside (Isorubrofusarin gentiobioside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7604

Isorubrofusarin-6-O-β-gentiobioside (Isorubrofusarin gentiobioside) is a naphthopyrone glycoside isolated from Cassia obtusifolia Linn seeds.

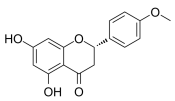


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isosakuranetin

Cat. No.: HY-N2131

Isosakuranetin is a flavanone flavonoid which can be found in the fruit of Citrus bergamia.

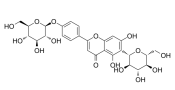


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isosaponarin

Cat. No.: HY-N2589

Isosaponarin is a flavone glycoside isolated from wasabi leaves. Isosaponarin increases **collagen synthesis**, caused by up-regulated **TGF-β type II receptor (TβR-II)** and **prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4H)** proteins production.

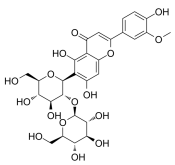


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Isoscoparin-2''O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5141

Isoscoparin-2''O-glucoside is a flavonoid that can be found in yellow grain mutant of rice. Isoscoparin-2''O-glucoside shows antioxidant activity.

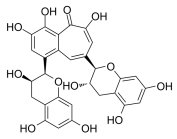


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isotheaflavin

Cat. No.: HY-N7664

Isotheaflavin is one of antioxidant polyphenols in black tea.

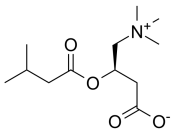


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Isovalerylcarnitine

Cat. No.: HY-113221

Isovalerylcarnitine is a product of the catabolism of L-leucine. It increases calpain activity.

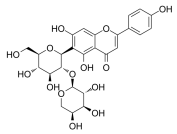


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Isovitexin 2''-O-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5114

Isovitexin 2''-O-arabinoside is an inactive flavonoid in plantlets of Avena sativa L. (Poaceae).

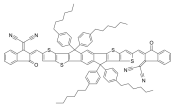


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ITIC

Cat. No.: HY-125830

ITIC, non-fullerene acceptor, is an indacenodithienothiophene-based postfullerene electron acceptor, crystallizes in a profoundly different way as compared to fullerenes.

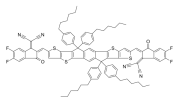


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ITIC-4F

Cat. No.: HY-125831

ITIC-4F is an indacenodithienothiophene (IDTT)-based postfullerene electron acceptor. ITIC-4F has broad applicability in high-efficiency binary and ternary single-junction as well as tandem polymer solar cells (PSCs).

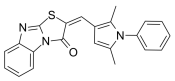


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ITX3

Cat. No.: HY-16663

ITX3 is a specific and nontoxic inhibitor of the TrioN (N-terminal GEF domain of the multidomain Trio protein) with IC50 of 76 uM; inhibits TrioN-stimulated RhoG exchange in vitro.

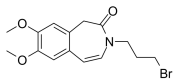


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ivabradine impurity 1

Cat. No.: HY-131281

Ivabradine impurity 1 is an Ivabradine impurity. Ivabradine is an orally bioavailable, hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channel blocker.

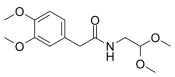


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ivabradine impurity 2

Cat. No.: HY-131282

Ivabradine impurity 2 is an Ivabradine impurity. Ivabradine is an orally bioavailable, hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated (HCN) channel blocker.

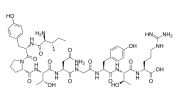


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IYPTNGYTR

Cat. No.: HY-P3147

IYPTNGYTR, a deamidation-sensitive signature peptide, is a deamidation product of Trastuzumab. IYPTNGYTR can be used to monitor in vivo Trastuzumab metabolism.

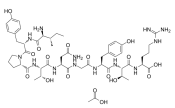


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IYPTNGYTR acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P3147A

IYPTNGYTR acetate, a deamidation-sensitive signature peptide, is a deamidation product of Trastuzumab. IYPTNGYTR acetate can be used to monitor in vivo Trastuzumab metabolism.

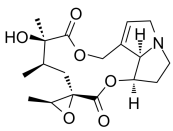


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Jacobine

Cat. No.: HY-124058

Jacobine is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA) from Senecio jacobaea. Jacobine is active against second instar larvae of thrips.

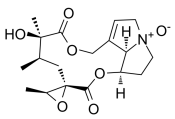


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jacobine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N9511

Jacobine N-oxide, an N-oxide of Jacobine which is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, can be found in Senecio hybrids that has thrips resistance.

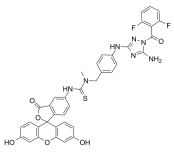


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JAK2 JH2 Tracer

Cat. No.: HY-102055

JAK2 JH2 Tracer is a fluorescent probe for the JAK2 JH2 domain, with K_d of 0.2 μM.



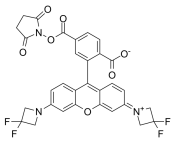
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Janelia Fluor® 525, SE

(JF525, SE; JF525, NHS)

Cat. No.: HY-131020

Janelia Fluor® 525, SE (JF525, SE) is a yellow fluorescent dye (Ex = 525 nm; Em = 549 nm). Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,933,417, 10,018,624 and 10,161,932 and other patents from Howard Hughes Medical Institute.



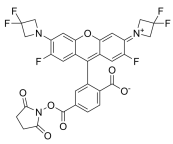
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 526, SE

(JF526, SE; JF526, NHS)

Cat. No.: HY-138658

Janelia Fluor® 526, SE (JF526,SE) is a fluorogenic yellow fluorescent dye that contains NHS ester group. JF526 is a versatile scaffold for fluorogenic ligands, including labels for genetically encoded self-labeling protein tags and stains for endogenous structures.



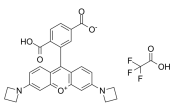
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 549 TFA

(JF549 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-131022

Janelia Fluor® 549 TFA (JF549 TFA) is a fluorescent dye with the absorption maximum (λab (max)) of 549 nm and emission maximum (λem (max)) of 571 nm. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.



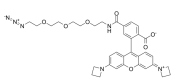
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 549, Azide

(JF549, Azide)

Cat. No.: HY-131021

Janelia Fluor® 549, Azide (JF549, Azide) is a fluorescent dye with the absorption maximum (λab (max)) of 549 nm and emission maximum (λem (max)) of 571 nm. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.



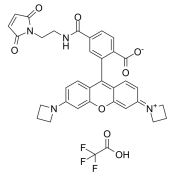
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 549, Maleimide TFA

(JF549, Maleimide TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-131023

Janelia Fluor® 549, Maleimide TFA (JF549, Maleimide TFA) is a fluorescent dye with the absorption maximum (λab (max)) of 549 nm and emission maximum (λem (max)) of 571 nm. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.



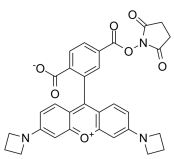
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 549, SE

(JF549, SE; JF549, NHS)

Cat. No.: HY-130736

Janelia Fluor® 549, SE (JF549, SE) is a fluorescent dye with the absorption maximum (λab (max)) of 549 nm and emission maximum (λem (max)) of 571 nm. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.



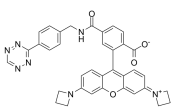
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Janelia Fluor® 549, Tetrazine

(JF549, Tetrazine)

Cat. No.: HY-131024

Janelia Fluor® 549, Tetrazine (JF549, Tetrazine) is a fluorescent dye with the absorption maximum (λab (max)) of 549 nm and emission maximum (λem (max)) of 571 nm. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.

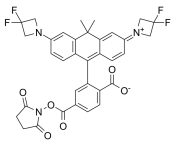


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 585, SE

(JF585, SE; JF585, NHS) Cat. No.: HY-131025

Janelia Fluor® 585, SE (JF585, SE) is an orange fluorescent dye containing an NHS ester that can be conjugated with primary amine groups.

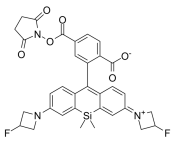


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 635, SE

(JF635, SE; JF635, NHS) Cat. No.: HY-131026

Janelia Fluor® 635, SE (JF635, SE) is a red fluorogenic fluorescent dye containing an NHS ester that can be conjugated with primary amine groups. JF635, SE can be used for live cell imaging. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.

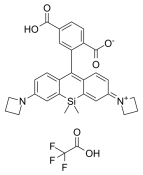


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 646 TFA

(JF646 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-131028

Janelia Fluor® 646 TFA (JF646 TFA), a red fluorogenic fluorescent dye, can be used in the synthesis of Janelia Fluor 646 HaloTag and SNAP-Tag ligands. JF646 TFA is used in live cell imaging experiments. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.

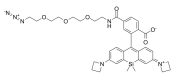


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 646, Azide

(JF646, Azide) Cat. No.: HY-131027

Janelia Fluor® 646, Azide (JF646, Azide) is a red fluorogenic fluorescent dye containing a click chemistry group Azide. Janelia Fluor® 646, Azide can be used for live-cell imaging experiments. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.

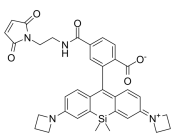


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 646, Maleimide

(JF646, Maleimide) Cat. No.: HY-131029

Janelia Fluor® 646, Maleimide (JF646, Maleimide) is a red fluorescent dye that contains a maleimide group. JF646, Maleimide can be used in cellular imaging. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.

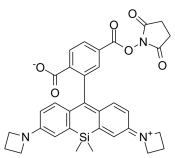


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Janelia Fluor® 646, SE

(JF646, SE; JF646, NHS) Cat. No.: HY-130735

Janelia Fluor® 646, SE (JF646, SE) is a red fluorescent dye can be used in cellular imaging. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,933,417, 10,018,624 and 10,161,932 and other patents from Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

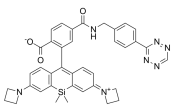


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Janelia Fluor® 646, Tetrazine

(JF646, Tetrazine) Cat. No.: HY-138659

Janelia Fluor® 646, Tetrazine (JF646, Tetrazine) a red fluorescent dye that contains a tetrazine group. JF646, Tetrazine can be used in cellular imaging. Janelia Fluor® products are licensed under U.S. Pat. Nos.

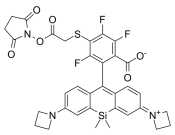


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 µg

Janelia Fluor® 669, SE

(JF669, SE; JF669, NHS) Cat. No.: HY-131030

Janelia Fluor® 669, SE (JF669, SE), a red fluorescent dye, can be directly reacted with the available thiol-containing HaloTag ligand under mild conditions (DIEA, DMF) to afford a JF669–HaloTag ligand in a single step (Ex = 669 nm; Em = 682 nm).

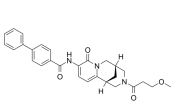


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jarin-1

Cat. No.: HY-115521

Jarin-1 is a **jasmonic acid-amido synthetase (JAR1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.8 µM. Jarin-1 specific inhibits bioactive JA (jasmonoyl-isoleucine, JA-Ile) biosynthesis in Arabidopsis and other plants.

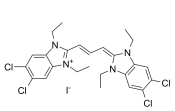


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

JC-1

(CBIC2) Cat. No.: HY-15534

JC-1 (CBIC2) is a fluorescent lipophilic carbocyanine dye used to measure mitochondrial membrane potential. JC-1 forms complexes known as J-aggregates at high ΔΨm. Aggregates of JC-1 emit an orange-red fluorescence (Ex/Em=585/590 nm).

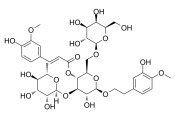


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Jionoside B1

Cat. No.: HY-N2218

Jionoside B1 is a phenylpropanoid isolated from herbs of Eriophyton wallichii.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JIP-1(153-163)

(T1-JIP)

Cat. No.: HY-P1191

JIP-1(153-163) (TI-JIP) is a peptide inhibitor of **c-JNK**, based on residues 153-163 of JNK-interacting protein-1 (JIP-1) (Modifications: Phe-11 = C-terminal amide).

RPKRPTTLNLF-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JIP-1(153-163) TFA

(T1-JIP TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1191A

JIP-1(153-163) TFA (TI-JIP TFA) is a peptide inhibitor of **c-JNK**, based on residues 153-163 of JNK-interacting protein-1 (JIP-1) (Modifications: Phe-11 = C-terminal amide).

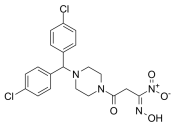
RPKRPTTLNLF-NH_2 (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JKE-1716

Cat. No.: HY-139001

JKE-1716 is a potent and selective nitrolic acid-containing **GPX4** inhibitor. JKE-1716 is able of inducing **ferroptosis** selectively through covalent **GPX4** inhibition.

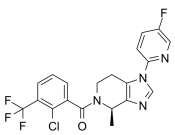


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-54166060

Cat. No.: HY-124300

JNJ-54166060 is a potent and selective **P2X7 receptor** antagonist, with IC_{50}s of 4/115/72 nM for human/rat/mouse P2X7 receptor, respectively.

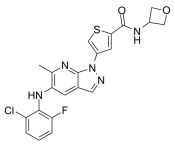


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNK3 inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-139624

JNK3 inhibitor-1 is a potent and selective **JNK3** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 0.005 μM). JNK3 inhibitor-1 is orally bioavailable and brain penetrant.

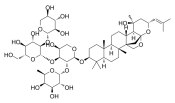


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jujuboside B1

Cat. No.: HY-N2047

Jujuboside B1, a dammarane-type triterpene oligoglycoside, is isolated from Ziziphi Spinosae Semen.



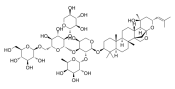
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Jujuboside D

(Jujuboside A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N2046

Jujuboside D (Jujuboside A1) is a dammarane-type saponin that can be isolated from the seeds of Ziziphus jujube.

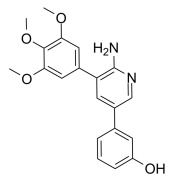


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

K02288

Cat. No.: HY-12278

K02288 is a potent **bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) type I receptor** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.8, 1.1, 6.4 nM for ALK1, ALK2 and ALK6, respectively. K02288 shows slightly weaker inhibition against ALK3 and ALK6 with IC_{50}s of of 5-34 nM.

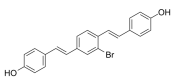


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

K114

Cat. No.: HY-103470

K114, a fluorescent Congo Red analogue, binds tightly to **amyloid fibrils** with an EC_{50} of 20-30 nM. K114 is an efficient detector of semen-derived enhancer of virus infection (SEVI).

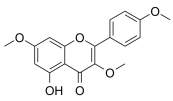


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3,7,4'-trimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N3434

Kaempferol 3,7,4'-trimethyl ether is a flavonol aglycone isolated from the leaves of Siparuna gigantotepala, has antioxidant activity.

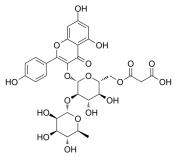


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-(2''-O-α-rhamnosyl-6''-O-malonyl-β-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N9529

Kaempferol 3-O-(2''-O-α-rhamnosyl-6''-O-malonyl-β-glucoside) is a flavonoid glycoside compound.

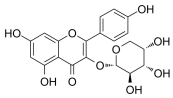


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N3433

Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside is an antioxidant flavonoids isolated from ethyl acetate fraction (EAF) obtained from the leaves of Nectandra hihua. Kaempferol 3-O-arabinoside has good antioxidant capacity.

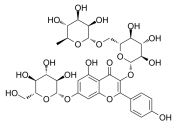


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-O-rutinoside 7-O-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8165

Kaempferol 3-O-rutinoside 7-O-glucoside is a flavonoid glycoside from red tomato.

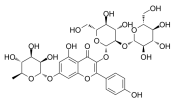


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside 7-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2226

Kaempferol 3-sophoroside 7-rhamnoside acts as a potential biomarker.

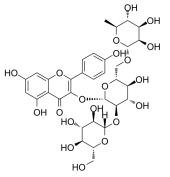


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-(2''-O-β-D-glucopyl)-β-D-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5119

Kaempferol-3-O-(2''-O-β-D-glucopyl)-β-D-rutinoside is a natural glycoside that could be found in Camellia oleifera seeds.

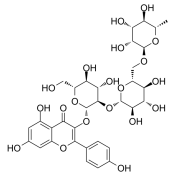


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8163

Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(16)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(12)-β-D-glucopyranoside is an **antioxidant** with an IC_{50} of 26.6 μM (DPPH assay).</br>.

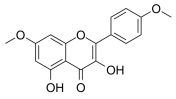


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kaempferol-7,4'-dimethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1789

Kaempferol-7,4'-dimethyl ether is found in Boesenbergia longiflora.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KALA

Cat. No.: HY-P2530

KALA is an amphiphilic peptide that forms an α-helical structure at physiological pH. KALA modifies a plasmid DNA-encapsulating liposomal membrane and is used as a fusogenic peptide in order to achieve effective liver targeting and transfection of DNA via galactose receptors.

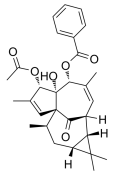
WEAKLAKALAKALAKHLAKALAKALKACEA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kansuiphorin C

Cat. No.: HY-125120

Kansuiphorin C ameliorates malignant ascites by modulating gut microbiota and related metabolic functions.

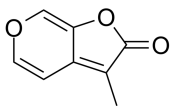


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Karrikinolide

Cat. No.: HY-136302

Karrikinolide is a phytoreactive compound derived from smoke with applications in horticulture, ecological restoration and agriculture. Karrikinolide has a regulatory effect on the concentrations of endogenous cytokinins and growth stimulatory activity in plants.

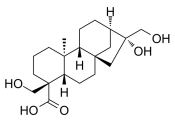


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kauran-18-oic acid, 16,17,19-trihydroxy-, (4α)-

Cat. No.: HY-N4241

Kauran-18-oic acid, 16,17,19-trihydroxy-, (4α)-(compound 5) is a endogenous ent-kaurane diterpene compound in green coffee beans, providing direct chemical indicators of low-quality coffee.

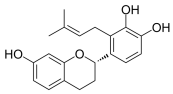


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kazinol U

Cat. No.: HY-N3425

Kazinol U inhibits melanogenesis through the inhibition of tyrosinase-related proteins via **AMPK** activation.

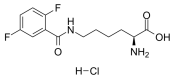


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kbz probe 1

Cat. No.: HY-D1397

Kbz probe 1 serves as a versatile probe for interrogating histone benzoylation and interactions in living cells.

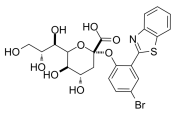


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kdn probe-1

Cat. No.: HY-D1399

Kdn probe-1 is a fluorescent Kdn probe and reveals the localization of AfS in vesicles at the cell surface.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-N8277

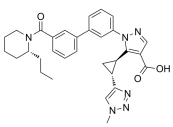
Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is a chemically defined lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with endotoxin activity equal to LPS. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is highly selective for **TLR4**. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium stimulates the release of both **TNF** and **PGE2**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-139862

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-3 is a **KEAP1:NRF2** protein–protein interaction inhibitor, and with a K_d value of 2.5 nM for KEAP1 protein.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kemptide Phospho-Ser5

Cat. No.: HY-P0291

Kemptide (Phospho-Ser5) is a phosphate acceptor peptide that serves as a specific substrate for cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA).

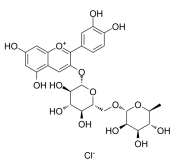
LRRA-pSer-LG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Keracyanin chloride (Cyanidin 3-rutinoside chloride; Cyanidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride; Sambucin chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-105935

Keracyanin chloride (Cyanidin 3-rutinoside chloride), an anthocyanin, has antioxidant activity. Keracyanin chloride inhibits malonaldehyde formation in oxidized calf thymus DNA.

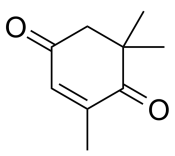


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ketoisophorone (4-Oxoisophorone)

Cat. No.: HY-107832

Ketoisophorone (4-Oxoisophorone) is a key intermediate in the synthesis of carotenoids and flavouring agents. Ketoisophorone is an industrially important cyclic endione.

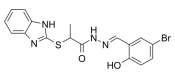


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

KH7

Cat. No.: HY-103194

KH7 is a **soluble adenylyl cyclase (sAC)**-specific inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 3-10 μM toward both recombinant purified human sAC_t protein and heterologously expressed sACt in cellular assays. KH7 is also a **cAMP** inhibitor.

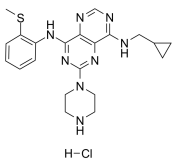


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

KHK-IN-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12841A

KHK-IN-1 hydrochloride is a potent ketohexokinase (KHK) inhibitor with IC50 of 12 nM, interacts with Asp-27B in the ATP-binding region of KHK.

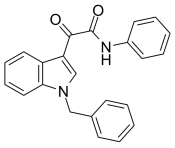


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

KI-7

Cat. No.: HY-131032

KI-7 is an **A2B adenosine receptor** positive allosteric modulator. KI-7 potentiates the cAMP accumulation induced by the non-selective A2B adenosine receptor agonist NECA (EC_{50}=445.8 nM).

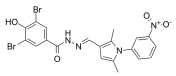


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kinesore

Cat. No.: HY-112777

Kinesore is an inhibitor of the **KLC2-SKIP** Interaction.

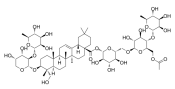


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Kizuta saponin K11

Cat. No.: HY-N7974

Kizuta saponin K11 is a saponin found in the leaves of Kalopanax pictum var. maximowiczii, a Korean medicinal plant.

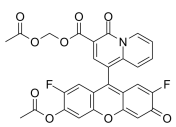


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KMG-104AM

Cat. No.: HY-128536

KMG-104AM, a selective fluorescein-derived magnesium fluorescent membrane-permeable probe, successfully incorporates into PC12 cells and is used to Intracellular 3D Mg^{2+} Imaging .

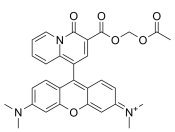


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KMG-301AM

Cat. No.: HY-126220

KMG-301AM is the acetoxy methyl esterified form of KMG-301. Stained with KMG-301AM, Time-course and pseudo-colored images of the change in the fluorescence of KMG-301 in isolated mitochondria can be acquired.

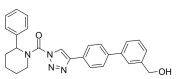


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KT182

Cat. No.: HY-120177

KT182 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **α/β-hydrolase domain containing 6 (ABHD6)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.24 nM in Neuro2A cells.

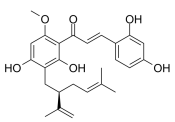


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kuraridine

Cat. No.: HY-121381

Kuraridine is a prenylated flavonol extract from the roots of Sophora flavescens. Kuraridine has an inhibitory effect on cGMP specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (**PDE5**) (**IC_{50}**=0.64 μM).

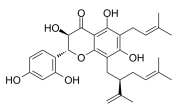


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol M

Cat. No.: HY-N8094

Kushenol M is a flavonoid from Sophora flavescens. Kushenol M is a **cytochrome P450 (CYP)** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.29 μM for CYP3A4 in human liver microsomes.

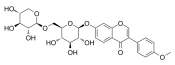


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kushenol O

Cat. No.: HY-N7791

Kushenol O is a flavonoid compound.

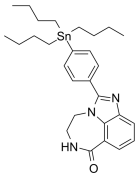


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KX-01-191

Cat. No.: HY-128721

KX-01-191 (compound 5c') is a tin-precursor.

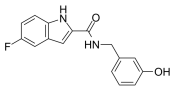


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KX1-004

Cat. No.: HY-18237

KX1-004 is a potent and non-ATP competitive **Src-PTK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 40 μM. KX1-004 protects the cochlea from hazardous noise and prevents noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL).



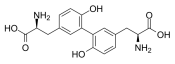
Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L,L-Dityrosine

(o,o'-Dityrosine)

Cat. No.: HY-101552A

L,L-Dityrosine (o,o'-Dityrosine) is a constituent of acid hydrolysates of a number of biological materials, including the insect cuticular resilin.



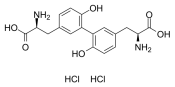
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

L,L-Dityrosine hydrochloride

(o,o'-Dityrosine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-101552B

L,L-Dityrosine hydrochloride (o,o'-Dityrosine hydrochloride) is a constituent of acid hydrolysates of a number of biological materials, including the insect cuticular resilin.

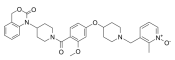


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-372662

Cat. No.: HY-15011

L-372662 is a potent and orally active non-peptide **oxytocin** antagonist with a K_i value of 4.8. The K_d value of L-372662 for wild-type hOTR and [A318G]OTR is 5.8 nM and 73 nM. L-372662 shows selectivity to OTR:V_{1a}R.

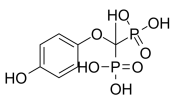


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-690330

Cat. No.: HY-101075

L-690330 is a competitive inhibitor of **inositol monophosphatase (IMPase)** with K_is of 0.27 and 0.19 μM for recombinant human and bovine IMPase, 0.30 and 0.42 μM for human and bovine frontal cortex IMPase, respectively. L-690330 exhibits 10-fold more sensitive than mouse and rat IMPase.

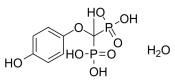


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

L-690330 hydrate

Cat. No.: HY-101075A

L-690330 hydrate is a competitive inhibitor of **inositol monophosphatase (IMPase)** with K_is of 0.27 and 0.19 μM for recombinant human and bovine IMPase, 0.30 and 0.42 μM for human and bovine frontal cortex IMPase, respectively.



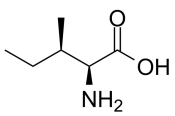
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

L-Alloisoleucine

((3R)-LS-Isoleucine; L-Allo-isoleucine)

Cat. No.: HY-I1060

L-Alloisoleucine is a branched chain amino acid and is a stereo-isomer of L-isoleucine. L-Alloisoleucine is a common constituent of human plasma (albeit at low levels).

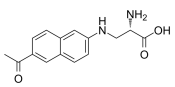


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

L-ANAP

Cat. No.: HY-101937

L-ANAP is a genetically encodable and polarity-sensitive fluorescent unnatural amino acid (Uaa).

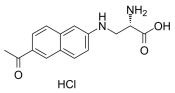


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-ANAP hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101937B

L-ANAP hydrochloride is a genetically encodable and polarity-sensitive fluorescent unnatural amino acid (Uaa).

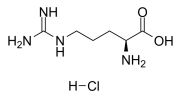


Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Arginine hydrochloride

((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0455A

L-Arginine hydrochloride ((S)-(+)-Arginine hydrochloride) is the nitrogen donor for synthesis of nitric oxide, a potent vasodilator that is deficient during times of sickle cell crisis.

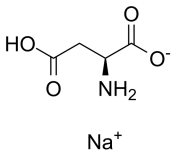


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Aspartic aicd sodium

(Sodium L-aspartate) Cat. No.: HY-N0666C

L-Aspartic aicd sodium is is an amino acid, shown to be a suitable prodrug for colon-specific drug deliverly.

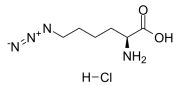


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

L-Azidonorleucine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131033

L-Azidonorleucine hydrochloride, an unnatural amino acid, is A Methionine surrogate. L-Azidonorleucine hydrochloride can be used to label mammalian cell proteins and identify a diverse set of methionyl-tRNA synthetase (MetRS) mutants .

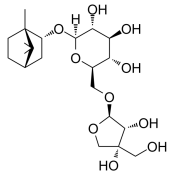


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Borneol 7-O-[β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside

(OJV-II) Cat. No.: HY-N5137

L-Borneol 7-O-[β-D-apiofuranosyl-(16)]-β-D-glucopyranoside is one of the components of the Shengmai injection.

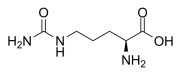


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Citrulline

Cat. No.: HY-N0391

L-Citrulline is an amino acid derived from ornithine in the catabolism of proline or glutamine and glutamate, or from l-arginine via arginine-citrulline pathway.

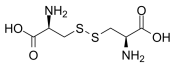


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-N0394

L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

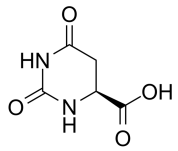


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-Dihydroorotic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W015495

L-Dihydroorotic acid can reversibly hydrolyze to yield the acyclic L-ureidosuccinic acid by dihydrowhey enzyme.

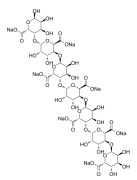


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-heptaguluronic acid heptasodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N7662

L-heptaguluronic acid heptasodium salt, extracted from seaweed, is the component of the natural biopolymers, alginates.

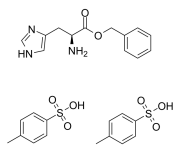


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-Histidine benzyl ester bistosylate

Cat. No.: HY-138652

L-Histidine benzyl ester bistosylate could play a role in the activation of HutP (an RNA-binding protein).

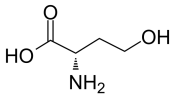


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Homoserine

Cat. No.: HY-W002292

L-Homoserine is a non - protein amino acid, which is an important biosynthetic intermediate of threonine, methionine and lysine.



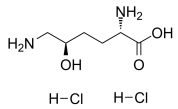
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-hydroxylysine dihydrochloride

((2S,5R)-5-Hydroxylysine dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-113025A

L-hydroxylysine dihydrochloride ((2S,5R)-5-Hydroxylysine dihydrochloride), an amino acid, is exclusive to collagen protein, which is formed by posttranslational hydroxylation of some lysine residues.

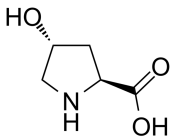


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Hydroxyproline

Cat. No.: HY-40135

L-Hydroxyproline, one of the hydroxyproline (Hyp) isomers, is a useful chiral building block in the production of many pharmaceuticals.

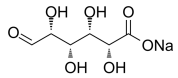


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Iduronic acid sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-135197

L-Iduronic acid sodium salt is an important monosaccharide component of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) such as Heparin, Heparan sulfate and Dermatan sulfate.

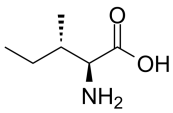


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Isoleucine

Cat. No.: HY-N0771

L-isoleucine is a nonpolar hydrophobic amino acid. L-Isoleucine is an essential amino acid.



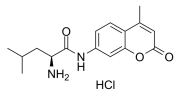
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Leucine-7-amido-4-methylcoumarin hydrochloride

(Leu-AMC hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-137844

L-Leucine-7-amido-4-methylcoumarin (Leu-AMC) hydrochloride is a bright blue fluorogenic peptidyl substrate for LAP3 (leucine aminopeptidase).

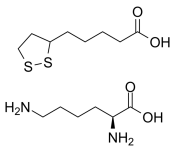


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Lysine thioctate

Cat. No.: HY-114626

L-Lysine thioctate is a substrate of lipoamidase.

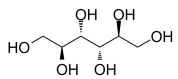


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Mannitol

Cat. No.: HY-139312

L-mannitol is a compound can be used for the compound sweetener synthesis.

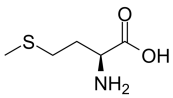


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Methionine

Cat. No.: HY-N0326

L-Methionine is the L-isomer of Methionine, an essential amino acid for human development. Methionine acts as a hepatoprotectant.

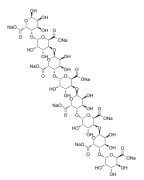


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-octaguluronic acid octasodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-N7657

L-octaguluronic acid octasodium salt is extracted from seaweed. L-octaguluronic acid octasodium salt is the component of the natural biopolymers, alginates.



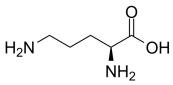
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

L-Ornithine

((S)-2,5-Diaminopentanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B1352

L-ornithine has an antifatigue effect in increasing the efficiency of energy consumption and promoting the excretion of ammonia.



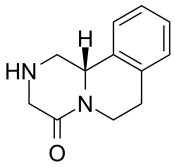
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Praziquanamine

((+)-Praziquanamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N1765

L-Praziquanamine is a natural product.

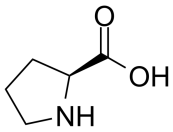


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L-Proline

Cat. No.: HY-Y0252

L-Proline is one of the twenty amino acids used in living organisms as the building blocks of proteins.

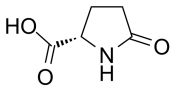


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

L-Pyroglutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-76082

L-Pyroglutamic acid is the levo-isomer of Pyroglutamic acid. L-Pyroglutamic acid is the biologically active enantiomer in humans. Pyroglutamic acid is an intermediate in glutathione metabolism.

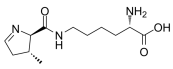


Purity: 97.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-Pyrrolysine

Cat. No.: HY-104011

L-Pyrrolysine is the 22nd genetically encoded amino acid.

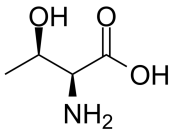


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Threonine

Cat. No.: HY-N0658

L-Threonine is a natural amino acid, can be produced by microbial fermentation, and is used in food, medicine, or feed.

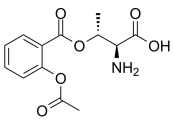


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Threonine derivative-1

Cat. No.: HY-100177

L-Threonine derivative-1 is a acetylsalicylic-L-threonine ester extracted from patent US 20060287244 A1.

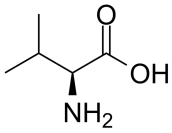


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Valine

Cat. No.: HY-N0717

L-Valine is one of 20 proteinogenic amino acids. L-Valine is an essential amino amino acid.



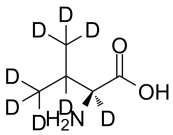
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

L-Valine-d8

(L-VALINE-2,3,4,4,4,5,5,5-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-I1124

L-Valine-d8 (L-VALINE-2,3,4,4,4,5,5,5-d8) is a deuterated form of L-Valine. L-Valine-d8 can be used in the labelled synthesis of L-valineamide-d8 intermediate. L-Valine is one of 20 proteinogenic amino acids. L-Valine is an essential amino acid.



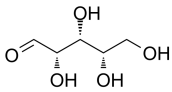
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Xylose

(L-(-)-Xylose)

Cat. No.: HY-78139

L-Xylose (L-(-)-Xylose) is the levo-isomer of Xylose. Xylose is classified as a monosaccharide of the aldopentose type.

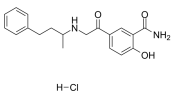


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Labetalone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-128379

Labetalone hydrochloride is an impurity of Labetalol. Labetalol is an orally active adrenoceptor blocking drug which is a competitive antagonist at both alpha- and beta-adrenoceptor sites.

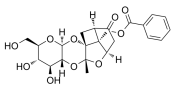


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lactiflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N7629

Lactiflorin, a monoterpene glycoside from paeony root, possesses nephroprotective effect.



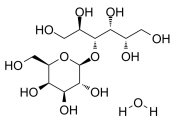
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Lactitol monohydrate

(D-Lactitol monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1389

Lactitol monohydrate is a disaccharide analogue of lactulose. It has been widely used in the treatment of constipation & hepatic encephalopathy. Lactitol is sugar alcohol used as replacement sweeteners.

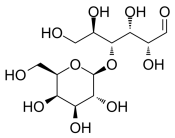


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lactose

Cat. No.: HY-B2123

Lactose, a major sugar in the milk of most species, could regulate human's intestinal microflora.



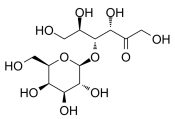
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Lactulose

(4-O-β-D-Galactopyranosyl-D-fructose)

Cat. No.: HY-B1172

Lactulose is a non-absortable sugar used in the treatment of constipation and hepatic encephalopathy. It generally begin working after eight to twelve hours but may take up to two days to improve constipation.



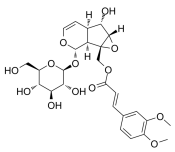
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lagotisoide D

(10-O-[(E)-3,4-Dimethoxycinnamoyl]-catalpol)

Cat. No.: HY-N8171

Lagotisoide D is a Iridoid glycoside from Lagotis yunnanensis.



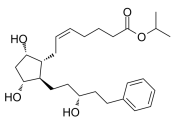
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Latanoprost

(PHXA41)

Cat. No.: HY-B0577

Latanoprost (PHXA41) is a prostaglandin F2α analogue and an agonist for the **FP prostanoid receptor**, and lowers intraocular-pressure (IOP).



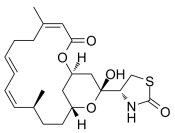
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Latrunculin A

(LAT-A)

Cat. No.: HY-16929

Latrunculin A (LAT-A) is a toxin isolated from the red sea sponge Latrunculia magnifica, binds to actin monomers, inhibits polymerization of actin, with K_ds of 0.1, 0.4, 4.7 μM and 0.19 μM for ATP-actin, ADP-Pi-actin, ADP-actin and G-actin, respectively.

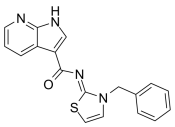


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg (237.2 μM * 1 mL in Ethanol)

Lats-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-138489

Lats-IN-1 is a potent and ATP-competitive inhibitor of **Lats1** and **Lats2** kinases. Lats-IN-1 promotes Yap-dependent proliferation in postmitotic mammalian tissues.

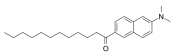


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Laurdan

Cat. No.: HY-D0080

Laurdan is a membrane-permeable fluorescent probe that displays spectral sensitivity to the phospholipid phase of the cell membrane to which it is bound. Quantitation of generalized polarization (GP) of Laurdan can be used to identify phospholipid phase.

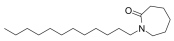


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Laurocapram

Cat. No.: HY-W009326

Laurocapram is a absorption enhancer and has been one of the most effective for substances of both lipophilic and hydrophilic nature.

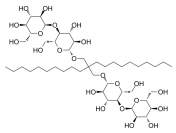


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Lauryl maltose neopentyl glycol (LMNG)

Cat. No.: HY-138193

Lauryl maltose neopentyl glycol (LMNG) is a detergent that can solubilize and stabilize membrane proteins.

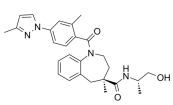


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Lazuvapagon

Cat. No.: HY-109181

Lazuvapagon is a **vasopressin V2 receptor** agonist for the research of nocturia.

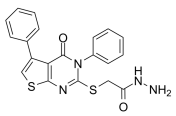


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LDN-27219

Cat. No.: HY-16693

LDN-27219 is a potent inhibitor of hTGase(Tissue transglutaminase) with an IC50 of 0.6 uM.

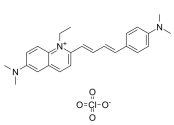


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

LDS-751

Cat. No.: HY-D0996

LDS-751 is a nucleic acid stain principally detecting DNA. LDS-751 has high affinity for DNA and undergoes fluorescence enhancement upon binding, but with maximal emission at 670 nm.

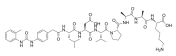


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

LDV

Cat. No.: HY-P2267

LDV, a tripeptide, is a non-fluorescent analog of LDV-FITC. LDV is a α4β1 integrin (VLA-4) ligand, and binds α4β1 integrin in leukemia cells.

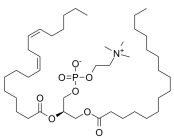


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lecithin

Cat. No.: HY-B2235

Lecithin is regarded as a safe, conventional phospholipid source. Phospholipids are reported to alter the fatty acid composition and microstructure of the membranes in animal cells.

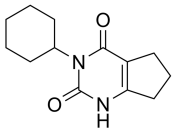


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Lenacil

Cat. No.: HY-116706

Lenacil is a selective uracil substituted herbicide used for control of both annual grasses, broad leafed weeds and some perennial weeds in sugarcane, apples, alfalfa, peaches, peacans, peppermints (Mentha piperita) and sugar beets. Lenacil can inhibit photosynthesis.

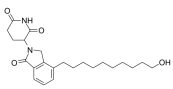


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lenalidomide-C10-OH

Cat. No.: HY-139563

Lenalidomide-C10-OH (6a) is an intermediate in the synthesis of INY-03-041.

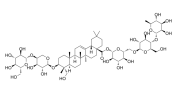


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leonloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N8116

Leonloside D is a Hederagenin-derived saponin, composed of a molecule of Hederagenin and 1-3 molecules of rhamnose, glucose, or arabinose.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LEP(116-130)(mouse)

Cat. No.: HY-P1027

LEP(116-130)(mouse) is a synthetic leptin peptide fragment.

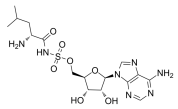
SCSLPQTSGLQKPES-NH_2

Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Leu-AMS R enantiomer

Cat. No.: HY-108900A

Leu-AMS R enantiomer is the R enatiomer of Leu-AMS. Leu-AMS is a potent inhibitor of leucyl-tRNA synthetase (LRS) and inhibits the growth of bacteria.

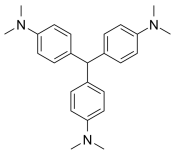


Purity: 97.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Leucocrystal violet

Cat. No.: HY-D0233

Leucocrystal violet is a triphenylmethane dye which can be used to detect antimony in environmental and biological samples using spectrophotometric techniques.

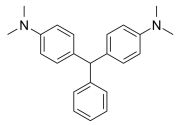


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Leucomalachite green

Cat. No.: HY-D0300

Leucomalachite green is a triphenylmethane dye used to detect blood. Leucomalachite green, a major metabolite of malachite green, is a potential carcinogen, teratogen and mutagen.

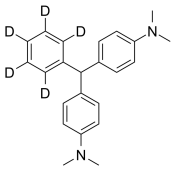


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Leucomalachite green-d5

Cat. No.: HY-D0300S

Leucomalachite green-d5 is the deuterium labeled Leucomalachite green. Leucomalachite green is a triphenylmethane dye used to detect blood. Leucomalachite green, a major metabolite of malachite green, is a potential carcinogen, teratogen and mutagen.

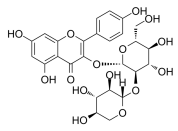


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Leucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2186

Leucoside is a natural compound isolated from tea seed extract.

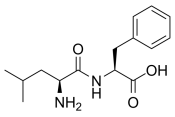


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Leucyl-phenylalanine

Cat. No.: HY-113278

Leucyl-phenylalanine belongs to the class of organic compounds known as dipeptides.



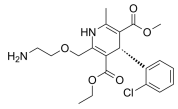
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Levamlodipine

((S)-Amlodipine; Levoamlodipine)

Cat. No.: HY-14744

Levamlodipine ((S)-Amlodipine) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.



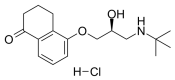
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levobunolol hydrochloride

(l-Bunolol hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B1035

Levobunolol hydrochloride is a non-selective beta blocker. It is used topically to manage glaucoma.



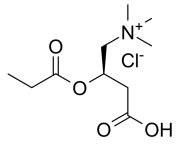
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Levocarnitine propionate hydrochloride

(L-Propionylcarnitine chloride; ST-261)

Cat. No.: HY-B0932

Levocarnitine propionate hydrochloride (L-Propionylcarnitine chloride; ST-261) is used to treat the deterioration of renal function, congestive heart failure, intermittent claudication, and other diseases.

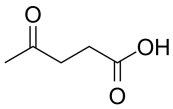


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Levulinic acid (4-Oxovaleric acid; Laevulinic acid; Levulic acid; NSC 3716; β-Acetylpropionic acid; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0839

Levulinic acid is a precursor for the synthesis of biofuels, such as ethyl levulinate.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Lignin (Lignine)

Cat. No.: HY-111830

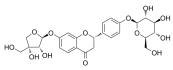
Lignin (Lignine) is a natural complex biopolymer with biodegradable and biocompatible. Lignin is the main component of plant cell walls and is a renewable aromatic polymer. Lignin has strongly antioxidant activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 500 mg, 1 g

Liguiritigenin-7-O-D-apiosyl-4'-O-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2624

Liguiritigenin-7-O-D-apiosyl-4'-O-D-glucoside is a flavanone glycoside isolated from Glycyrrhizia inflate.

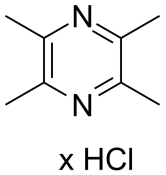


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ligustrazine hydrochloride (Chuanxiongzine hydrochloride; Tetramethylpyrazine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0935

Ligustrazine (hydrochloride) is a natural product. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Ligustrazine hydrochloride displayed a protection effect on injured ECV304 cells, NOS and NO formation were significantly increased compared with the model group . In vivo:.

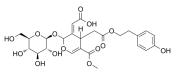


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ligustrosidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6874

Ligustrosidic acid is a natural compound isolated from ligustrum japonicum and ligustrum lucidum.

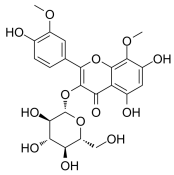


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Limocitrin 3-β-D-glucose

Cat. No.: HY-N9525

Limocitrin 3-β-D-glucose is a flavonoid glycoside.

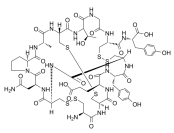


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Linaclotide

Cat. No.: HY-17584

Linaclotide is a potent and selective **guanylate cyclase C** agonist; developed for the treatment of constipation-predominant irritable bowel syndrome (IBS-C) and chronic constipation.

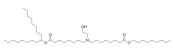


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lipid 5

Cat. No.: HY-138171

Lipid 5 is an amino lipid that affords efficient mRNA delivery in rodent and primate models. Lipid 5 shows optimal pharmacokinetics and non-toxic side effects.

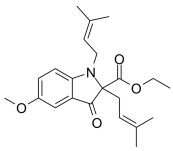


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LipidGreen 2

Cat. No.: HY-D1353

LipidGreen 2 is a second generation small molecule probe for lipid imaging. LipidGreen 2 has a better fluorescence signal compared with the previous LipidGreen, and selectively stains neutral lipids in cells and fat deposits in live zebrafish.

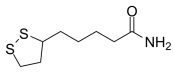


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lipoamide ((±)-α-Lipoamide; DL-Lipoamide; DL-6,8-Thioctamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1142

Lipoamide is a coenzyme, which transfer acetyl and hydrogen in Pyruvate deacylation oxidation Process, used for pharmaceuticals.

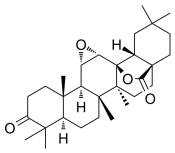


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Liquidambaric lactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0497

Liquidambaric lactone is a compound isolated from Euonymus grandiflorus Wall.



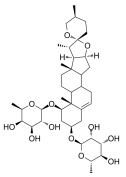
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Liriopesides B

(Nolinospiroside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N5135

Liriopesides B (Nolinospiroside F) is a steroidal saponin isolated from Ophiopogon japonicas. Liriopesides B has anti-oxidative and anti-aging effects.

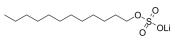


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lithium dodecyl sulfate

Cat. No.: HY-W099535

Lithium dodecyl sulfate is an anionic detergent and surfactant that can be used in place of SDS for electrophoresis under low temperatures. Lithium dodecyl sulfate can be used for synthesis of nanomaterials and chromatography.



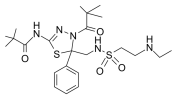
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Litronesib Racemate

(LY2523355 Racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-14846A

Litronesib Racemate (LY2523355 Racemate) is the racemate of litronesib. Litronesib is a selective, allosteric inhibitor of **kinesin Eg5**.



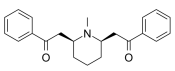
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

Lobelanine

(8,10-Diphenyllobelidione)

Cat. No.: HY-N8505

Lobelanine (8,10-Diphenyllobelidione) is a chemical precursor for the biosynthesis of Lobeline. Lobeline is a partial **nicotinic** agonist and is used as a smoking cessation agent.

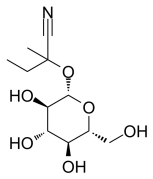


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lotaustralin

Cat. No.: HY-N5079

Lotaustralin is a cyanogenic glucoside isolated from Manihot esculenta .

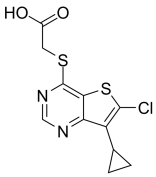


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LP-922056

Cat. No.: HY-131034

LP-922056 is an orally active, highly potent **Notum Pectinacetylesterase** inhibitor with EC_{50}s of 21 nM, 55 nM in human and mouse cellular assay, respectively. LP-922056 significantly increases midshaft femur cortical bone thickness in mice and rats.



Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LRGILS-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-P1312

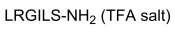
LRGILS-NH2 is a reverse-sequence protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR-2)-inactive, negative control, and SLIGRL-NH2 is a PAR-2-activating peptide.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LRGILS-NH2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1312A

LRGILS-NH2 TFA is a reverse-sequence protease-activated receptor-2 (PAR-2)-inactive, negative control, and SLIGRL-NH2 is a PAR-2-activating peptide.

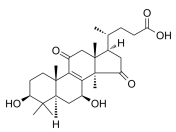


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lucidenic acid LM1

Cat. No.: HY-N6859

Lucidenic acid LM1 is a natural triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lucidum.

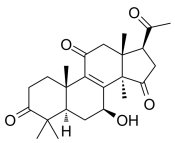


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidone B

Cat. No.: HY-N7977

Lucidone B is a nortriterpenoid found in fruiting bodies of Ganoderma resinaceum.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luciferase, firefly

Cat. No.: HY-P1004A

Luciferase, firefly is the light-emitting enzyme responsible for the bioluminescence of fireflies and click beetles.

Luciferase, firefly

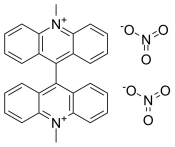
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg

Lucigenin

(NSC-151912; L-6868)

Cat. No.: HY-D0720

Lucigenin(L-6868; NSC-151912) is a chemiluminescent probe used to indicate the presence of endogenously generated superoxide anion radicals in cells.



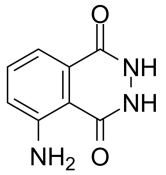
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Luminol

(Diogenes reagent)

Cat. No.: HY-15922

Luminol is a chemical that exhibits chemiluminescence with pK_a values of 6.74 and 15.1. Luminol exhibits chemiluminescence (CL) at 425 nm λ_{max}. Luminol is commonly used in forensics as a diagnostic tool for the detection of blood stains.

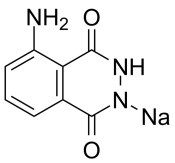


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Luminol sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-15922A

Luminol sodium salt is a chemical that exhibits chemiluminescence with pK_a values of 6.74 and 15.1. Luminol sodium salt exhibits chemiluminescence (CL) at 425 nm λ_{max}. Luminol sodium salt is commonly used in forensics as a diagnostic tool for the detection of blood stains.

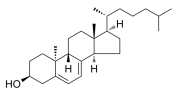


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Lumisterol 3 (>90%) (9β,10α-Cholesta-5,7-dien-3β-ol; Cholecalciferol EP Impurity A)

Cat. No.: HY-112023

Lumisterol 3 (>90%) (9β,10α-Cholesta-5,7-dien-3β-ol) is a normal human secosteroid metabolite from the class of vitamin D3 photoisomer derivatives. Lumisterol 3 (>90%) is used in the preparation of vitamin D.



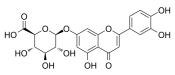
Purity: 96.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide

(Luteolin 7-glucuronide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1463

Luteolin 7-O-glucuronide could inhibit Matrix Metalloproteinases **(MMP)** activities, with **IC_{50}s** of 17.63, 7.99, 11.42, 12.85, 0.03 μM for MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-8, MMP-9, MMP-13, respectively.

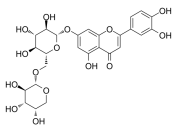


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Luteolin-7-O-α-L-arabinopyranosyl (1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N9368

Luteolin-7-O-α-L-arabinopyranosyl (16)-β-D-glucopyranoside is a flavonoid with antiradical activity.



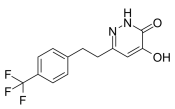
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Luvadaxistat

(TAK-831)

Cat. No.: HY-109183

TAK-831 is a highly selective and potent inhibitor of **D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO)** and can be used in studies of schizophrenia.

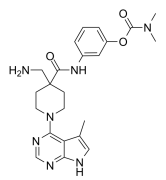


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LX7101

Cat. No.: HY-12659

LX7101 is a potent inhibitor of **LIMK** and **ROCK2** with **IC_{50}** values of 24, 1.6 and 10 nM for LIMK1, LIMK2 and ROCK2, respectively; also inhibits **PKA** with an **IC_{50}** less than 1 nM.

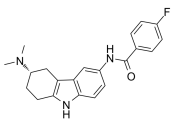


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY 344864 S-enantiomer

Cat. No.: HY-13788A

LY 344864 S-enantiomer is the S-enantiomer of LY344864. LY344864 is a 5-HT1F receptor agonist.

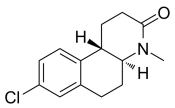


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

LY300503

Cat. No.: HY-118091B

LY300503 is an enantiomer of LY191704. LY191704 is a human type I 5α-reductase inhibitor.

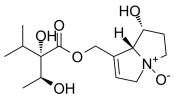


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycopsamine N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-N9512

Lycopsamine N-oxide, an N-oxide of Lycopsamine which is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, can be found in honey and bee pollen.

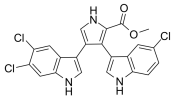


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lynamicin B

Cat. No.: HY-141858

Lynamicin B is a potential pesticide by acting as a lepidoptera-exclusive **chitinase** inhibitor with a K_i value of 8.76 μM.



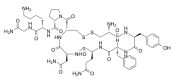
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lysipressin

(Lysine vasopressin; [Lys8]-Vasopressin)

Cat. No.: HY-P0004

Lysipressin is Antidiuretic hormone that have been found in pigs and some marsupial families. Induces contraction of the rabbit urinary bladder smooth muscle, activate adenylate-cyclase.



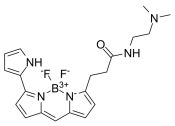
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

LysoTracker Red

(LysoTracker Red DND-99)

Cat. No.: HY-D1300

LysoTracker Red (LysoTracker Red DND-99) is a paraformaldehyde fixable probe that concentrates into acidic compartments of cells and tissues.

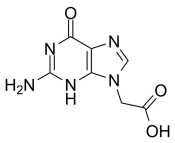


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

LysRs-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-103280

LysRs-IN-1 is a Lysyl-tRNA synthetase (LysRs) inhibitor.



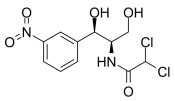
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

m-Chloramphenicol

(m-threo-Chloramphenicol)

Cat. No.: HY-136434

m-Chloramphenicol (m-threo-Chloramphenicol) is an impurity of Chloramphenicol. Chloramphenicol, a broad-spectrum antibiotic, acts as a potent inhibitor of bacterial protein biosynthesis.



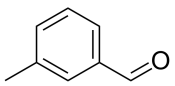
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

m-Tolualdehyde

(3-Methylbenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-78086

m-Tolualdehyde (3-Methylbenzaldehyde) is a **tolualdehyde compound** with the methyl substituent at the 3-position. m-Tolualdehyde can be used as a food additive.



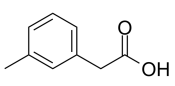
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

m-Tolylacetic acid

(3-Methylbenzeneacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W053507

m-Tolylacetic acid (3-Methylbenzeneacetic acid) is a hydroaromatic dicarboxylic acids excreted in the urine as metabolite of toluneacetic acid.

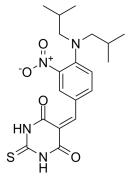


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

M2I-1

Cat. No.: HY-100341

M2I-1 is a **Mad2** inhibitor targeting the binding of Mad2 to Cdc20, an essential protein-protein interaction (PPI) within the spindle assembly checkpoint (SAC).

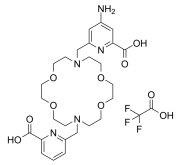


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Macropa-NH2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-111895B

Macropa-NH2 TFA is the precursor of Macropa-NCS. Macropa-NCS is conjugated to trastuzumab as well as to the prostate-specific membrane antigen-targeting compound RPS-070 and is a promising therapeutic radionuclide applied in the treatment of soft-tissue metastases.



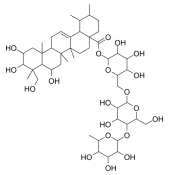
Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Madecassoside

(Asiaticoside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0568

Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Centella asitica (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent.



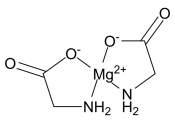
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Magnesium glycinate

(Magnesium bisglycinate; Magnesium diglycinate)

Cat. No.: HY-129328

Magnesium glycinate (Magnesium bisglycinate), the magnesium salt of glycine, is a nutrient supplement. Magnesium glycinate has satisfactory physico-chemical properties and bioactivities.

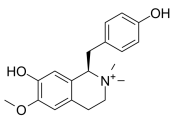


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g

Magnocurarine

Cat. No.: HY-N6609

Magnocurarine a natural compound isolated from Tiliacora racemosa.

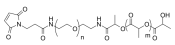


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mal-PEG-PLA (PEG MW 3000 & PLA MW 70,000)

Cat. No.: HY-139818

Mal-PEG-PLA (PEG MW 3000 & PLA MW 70,000) is a block copolymer, which can be used to preparenanoparticles and micelles for targeted drug delivery.



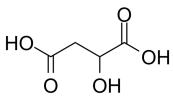
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Malic acid

(Hydroxybutanedioic acid; E 296)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1311

Malic acid (Hydroxybutanedioic acid) is a dicarboxylic acid that is naturally found in fruits such as apples and pears. It plays a role in many sour or tart foods.

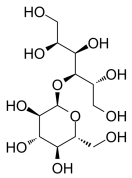


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Maltitol

Cat. No.: HY-B2122

Maltitol is a sugar alcohol used as a sugar substitute. It has 75-90% of the sweetness of sucrose (table sugar) and nearly identical properties. Maltitol may also be used as a plasticizer in gelatin capsules, as an emollient, and as a humectant.



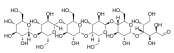
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Maltohexaose

(Amylohexaose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2559

Maltohexaose is a natural saccharide, and can be produced from amylose, amylopectin and whole starch.

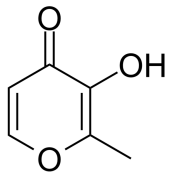


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Maltol

Cat. No.: HY-W012788

Maltol, a type of aromatic compound, exists in high concentrations in red ginseng. Maltol is a potent antioxidative agent and typically is used to enhance flavor and preserve food.

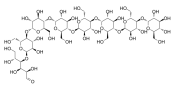


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Maltooctaose

Cat. No.: HY-N9406

Maltooctaose, a specific-length maltooligosaccharide, can be produced by PFTA (Pyrococcus furiosus).

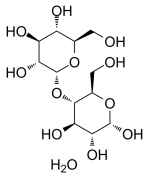


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maltose monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N2024A

Maltose monohydrate is the energy source for bacteria.

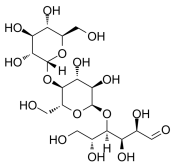


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Maltotriose

Cat. No.: HY-113011

Maltotriose, the second most abundant sugar present in brewing, is an inducer of the maltose regulon of Escherichia coli. Maltotriose can induce beta-galactosidase synthesis.



Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mambalgin 1

Cat. No.: HY-P1441

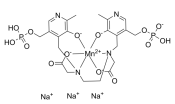
Mambalgin-1 is a toxin isolated from black mamba venom. Mambalgin-1 is a disulfide-rich polypeptide consisting of 57 amino acids and belongs to the family of three-finger toxins.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mangafodipir trisodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0993

Mangafodipir trisodium is a contrast agent delivered intravenously to enhance contrast in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the liver.

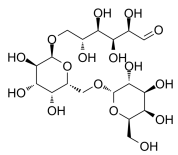


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Manninotriose

Cat. No.: HY-N0913

Manninotriose is a novel and important player in the RFO(Raffinose family oligosaccharides) metabolism of red dead deadnettle; potential to improve the side effects of MTX for ALL treatment.

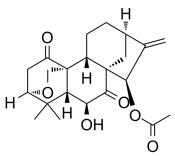


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Maoecrystal A

Cat. No.: HY-N2017

Maoecrystal A is a compound isolated from leaves of Isodon eriocalyx.

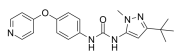


Purity: 95.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

MAPK13-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-18850

MPAK13-IN-1 is a **MAPK13 (p38δ)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 620 nM.



Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MART-1 (26-35) (human) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0138A

MART-1 (26-35) (human) TFA is amino acid residue 26 to 35 of MART-1 protein.

EAAGIGILTV (TFA salt)

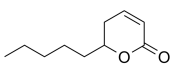
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Massoia lactone

((±)-Massoia lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7435

Massoia lactone ((±)-Massoia lactone) is a coconut and creamy fragrant compound mianly isolated from Cryptocarya massoy. Massoia lactone is also a fragrant biosurfactant produced by a fungus Aureobasidium pullulans.

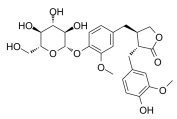


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matairesinol monoglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8107

Matairesinol monoglucoside, a lignan compound, exhibits low activity on **IFN-γ/STAT1** and **IL-6/STAT3** signaling pathways with inhibition ratio of 5.8% and 7.0%, respectively.



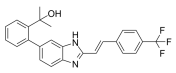
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mavatrep

(JNJ-39439335)

Cat. No.: HY-16935

Mavatrep is an orally bioavailable TRPV1 antagonist (Ki=6.5 nM), exhibits minimal effect on the enzymatic activity (IC50 > 25 μM) of CYP isoforms 3A4, 1A2, and 2D6. IC50 value: 6.5 nM (Ki, for TRPV1) Target: TRPV1 in vitro: Mavatrep exhibits superior pharmacodynamic properties.



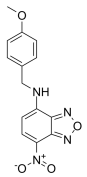
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MBD

(7-(p-Methoxybenzylamino)-4-nitrobenz-2,1,3-oxadiazole)

Cat. No.: HY-141667

MBD (7-(p-Methoxybenzylamino)-4-nitrobenz-2,1,3-oxadiazole), a new fluorescent probe for protein and nucleoprotein conformation, is applied to bacterial ribosomes and to bovine trypsinogen and trypsin. MBD is strongly fluorescent upon binding to a hydrophobic area of a macromolecule.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

MBP (90-106)

Cat. No.: HY-P2453

MBP (90-106) is a peptide fragment of MBP.

Ac-FFKNIVTPRTPPPSQGK-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MBP MAPK Substrate

Cat. No.: HY-P2456

MBP MAPK Substrate is used as an exogenous substrate for MAPK.

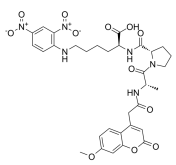
APRTPGGRR

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mca-Ala-Pro-Lys(Dnp)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-P2536

Mca-Ala-Pro-Lys(Dnp)-OH, a specific ACE2 quenched fluorogenic substrate, can be used to detect ACE2 activity, such as urinary, heart and lung.



Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

MCA-SEVNLDAEFR-K(Dnp)-RR, amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1859

MCA-SEVNLDAEFR-K(Dnp)-RR, amide is a FRET-based substrate.

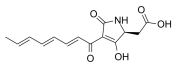
MCA-SEVNLDAEFR-K(Dnp)-RR-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCA17-1

Cat. No.: HY-139636

MCA17-1 shows stronger bioactivity than the positive control obeticholic acid (OCA) against liver fibrosis.

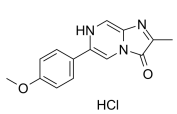


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCLA hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W013275

MCLA hydrochloride is a chemiluminescent reagent which can be used to quantify aqueous concentrations of superoxide.

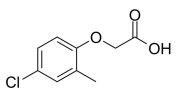


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCPA

Cat. No.: HY-B0859

MCPA is a phenoxy herbicide, and widely used to control annual and perennial broad leaved weeds, including poppy, thistles and docks, in crops such as cereals, rice, linseed, flax, grassland and turf.

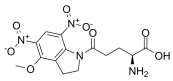


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

MDNI-caged-L-glutamate

(MDNI-glu) Cat. No.: HY-131039

MDNI-caged-L-glutamate (MDNI-glu) is a biologically inert, photosensitive derivative of the major excitatory amino acid, L-glutamate. MDNI-caged-L-glutamate makes more efficient use of incident light.

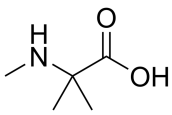


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MeAIB

(α-(Methylamino)isobutyric acid) Cat. No.: HY-134452

MeAIB (α-(Methylamino)isobutyric acid) is a specific substrate for **amino acid transport system A (ATA1)**. ATA mediate the uptake of short-chain neutral amino acids in a Na^+-dependent manner.

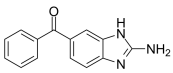


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Mebendazole-amine

Cat. No.: HY-114750

Mebendazole-amine is a metabolite of Mebendazole. Mebendazole is a broad-spectrum benzimidazole anti-helminthic drug.

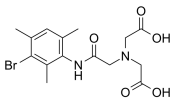


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mebrofenin

(SQ 26962) Cat. No.: HY-B1684

Mebrofenin (SQ 26962) is a type of iminodiacetic acid (IDA). Mebrofenin is available as a ready to use the kit for radio-labeling with Tc-99m. Tc-99m Mebrofenin, a diagnostic agent, is used for hepatobiliary imaging.

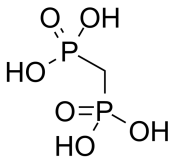


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Medronic acid

(Methylenediphosphonic acid) Cat. No.: HY-108309

Medronic acid (Methylenediphosphonic acid) is a methylene-substituted bisphosphonate. Medronic acid has affinity for and adheres to the surface of hydroxyapatite crystals in the bone matrix.

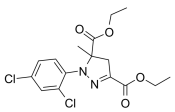


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mefenpyr-diethyl

Cat. No.: HY-136376

Mefenpyr-diethyl is an herbicide safener, which protects crops against herbicide injury.

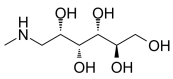


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Meglumine

(Methylglucamine; Meglumin; Methylglucamin) Cat. No.: HY-B0342

Meglumine (Methylglucamine) is an amino sugar derived from sorbitol. Meglumine is often used as an excipient in pharmaceuticals and in conjunction with iodinated compounds in contrast media such as diatrizoate meglumine and iodipamide meglumine.

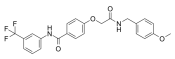


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

MEIS-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-132869

MEIS-IN-1 is a potent **myeloid ecotropic viral integration site (MEIS)** inhibitor to induce murine and human hematopoietic stem-cell expansion.

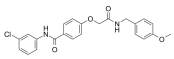


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MEIS-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-132870

MEIS-IN-2 is a **myeloid ecotropic viral integration site 1 (MEIS1)** inhibitor.

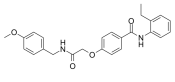


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MEIS-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-132871

MEIS-IN-3 is a potent **myeloid ecotropic viral integration site (MEIS)** inhibitor.

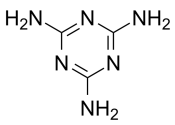


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Melamine

Cat. No.: HY-Y1117

Melamine is a **metabolite** of cyromazine. Melamine is a intermediate for the synthesis of melamine resin and plastic materials.

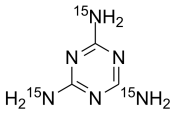


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Melamine-15N3

Cat. No.: HY-Y1117S

Melamine-15N3 is a 15N-labeled Melamine. Melamine is a **metabolite** of cyromazine.
Melamine is a intermediate for the synthesis of melamine resin and plastic materials.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Melanin

Cat. No.: HY-113485

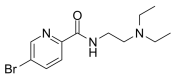
Melanin is a unique pigment with myriad functions. It is multifunctional, providing defense against environmental stresses such as ultraviolet (UV) light, oxidizing agents and ionizing radiation.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Melanin probe-2

Cat. No.: HY-136405

Melanin probe-2 (compound 5) is a non-radioactive bromopicolinamide precursor. Melanin probe-2 can be used for ^{18}F-Labeled Picolinamide PET probe synthesis (HY-136404).



Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Melanotan I

(MT-I; [Nle4,D-Phe7]-α-MSH)

Cat. No.: HY-N2466

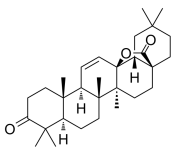
Melanotan I is a synthetic analogue of α-melanocyte stimulating hormone (α-MSH), for gaining a tan.

Purity: 96.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Melliferone

Cat. No.: HY-N8701

Melliferone is a triterpenoid found in Brazilian propolis.



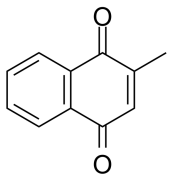
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menadione

(Vitamin K3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0332

Menadione, a synthetic naphthoquinone, can be converted to active vitamin K2 in vivo. Target: Others Menadione (Vitamin K3) is a synthetic analogue of of 1,4-naphthoquinone with a methyl group in the 2-position.



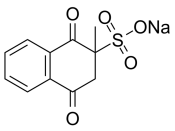
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Menadione bisulfite sodium

(Menadione sodium bisulfite; Vitamin K3 sodium bisulfite)

Cat. No.: HY-B1897A

Menadione bisulfite (sodium) is used as an agent to induce acute oxidative stress, and to function as a plant-defense activator against several pathogens.

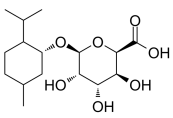


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Menthol glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-122317

Menthol glucuronide, a metabolite of Menthol (HY-N1369), is a plasma and urine biomarker of acute Menthol inhalation.



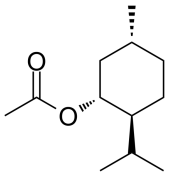
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menthyl acetate

(L-Menthyl acetate; (-)-Menthyl acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-N7132

Menthyl acetate (L-Menthyl acetate) is a derivative of L-menthol. Menthyl acetate is effective to enhance 5-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) skin permeation.

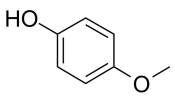


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mequinol

(4-Methoxyphenol) Cat. No.: HY-30270

Mequinol (4-Methoxyphenol) is one of bioactive components in Mercurialis spp. Mequinol is used for skin depigmentation.

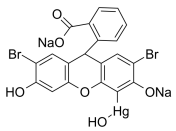


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Merbromin

(Mercury dibromofluorescein disodium salt; ZP1) Cat. No.: HY-B0961

Merbromin acts as a topical antiseptic for minor cuts and scrapes and as a biological dye. Merbromin is a potent inhibitor against Zika virus (ZIKV) replication. Merbromin shows anti-ZIKV potency through ZIKVpro inhibition.

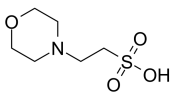


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

MES

(2-Morpholinoethanesulphonic acid) Cat. No.: HY-D0858

MES (2-Morpholinoethanesulphonic acid), a zwitterionic buffer, is effective in the pH range of 5.5-7.7. MES, as one of the Good's buffers, is broadly used to regulate pH value for plants culture medium, reagent solution, and physiological experiments.

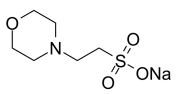


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

MES sodium salt

(2-Morpholinoethanesulphonic acid sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-D0858B

MES (2-Morpholinoethanesulphonic acid) sodium salt, a zwitterionic buffer, is effective in the pH range of 5.5-7.7. MES sodium salt, as one of the Good's buffers, is broadly used to regulate pH value for plants culture medium, reagent solution, and physiological experiments.

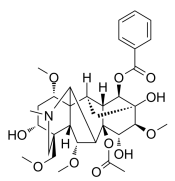


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Mesaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N0724

Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants.

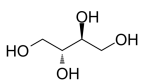


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

meso-Erythritol

Cat. No.: HY-100551

meso-Erythritol is a sugar alcohol that occurs naturally in a variety of foods (e.g., pear, watermelon), is 60-80% as sweet as sucrose, and is an approved low-calorie sweetener food additive.



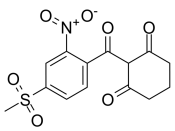
Relative stereochemistry

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mesotrione

Cat. No.: HY-12853

Mesotrione is a **herbicide** belongs to the benzoylcyclohexanedione family. Mesotrione is a potent and competitive and reversible inhibitor of **HPPD** enzyme. Mesotrione is selective to maize due to rapid metabolism and relative high tolerance by the susceptible crop plant.

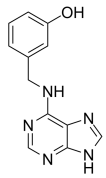


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meta-Topolin

(m-Topolin) Cat. No.: HY-112104

Meta-Topolin (m-Topolin) is a highly active aromatic cytokinin.

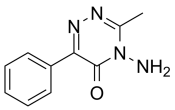


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Metamitron

Cat. No.: HY-W014793

Metamitron is a pre- and post-emergence herbicide used for the control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses in sugar beet.

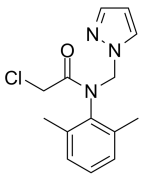


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metazachlor

Cat. No.: HY-136373

Metazachlor is a **herbicide** of the chloroacetamide class. Metazachlor is an inhibitor of the synthesis of long chain fatty acids and has an effect on cell division or tissue differentiation in the germinating and emerging weed target species.

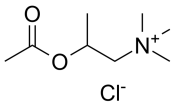


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methacholine chloride

(Acetyl-β-methylcholine chloride) Cat. No.: HY-A0083

Methacholine (Acetyl-β-methylcholine) chloride acts a **muscarinic M3 receptor** agonist in the parasympathetic nervous system. Methacholine chloride acts directly on acetylcholine receptors on smooth muscle causing contraction and airway narrowing.

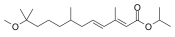


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methoprene

(ZR-515) Cat. No.: HY-B1161

Methoprene, an insect juvenile growth hormone mimic, is a growth-regulating insecticide that manifests its toxicity to target organisms by acting as a **juvenile hormone** agonist.

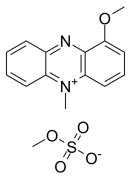


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methoxy-PMS

(1-Methoxy PMS; 1-Methoxyphenazine methosulfate) Cat. No.: HY-D0937

Methoxy-PMS (1-Methoxy PMS), an active oxygen formation inducer, is stable electron-transport mediator between NAD(P)H and tetrazolium dyes.

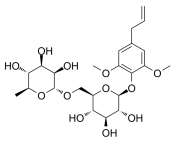


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Methoxyeugenol 4-O-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8140

Methoxyeugenol 4-O-rutinoside (compound 9) is a phenyl glucoside that can be found in the bark of Daphniphyllum angustifolium.

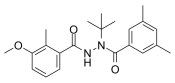


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methoxyfenozide

Cat. No.: HY-117386

Methoxyfenozide, a diacylhydrazine insecticide, selectively binds to lepidopteran ecdysone receptors (EcRs) over dipteran EcRs with K_d values of 0.5 and 124 nM, respectively.

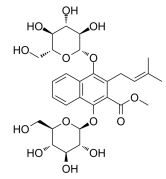


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl 1,4-bisglucosyloxy-3-prenyl-2-naphthoate

Cat. No.: HY-N8101

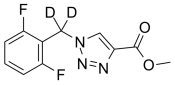
Methyl 1,4-bisglucosyloxy-3-prenyl-2-naphthoate is a natural product.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl 1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carboxylate-d2

Cat. No.: HY-W098127S

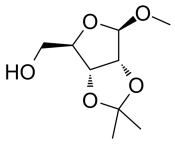


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside

Cat. No.: HY-113949

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside, obtained from D-ribose, is an intermediate for the synthesis of riboside-containing arsenic compound.

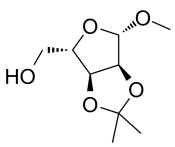


Purity: 96.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-L-ribofuranoside

Cat. No.: HY-113949A

Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-L-ribofuranoside is an enantiomer of Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-D-ribofuranoside. Methyl 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-β-L-ribofuranoside is a derivative of L-ribose.

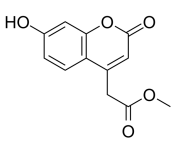


Purity: 96.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl 2-(7-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W030319

Methyl 2-(7-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-4-yl)acetate, a natural coumarins derivative, is exploited for the synthesis of the switchable fluorescent substrates to be used in bacterial enzyme detection.

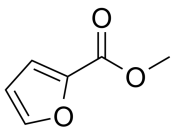


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl 2-furoate

(Methyl furan-2-carboxylate) **Cat. No.:** HY-Y0949

Methyl 2-furoate (Methyl furan-2-carboxylate) is a building block in chemical synthesis. A flavoring agent in food. Found in cranberries, guava fruits, raisins and other fruits. Also present in baked potato, roasted filberts, roasted peanut, tomatoes, coffee, cocoa, okra, etc.

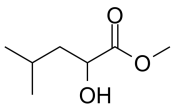


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methylvalerate

Cat. No.: HY-22167

Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methylvalerate is one of dominant volatile compounds in Zhenjiang aromatic vinegar. Methyl 2-hydroxy-4-methylvalerate is used for charting flavour biosynthesis networks of vinegar microbiota.

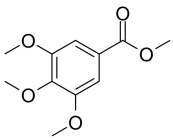


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

Methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate

Cat. No.: HY-N2044

Methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate can be synthesized from Gallic acid. Methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoate is mainly used in the production of Trimethoprim (TMP), Sulfa synergistic intermediates, and many other agents.

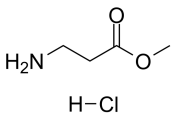


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride

(β-Alanine methyl ester hydrochloride) **Cat. No.:** HY-W007648

Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride is prepared by esterification of B-Alanine (I). Methyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride can be used in the synthesis of bidentate pyridine-acid ligand.

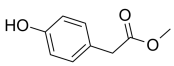


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl 4-hydroxyphenylacetate

Cat. No.: HY-W001084

Methyl 4-hydroxyphenylacetate, a natural compound, is a methyl ester resulting from the formal condensation of the carboxy group of 4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid with methanol.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl behenate

(Methyl docosanoate) **Cat. No.:** HY-W009082

Methyl behenate (Methyl docosanoate) is a naturally fatty acid methyl ester isolated from the plant of Aspidopterys obcordata Lemsl.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl cellulose

Cat. No.: HY-125861

Methylcellulose is a natural polymer which gels on heating. Methylcellulose is not toxic.

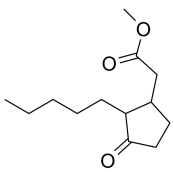
Methyl cellulose

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 500 mg

Methyl dihydrojasmonate

Cat. No.: HY-N7084

Methyl dihydrojasmonate is a fragrance ingredient with a jasmine-like odor, used in many fragrance mixtures.

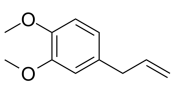


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methyl Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6996

Methyl Eugenol, a phenylpropanoid chemical in leaves, fruits, stems, and/or roots, may be released when that corresponding part of a plant is damaged as a result of feeding by an herbivore. Methyl Eugenol is used for male annihilation of the oriental fruit fly.

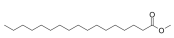


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl heptadecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004290

Methyl heptadecanoate is a fatty acid methyl ester.

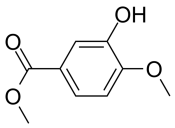


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl isovanillate

Cat. No.: HY-W002773

Methyl isovanillate is a secondary metabolite isolated from Vitex agnus-castus.

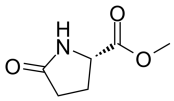


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl L-pyroglutamate ((S)-Methyl 5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-32291

Methyl L-pyroglutamate ((S)-Methyl 5-oxopyrrolidine-2-carboxylate;L-Pyroglutamic acid methyl ester) is isolated from P. oleracea and has anti-inflammatory activity.

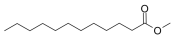


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl laurate

Cat. No.: HY-W004286

Methyl laurate, a 12-carbon saturated fatty acid, is an esterified version of lauric acid.



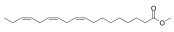
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl linolenate

(Linolenic acid methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-21268

Methyl linolenate is a polyunsaturated fattly acid (PUFA). It is used in studies on the mechanisms and prevention of oxidation/peroxidation of unsaturated fatty acids. The IC50 is 60 uM.

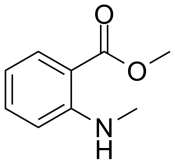


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Methyl N-methylanthranilate

Cat. No.: HY-76705

Methyl N-methylanthranilate, a terpene, is a pungent compound that can be found in Citrus reticulate Blanco leaves. Methyl N-methylanthranilate has the potential for pain research.



Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl nonadecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004262

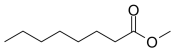
Methyl nonadecanoate may be used as an internal standard to determine fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content of biodiesel.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Methyl octanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W087943

Methyl octanoate, a volatile compound, is an aroma component persimmon wine.

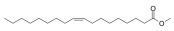


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl oleate

Cat. No.: HY-N2598

Methyl oleate is a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME). Methyl oleate substantially improves the antioxidation ability but markedly impaired the antiwear capacity of zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (ZDDP).

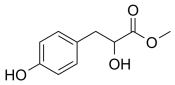


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl p-hydroxyphenyllactate

Cat. No.: HY-N3269

Methyl p-hydroxyphenyllactate (MeHPLA) is an important cell growth-regulating agent which binds to nuclear type II binding sites in normal and malignant cells.



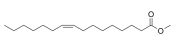
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl palmitoleate

((Z)-Methyl hexadec-9-enoate; Methyl cis-9-Hexadecenoate)

Cat. No.: HY-W011688

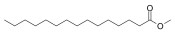
Methyl palmitoleate ((Z)-Methyl hexadec-9-enoate), a fatty acid methyl ester, is an analogue of Palmitoleate with cytoprotective and growth-promoting properties.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl pentadecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004289

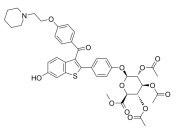


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Methyl Raloxifene 4'-(2,3,4-Tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glycopyranuronate)

Cat. No.: HY-135591

Methyl Raloxifene 4'-(2,3,4-Tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glycopyranuronate) is an analogue of Raloxifene 4'-glucuronide.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl stearate

Cat. No.: HY-B1934

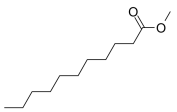
Methyl stearate, isolated from Rheum palmatum L. is a compopent of of soybean and rapeseed biodiesels.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Methyl undecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004285

Methyl undecanoate is an internal standard in gas-liquid chromatogram.

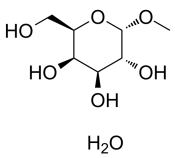


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl α-D-galactopyranoside monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W089785

Methyl α-D-galactopyranoside monohydrate is an alpha-D-galactoside having a methyl substituent at the anomeric position.



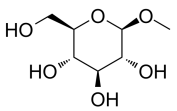
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl β-D-glucopyranoside

(Methyl β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-116284

Methyl β-D-glucopyranoside is used to synthesize natural glycophenolics via enzymatic caffeoylation.

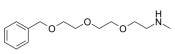


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methylamino-PEG3-benzyl

Cat. No.: HY-138369

Methylamino-PEG3-benzyl is an amino PEG linker.

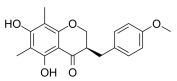


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methylophiopogonanone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2438

Methylophiopogonanone B, homoisoflavonoid, is extracted from the root of Ophiopogon japonicas, shows high antioxidant ability.

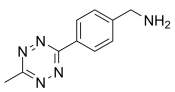


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Methyltetrazine-Amine

Cat. No.: HY-135140

Methyltetrazine-Amine, a tetrazine compound, is used for the site-specific dual functionalization of the resulting bioconjugates.

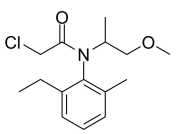


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metolachlor

Cat. No.: HY-B1871

Metolachlor is a pre-emergent selective, chloroacetanilide herbicide for the control of a variety of annual grass and broad leaf weeds in corn and other crops. Metolachlor is a chiral herbicide consisting of four stereoisomers.

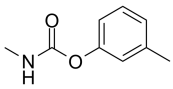


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metolcarb

Cat. No.: HY-131126

Metolcarb is a N-methylcarbamate pesticide that can be used in many agricultural products.

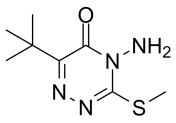


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metribuzin

Cat. No.: HY-116954

Metribuzin is a low-cost non-selective herbicide that belongs to the chemical class of triazinones. Metribuzin hinders **DNA synthesis** in treated plants and acts on photosystem II, ultimately inhibiting photosynthesis. Metribuzin provides good control of important annual grass and broad-leaf weeds.



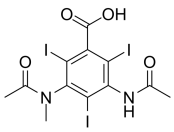
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metrizoic acid

(Metrizoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1699

Metrizoic acid (Metrizoate) is an ionic contrast medium. Metrizoic acid (Metrizoate) shows high osmolality and has a risk of inducing allergic reactions.

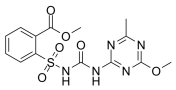


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Metsulfuron-methyl

Cat. No.: HY-B1869

Metsulfuron-methyl is a systemic sulfonylurea herbicide and has been widely used to control broad-leaved weeds and annual grasses in rice, maize, wheat, and barley. Metsulfuron-methyl has highly efficient herbicidal activity and low mammalian toxicity.

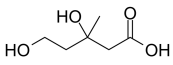


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Mevalonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113071

Mevalonic acid, a precursor in the mevalonate pathway, is essential for cell growth and proliferation.



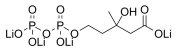
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mevalonic acid 5-pyrophosphate tetralithium

(5-Diphosphomevalonic acid tetralithium; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N9474

Mevalonic acid 5-pyrophosphate (5-Diphosphomevalonic acid) tetralithium is an endogenous metabolite of the mevalonate pathway.

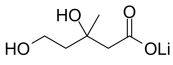


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mevalonic acid lithium salt

Cat. No.: HY-113071A

Mevalonic acid lithium salt, a precursor in the mevalonate pathway, is essential for cell growth and proliferation.

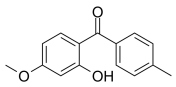


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Mexenone

Cat. No.: HY-B1023

Mexenone is a potent benzophenone-type UV filter. Mexenone is used for sunscreening agent.

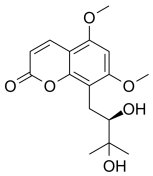


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Mexoticin

Cat. No.: HY-N7689

Mexoticin is a naturally occurring coumarin that can be isolated from the leaves of Murraya omphalocarpa.

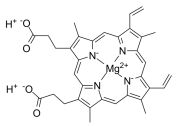


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Mg(II) protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-136476

Mg(II) protoporphyrin IX is a precursor of chlorophyll in Chlorella. Mg(II) protoporphyrin IX is a negative effector of nuclear photosynthetic gene expression. Mg(II) protoporphyrin IX can be used for the research of signaling molecule implicated in plastid-to-nucleus communication.

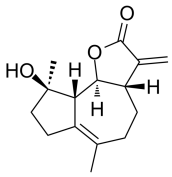


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Micheliolide

Cat. No.: HY-N0847

Micheliolide could effectively attenuate the high glucose-stimulated activation of NF-κB, the degradation of IκBα, and the expression of MCP-1, TGF-β1 and FN in rat mesangial cells (MCs).



Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mid-chain triglyceride of caprylic/caprolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-Y1911

Mid-chain triglyceride of caprylic/caprolic acid can be used as a co-solvent.

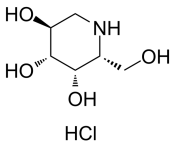
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Migalastat hydrochloride

(GR181413A)

Cat. No.: HY-14929A

Migalastat hydrochloride (GR181413A) is a potent and competitive inhibitor of α-galactosidase A (**α-Gal A**) with an IC_{50} of 0.04 μM for human α-Gal A.



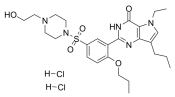
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Mirodenafil dihydrochloride

(SK-3530 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14930A

Mirodenafil dihydrochloride (SK3530 dihydrochloride) is a phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE-5) inhibitor developed for the treatment of erectile dysfunction. Target: PDE5 Mirodenafil is a newly developed oral phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor.

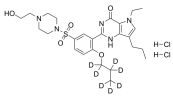


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mirodenafil-d7 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14930AS

Mirodenafil-d7 (SK-3530-d7) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Mirodenafil dihydrochloride. Mirodenafil dihydrochloride (SK3530 dihydrochloride) is a phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE-5) inhibitor developed for the treatment of erectile dysfunction.

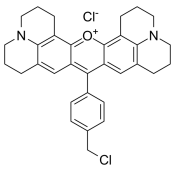


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MitoMark Red I

Cat. No.: HY-D1116

MitoMark Red I is a fluorescent mitochondrial marker. MitoMark Red I is a red fluorescent dye which accumulates in mitochondria in viable cells and has an excitation wavelength of 578 nm and emission of 599 nm.



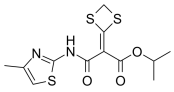
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 μg

Mivotilate

(YH439)

Cat. No.: HY-100242

Mivotilate is a nontoxic, potent activator of the **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)**, and acts as a hepatoprotective agent.

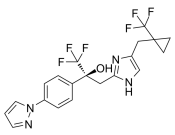


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

MK-5046

Cat. No.: HY-14342

MK-5046 is a novel BRS-3 agonist, binds to BRS-3 with high affinity (mouse Ki = 1.6 nM, human Ki = 25 nM).

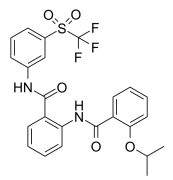


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML-290

Cat. No.: HY-112606

ML-290 is a first-in-class and potent relaxin/insulin-like family peptide receptor (**RXFP1**) agonist and activator of anti-fibrotic genes, with an EC_{50} of 94 nM. ML290 is a biased allosteric agonist at the relaxin receptor RXFP1.

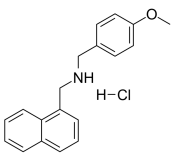


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ML133 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100230A

ML133 hydrochloride is a selective **K_{ir}2 family channels** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1.8 μM at pH 7.4 and 290 nM at pH 8.5.

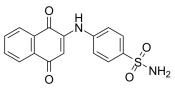


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML329

Cat. No.: HY-101464

ML329 is a micropthalmia-associated transcription factor (**MITF**) inhibitor, which inhibits TRPM-1 promoter activity with an IC_{50} of 1.2 μM.



Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MLCK inhibitor peptide 18

Cat. No.: HY-P1029

MLCK inhibitor peptide 18 is a myosin light chain kinase (**MLCK**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 50 nM, and inhibits **CaM kinase II** only at 4000-fold higher concentrations.

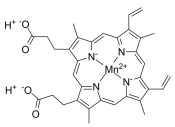
RKKYKYRRK-NH_2

Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Mn(II) protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-136476A

Mn(II) protoporphyrin IX is a potential intravenous paramagnetic magnetic resonance contrast agent. Mn(II) protoporphyrin IX maintains strong paramagnetic properties.

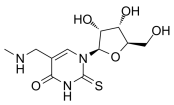


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mnm5s2U

Cat. No.: HY-131481

Mnm5s2U, found in lysine and glutamate tRNA anticodon, has an wobble modification function in tRNA.

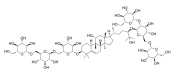


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mogroside VI A

Cat. No.: HY-N7438

Mogroside VI A, an isomer of Mogroside VI isolated from Luo Han Guo, exerts sweetness property. Mogroside VI A can be used for sweetener and/or taste modifier research.

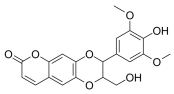


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Moluccanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6254

Moluccanin is a coumarinolignoid from Aleurites moluccana.



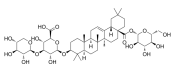
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Momordin IIc

(Quinoside D)

Cat. No.: HY-N7615

Momordin IIc (Quinoside D) is a triterpenoid glycoside isolated from Bougainvillea glabra.

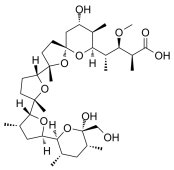


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Monensin B

Cat. No.: HY-N4301

Monensin B is a polyketide produced by Streptomyces cinnamonensis. Fermentations of Streptomyces cinnamonensis produce a mixture of Monensin A and Monensin B in a ratio dependent upon the relative concentrations of ethylmalonyl-CoA and methylmalonyl-CoA.

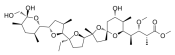


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Monensin methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-131142

Monensin methyl ester, a neutral analog of monensin, is an ion active component for Na+ selective disk electrodes.

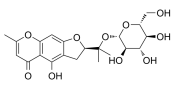


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Monnieriside G

Cat. No.: HY-N5059

Monnieriside G is found in Cnidium monnieri fruits.



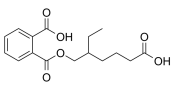
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mono(5-carboxy-2-ethylpentyl) phthalate

(MECPP)

Cat. No.: HY-133675

Mono(5-carboxy-2-ethylpentyl) phthalate (MECPP) is a metabolite of Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP).

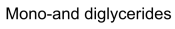


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mono-and diglycerides

Cat. No.: HY-135297

Mono-and diglycerides is formed by triglycerides being broken down by pancreatic lipase in the gastrointestinal lumen. Mono-and diglycerides is a food additive used as a nonionic emulsifier and mainly present in food fats.



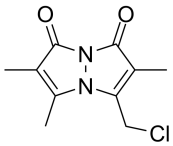
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Monochlorobimane

(Chlorobimane)

Cat. No.: HY-101899

Monochlorobimane (Chlorobimane) is a fluorescent dye (λ_{ex}=380 nm, λ_{em}=470 nm) to measure glutathione (GSH) in cellular assays.

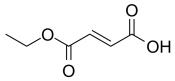


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Monoethyl fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-W019696

Monoethyl fumarate is the monoethyl ester form of fumaric acid. Monoethyl fumarate is a kind of effective preservative and polymerization agent for macromolecular material.

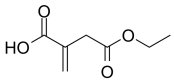


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Monoethyl itaconate

Cat. No.: HY-W076778

Monoethyl itaconate is a free radical can be used for polymerization.

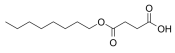


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Monooctyl succinate

Cat. No.: HY-114458

Monooctyl succinate is a monoester, which can be used as a surfactants and a potential fragrance releaser.

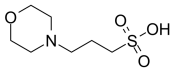


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MOPS

Cat. No.: HY-D0859

MOPS is commonly used as a buffering agent in biology. MOPS buffer can maintain the pH of mammalian cell culture media.

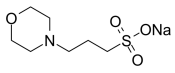


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

MOPS sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-D0859A

MOPS sodium salt is commonly used as a buffering agent in biology. MOPS buffer can maintain the pH of mammalian cell culture media.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Motilin (26-47), human, porcine

Cat. No.: HY-P1037

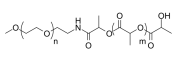
Motilin (26-47), human, porcine is an endogenous motilin receptor ligand with K_i and EC_{50} of 2.3 nM and 0.3 nM in a Chinese hamster ovary cell line.

Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

MPEG-PLA (PEG MW 3000 & PLA MW 50,000)

Cat. No.: HY-139819

MPEG-PLA (PEG MW 3000 & PLA MW 50,000) is a block copolymer, which can be used to preparenanoparticles for targeted drug delivery.

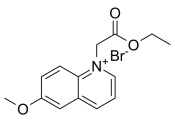


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MQAE

Cat. No.: HY-D0090

MQAE is a fluorescent indicator that is quenched via collision with chloride, and is more sensitive and selective than ^{36}Cl and microelectrode-based methods for chloride measurement in cells.

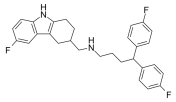


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

MSC1094308

Cat. No.: HY-123872

MSC1094308 is a reversible and allosteric inhibitor of the type II AAA ATPase human ubiquitin-directed unfoldase **(VCP)/p97** and the type I AAA ATPase **VPS4B**, with IC_{50} values of 0.71 μM and 7.2 μM for VPS4B and p97, respectively.



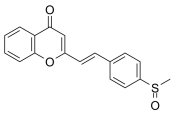
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Msr-Ratio

(Msr-green)

Cat. No.: HY-D1257

Msr-Ratio (Msr-green) is a ratiometric fluorescent probe of methionine sulfoxide reductase (λex=375 nm, λem=550 nm). Msr-Ratio is used for monitoring the enzyme activity in vitro and in live cells.

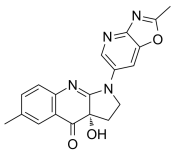


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

MT-134

Cat. No.: HY-141810

MT-134 is a **SkMII**-specific inhibitor and has excellent exposure in muscles.

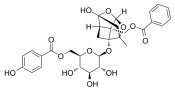


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mudanpioside C

Cat. No.: HY-N2163

Mudanpioside C is a monoteepenoid isolated from Paeonia lactiflora Pall .

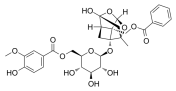


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mudanpioside J

Cat. No.: HY-N7278

Mudanpioside J, a monoterpene glycoside, is a metabolite of cortex moutan.

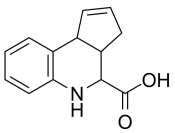


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MurA-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141800

MurA-IN-1 (compound 1a) is a **PTPRR** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.23 μM, 0.8 μM, 0.75 μM and 0.09 μM for PTP1B, PTPN5, PTPN7 and PTPRR, respectively. (A family of human MAPK-specific protein tyrosine phosphatases).

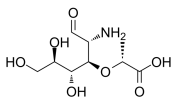


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Muramic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011916

Muramic acid is a component in many Gram-positive bacterial cell walls, as marker for Gram-positive bacteria.

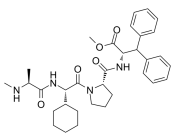


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

MV1

Cat. No.: HY-113534

MV1 is an antagonist of **IAP** (inhibitor of apoptosis protein), leads to protein knockdown of HaloTag-fused proteins when combined with HaloTag ligand.

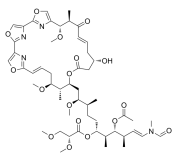


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mycalolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N8493

Mycalolide-B is a specific inhibitor of actomyosin ATPase isolated from marine sponge. Mycalolide-B inhibits ATP-induced contraction and Mg^{2+}-ATPase activity in the absence of Ca^{2+}.



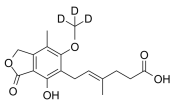
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mycophenolic acid-d3

(Mycophenolate-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0421S

Mycophenolic acid D3 (Mycophenolate D3) is deuterium labeled Mycophenolic acid, which is an an immunosuppresant drug and has potent anti-proliferative activity.

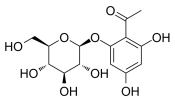


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Myrciaphenone A

Cat. No.: HY-N8738

Myrciaphenone A is an acetophenone glucoside.

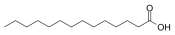


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myristic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2041

Myristic acid is a saturated 14-carbon fatty acid occurring in most animal and vegetable fats, particularly butterfat and coconut, palm, and nutmeg oils.

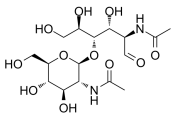


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

N,N'-Diacetylchitobiose

Cat. No.: HY-130778

N,N'-Diacetylchitobiose is a dimer of β(1,4) linked N-acetyl-D glucosamine. N,N'-Diacetylchitobiose is the hydrolysate of chitin and can be used as alternative carbon source by E. coli.</br>.



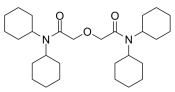
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

N,N,N′,N′-Tetracyclohexyl-3-oxapentanediamide

(Calcium ionophore II)

Cat. No.: HY-139728

N,N,N′,N′-Tetracyclohexyl-3-oxapentanediamide (Calcium ionophore II) is a lipophilic ionophore that can be used in preparing calcium ion-selective electrode.

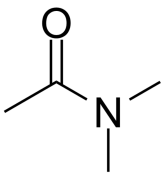


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

N,N-Dimethylacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-W042416

N,N-Dimethylacetamide is an inexpensive, common aprotic organic solvent.

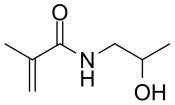


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mL

N-(2-Hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide

Cat. No.: HY-W077028

N-(2-Hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide is used to synthesize copolymers for the targeted delivery of antileishmanial agents in Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) .



Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

N-(3-Methoxybenzyl-(9z,12z)-octadecadienamide

Cat. No.: HY-N2396

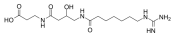
N-(3-Methoxybenzyl-(9z,12z)-octadecadienamide (Macamide impurity 10) is the impurity of Macamide.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

N-563

Cat. No.: HY-100751

N-563 is an analogue of deoxyspergualin with an immunostimulating activity,it promotes resistance to Candida albicans infection in mice. In vivo: The protective effect of the N-563 against C. albicans infection was investigated in normal and immunosuppressed mice.



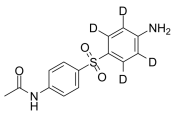
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-acetyl Dapsone D4

(MADDS D4)

Cat. No.: HY-G0016S

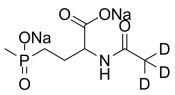
N-acetyl Dapsone D4 (MADDS D4) is the deuterium labeled N-acetyl Dapsone, which is a metabolite of Dapsone.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Acetyl glufosinate-d3 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-139505

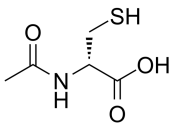


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

N-Acetyl-D-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-136386

N-Acetyl-D-cysteine has antioxidant activities and scavenges **ROS** through the reaction with its thiol group, but cannot enter the glutathione metabolic pathway.



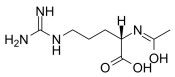
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

N-Acetyl-L-arginine

(Ac-Arg-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W014130

N-Acetyl-L-arginine (Ac-Arg-OH) is one of the guanidino compounds found elevated in the serum of an hemodialyzed renal insufficient (uremic) pediatric population.

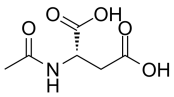


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113524

N-Acetyl-L-aspartic acid is a derivative of aspartic acid.



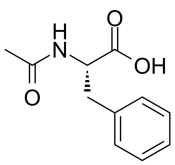
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetyl-L-phenylalanine

(N-Acetylphenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0068

N-Acetyl-L-phenylalanine (N-Acetylphenylalanine), the principal acylamino acid in Escherichia coli, is synthesized from L-phenylalanine and acetyl-CoA.



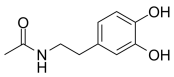
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-acetyldopamine

(NADA)

Cat. No.: HY-N7493

N-acetyldopamine (NADA) is a catecholamine that is used by insects as sclerotizing precursors to harden their cuticle.



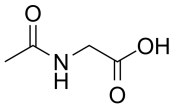
Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

N-Acetylglycine

(Aceturic acid; Acetamidoacetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0069

N-Acetylglycine (Aceturic acid) is a minor constituent of numerous foods with no genotoxicity or acute toxicity. N-acetylglycine is used in biological research of peptidomimetics.

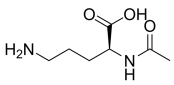


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

N-Acetylornithine

Cat. No.: HY-113080

N-Acetylornithine is an intermediate in the enzymatic biosynthesis of the amino acid L-arginine from L-glutamate.

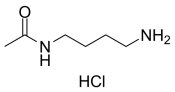


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Acetylputrescine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113100

N-Acetylputrescine hydrochloride is a putrescine derivative.

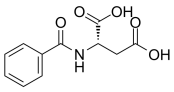


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

N-benzoyl-L-aspartic acid

Cat. No.: HY-118093

N-benzoyl-L-aspartic acid, a major metabolite of benzyl glucosinolate, can be used for modification of peptides or proteins.

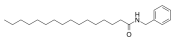


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Benzylpalmitamide

(N-Benzylhexadecanamide; Macamide 1) Cat. No.: HY-N2365

N-Benzylpalmitamide is a macamide isolated from Lepidium meyenii, acts as an inhibitor of **fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH)**.

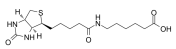


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

N-Biotinyl-6-aminohexanoic acid

(N-(+)-Biotinyl-6-aminohexanoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-101218

N-Biotinyl-6-aminohexanoic acid (N-(+)-Biotinyl-6-aminohexanoic acid) can be used to perform biotinylation.

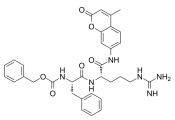


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-CBZ-Phe-Arg-AMC

(Z-FR-AMC) Cat. No.: HY-P1759

N-CBZ-Phe-Arg-AMC (Z-FR-AMC) is a cathepsin substrate used in assessment activity of lysosomal cathepsin enzymes.

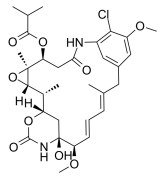


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Demethylansamitocin P-3

Cat. No.: HY-139106

N-Demethylansamitocin P-3 can be prepared from Ansamitocin (an antitumor ansamycin antibiotic) by Streptomyces minutiscleroticus IFO 13361.

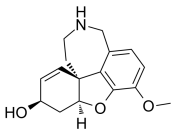


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Desmethyl Galanthamine

(N-Norgalanthamine) Cat. No.: HY-N7612

N-Desmethyl Galanthamine is a metabolite of Galanthamine. Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500 nM.

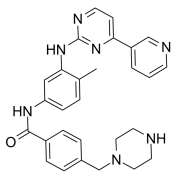


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

N-Desmethyl imatinib

(Norimatinib; Imatinib metabolite N-Desmethyl imatinib) Cat. No.: HY-G0017

N-Desmethyl imatinib (Norimatinib) is a metabolite of Imatinib (HY-15463). Imatinib is a multi-target inhibitor of v-Abl, c-Kit and PDGFR.

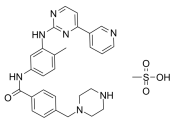


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

N-Desmethyl imatinib mesylate

(Norimatinib mesylate; Imatinib metabolite N-Desmethyl imatinib mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-G0017A

N-Desmethyl imatinib mesylate (Norimatinib mesylate) is a metabolite of Imatinib (HY-15463). Imatinib is a multi-target inhibitor of v-Abl, c-Kit and PDGFR.

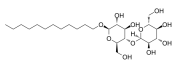


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Dodecyl-β-D-maltoside

(Lauryl Maltoside) Cat. No.: HY-128974

N-Dodecyl-β-D-maltoside (Lauryl Maltoside) is a derivatives of pyrene (Py), and it is a alkyl maltopyranoside detergent, especially in transporters and respiratory complexes.

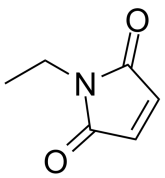


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Ethylmaleimide

(NEM) Cat. No.: HY-D0843

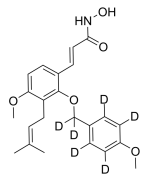
N-Ethylmaleimide (NEM), a reagent that alkylates free sulfhydryl groups, is a **cysteine protease** inhibitor. N-ethylmaleimide specific inhibits phosphate transport in mitochondria. N-Ethylmaleimide is also a **deubiquitinating enzyme** inhibitor.



Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

N-Hydroxy

(E)-2-(4-methoxybenzoxy-D6)-4-methoxy-3-prenylcinnamamide Cat. No.: HY-13286S

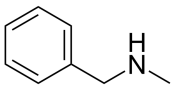


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

N-Methylbenzylamine

Cat. No.: HY-W007426

N-methylbenzylamine is a member of phenylmethylamines. N-methylbenzylamine can be found in carrot, which makes N-methylbenzylamine a potential biomarker for the consumption of these food products.

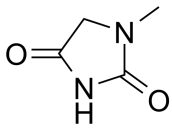


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

N-Methylhydantoin

Cat. No.: HY-113382

N-Methylhydantoin is a product of degradation of creatinine by bacteria.



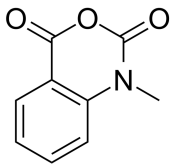
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Methylisatoic anhydride

(NMIA)

Cat. No.: HY-18407

N-Methylisatoic anhydride (NMIA) is a 2'-OH selective acylation agent of RNAs, and is widely used for resolving secondary RNA structures using the SHAPE (Selective 2'-Hydroxyl Acylation Analyzed by Primer Extension) technology.



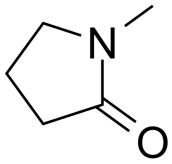
Purity: 97.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

N-Methylpyrrolidone

(1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1275

N-Methylpyrrolidone (1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone), a five-membered cyclic amide, is an organic polar solvent. N-Methylpyrrolidone is extensively used in the manufacture of adhesives, paints, fuels, and pharmaceuticals.



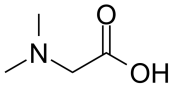
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 g

N-Methylsarcosine

(Dimethylglycine; DMG; N,N-Dimethylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0511

N-Methylsarcosine is an amino acid building block for protein, found in a small amount in the body.



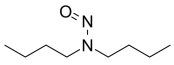
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

N-Nitrosodibutylamine

(N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine)

Cat. No.: HY-131113

N-Nitrosodibutylamine (N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine) is a nitrosamine enriched in the drinking water.



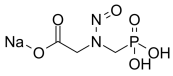
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

N-Nitrosoglyphosate sodium

(N-Nitroso-N-(phosphonoMethyl)glycine sodium; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-136381

N-Nitrosoglyphosate sodium is the nitrosamine degradation product and synthetic impurity of glyphosate herbicide.

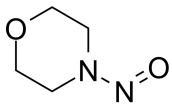


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Nitrosomorpholine

Cat. No.: HY-131123

N-Nitrosomorpholine is a nitrosamine that is sensitive to light. N-nitrosomorpholine is a strong animal carcinogen.

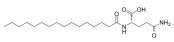


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

N-Palmitoyl-L-glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-139666

N-Palmitoyl-L-glutamine is a Glutamine derivative.

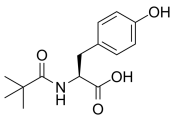


Purity: 95.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Pivaloyl-L-tyrosine

Cat. No.: HY-131112

N-Pivaloyl-L-tyrosine is an N-pivaloyl amino acid ester.

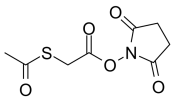


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N-Succinimidyl-S-acetylthioacetate
(SATA)

Cat. No.: HY-135233

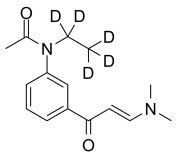
N-Succinimidyl S-acetylthioacetate (SATA), a protein modification agent, introduces thiol-groups into protein molecules. N-Succinimidyl S-acetylthioacetate adds sulfhydryl groups to proteins and other amine-containing molecules in a protected form.



Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

N-[3-[3-(Dimethylamino)-1-oxo-2-propenyl]phenyl]-N-ethylacetamide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-W020671S

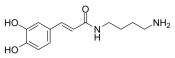


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg

N-Caffeoylputrescine,(E)-

Cat. No.: HY-N6085

N-Caffeoylputrescine,(E)- is a caffeic acid amide found in the tobacco plants (Nicotiana tabacum L.).

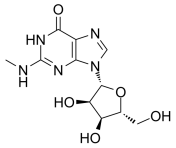


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N2-Methylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-111647

N2-methylguanosine is a modified nucleoside that occurs at several specific locations in many tRNA's.

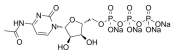


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate sodium
(ac4CTP sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-111815A

N4-Acetylcytidine triphosphate sodium is efficiently used as a substrate in T7 Polymerase-catalyzed in vitro transcription and can be incorporated into multiple templates.

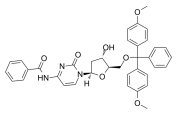


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N4-Benzoyl-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)-2'-deoxycytidine
(5'-O-DMT-N4-Bz-dC)

Cat. No.: HY-W010706

N4-Benzoyl-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)-2'-deoxycytidine (5'-O-DMT-N4-Bz-dC) can be used for synthesis oligodeoxynucleotides containing a 3'-S-phosphorothiolate (3'-PS) linkage.

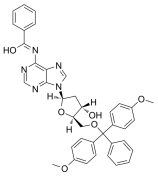


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

N6-Benzoyl-5′-O-(4,4′-dimethoxytrityl)-2′-deoxyadenosine

Cat. No.: HY-W013077

N6-Benzoyl-5′-O-(4,4′-dimethoxytrityl)-2′-deoxyadenosine can be used as an intermediate.

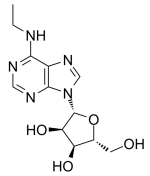


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N6-Ethyladenosine

Cat. No.: HY-111809

N6-Ethyladenosine is an adenosine derivative, acts as a **Adenosine receptor** agonist, with K_is of 4.9 and 4.7 nM for hA_1AR and hA_3AR, respectively.

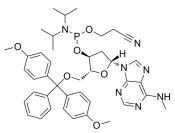


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

N6-Methyl-dA phosphoramidite

Cat. No.: HY-138582

N6-Methyl-dA phosphoramidite can be used in the synthesis of oligodeoxyribonucleotides.

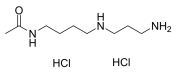


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N8-Acetylspermidine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-113253A

N8-Acetylspermidine dihydrochloride is a polyamine.

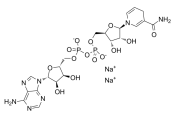


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

NADH disodium salt

(Disodium NADH) Cat. No.: HY-F0001

NADH disodium salt is a coenzyme of a large number of oxidoreductases. NADH is a coenzyme that functions as a regenerating electron donor in catabolic processes including glycolysis, beta-oxidation and the citric acid cycle.

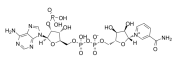


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

NADP

Cat. No.: HY-113325

NADP, a nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, is a redox cofactor. NADP is a key cofactor for electron transfer in the metabolism, being alternately oxidized ($NADP^+$) and reduced (NADPH).

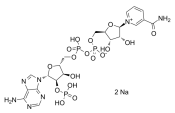


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NADP disodium salt

(Disodium NADP) Cat. No.: HY-F0002A

NADP disodium salt (Disodium NADP), a nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, is a redox cofactor. NADP disodium salt is a key cofactor for electron transfer in the metabolism, being alternately oxidized ($NADP^+$) and reduced (NADPH).

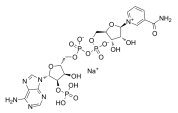


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

NADP sodium salt

(Sodium NADP) Cat. No.: HY-F0002

NADP sodium salt (Sodium NADP), a nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, is a redox cofactor. NADP sodium salt is a key cofactor for electron transfer in the metabolism, being alternately oxidized ($NADP^+$) and reduced (NADPH).

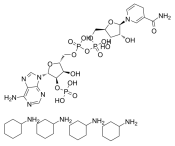


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

NADPH tetracyclohexanamine

Cat. No.: HY-F0003A

NADPH tetracyclohexanamine is a ubiquitous cofactor and biological reducing agent.

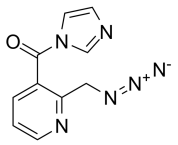


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

NAI-N3

Cat. No.: HY-103006

NAI-N3 is a RNA acylation reagent that enables RNA purification. NAI-N3 is a dual-function SHAPE (selective 2-hydroxyl acylation and profiling experiment) probe (RNA structure probe and enrichment).

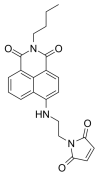


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Naph-EA-mal

(Thiol-green 1) Cat. No.: HY-D1261

Naph-EA-mal (Thiol-green 1) is a rapid detect and ultrafast turn-on **thiol fluorescence probe** for protein labeling and bioimaging.

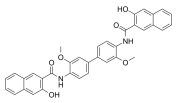


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Naphthol AS-BR

Cat. No.: HY-121932

Naphthol AS-BR is a substrate for the histochemical demonstration of acid and alkaline phosphatase.

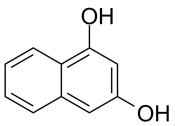


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naphthoresorcinol

(1,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene) Cat. No.: HY-D0165

Naphthoresorcinol (1,3-Dihydroxynaphthalene) is a fluorescent dye (λ_{ex}=330 nm, λ_{em}=380 nm) that can react with the NPPD (a tracer) and concentrated HCl and develop a red color. Naphthoresorcinol could be used as a background electrolyte (BGE) to determine the carbohydrates.

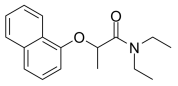


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Napropamide

(Napropamid) Cat. No.: HY-B1972

Napropamide is a selective systemic amide herbicide used to control a number of annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds.



Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Naringinase

Cat. No.: HY-129217

Naringinase, a hydrolytic enzymatic complex, possesses the activity of both α-L-rhamnosidase and β-D-glucosidase. Naringinase has wide occurrence in nature. Naringinase can be used in the biotransformation of steroids, antibiotics, and mainly on glycosides hydrolysis.

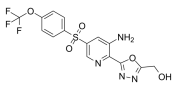
Naringinase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Navocaftor

Cat. No.: HY-109152

Navocaftor, as a cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator (**CFTR**), is a protein modulator (US 20200377491 Al, example 1).



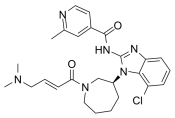
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nazartinib S-enantiomer

(EGF816 (S-enantiomer))

Cat. No.: HY-12872B

Nazartinib S-enantiomer (EGF816 S-enantiomer) is the less active S-enantiomer of Nazartinib. Nazartinib (EGF816) is an **EGFR** inhibitor.



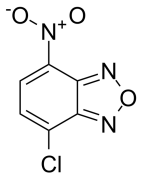
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

NBD-Cl

(NBD chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-D0042

NBD-Cl is a nonfluorescent reagent which becomes highly fluorescent after reaction with thiol or amino groups.



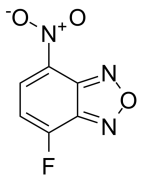
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

NBD-F

(4-Fluoro-7-nitrobenzofurazan)

Cat. No.: HY-D0785

NBD-F (4-Fluoro-7-nitrobenzofurazan) is a pro-fluorescent reagent which is developed for **amino acid analysis**. NBD-F reacts with primary or secondary amines to produce a fluorescent product and used for analysis of amino acids and low molecular weight amines.

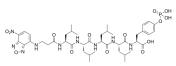


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

NBD-LLLLpY

Cat. No.: HY-P3305

NBD-LLLLpY is an enzymatically forming intranuclear peptide for selectively killing human induced pluripotent stem cells.

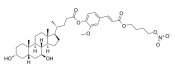


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NCX 1000

Cat. No.: HY-U00023

NCX 1000 is a liver-specific NO donor compound derived from ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA).



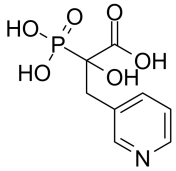
Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg

NE 10790

(3-PEHPC)

Cat. No.: HY-16011

NE 10790, a poor farnesyl pyrophosphate synthase inhibitor, is a phosphonocarboxylate analogue of the potent bisphosphonate risedronate and is a weak antiresorptive agent.

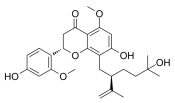


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Neokurarinol

Cat. No.: HY-N7794

Neokurarinol is a natural flavonoid compound.

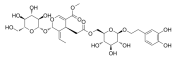


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neonuezhenide

Cat. No.: HY-N1449

Neonuezhenide exhibits strong antioxidant effect against hemolysis of red blood cells induced by free radicals.

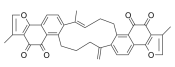


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neoprzewaquinone A

Cat. No.: HY-N3201

Neoprzewaquinone A is isolated from the roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza.

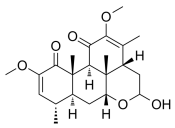


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Neoquassin

Cat. No.: HY-122932

Neoquassin is found in Picrasma quassioides.

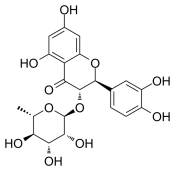


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neosmitilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N5115

Neosmitilbin is isolated from Garcinia mangostana.

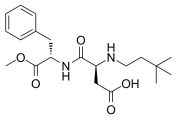


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neotame

Cat. No.: HY-W011053

Neotame is a derivative of Aspartame and is a low-caloric and high-intensity artificial sweetener that is 7000-13,000 times sweeter than sugar. Neotame is a non-nutritive sweetener and flavor enhancer that can be used in a variety of foods.



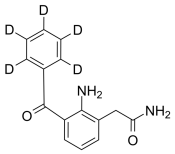
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Nepafenac-d5

(AHR-9434-d5; AL-6515-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-17357S

Nepafenac D5 (AHR-9434 D5) is the deuterium labeled Nepafenac, which is a selective COX-2 inhibitor.

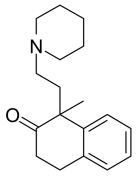


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Nepinalone

Cat. No.: HY-106873

Nepinalone, an alchilaminate derivative of β-tetralone and an orally active cough suppressant, possesses a non-opioid antitussive activity.

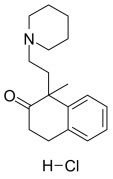


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nepinalone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-106873A

Nepinalone hydrochloride, an alchilaminate derivative of β-tetralone and an orally active cough suppressant, possesses a non-opioid antitussive activity.

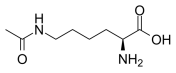


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nepsilon-Acetyl-L-lysine

Cat. No.: HY-113426

Nepsilon-Acetyl-L-lysine is a derivative of the amino acid lysine.

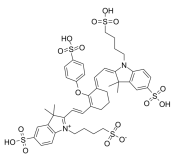


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nerindocianine

Cat. No.: HY-109153

Nerindocianine is a fluorescent diagnostic contrast agent. Nerindocianine is highly hydrophilic and is primarily metabolized by the kidneys, allowing for a non-invasive intraoperative ureteral imaging.

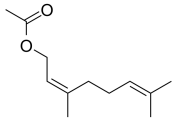


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neryl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W014983

Neryl acetate is a chemical compound isolated from citrus oils.

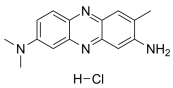


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Neutral Red

Cat. No.: HY-D0166

Neutral Red, a nitrogenous pH-indicator with a pK_i of 6.8, is an indicator for the internal acidification of thylakoids. Neutral Red stains lysosomes red.



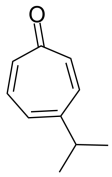
Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Nezukone

(C2-deoxyhinokitiol; 4-Isopropyltropone)

Cat. No.: HY-103708

Nezukone is a derivative of hinokitiol. Hinokitiol can restore iron transports, however, Nezukone cannot bind or transport iron.



Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NH2-KLGADTDGEQDQHMTYGGQ-COOH

Cat. No.: HY-P0182

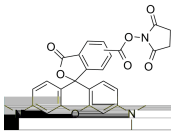
NH2-QGGYTMHQDQEGDTDAGLK-COOH is a synthetic peptide chain with an amine group attached to lysine and an carboxyl group attached to glutamine.

Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NHS-5(6)Carboxyrhodamine

Cat. No.: HY-D0167

NHS-5(6)Carboxyrhodamine is a dye used for fluorescence labeling applications, where accurate dye/protein ratios can be obtained under native conditions.

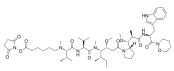


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NHS-Modified MMAF

Cat. No.: HY-139325

NHS-Modified MMAF (WO2012143499A2, intermediat 210) is an intermediate which can be used for producing the anti-mesothelin binder-drug conjugates (ADCs).

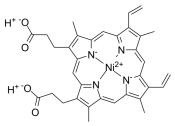


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ni(II) protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-136476C

Ni(II) protoporphyrin IX is a metalloporphyrin that has a low tendency toward axial ligation, becomes distorted when bound to ferrochelatase.

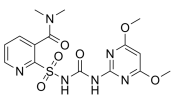


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nicosulfuron

Cat. No.: HY-B1876

Nicosulfuron is a selective herbicide belonging to the sulfonylurea family. Nicosulfuron is commonly used as a post-emergence herbicide to protect maize crops from weeds. Nicosulfuron inhibits **acetolactate synthase (ALS)** enzyme activity.

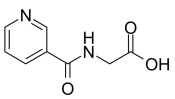


Purity: 96.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nicotinuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-113353

Nicotinuric acid is an acyl glycine. Nicotinuric acid is a metabolite of nicotinic acid.



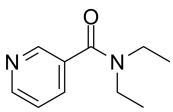
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nikethamide

(N,N-Diethylnicotinamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1280

Nikethamide, one of the respiratory central stimulants, has the potential for respiratory failure research.



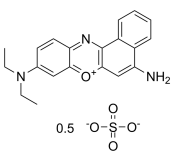
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Nile Blue A sulfate

(Nile blue sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-101900

Nile Blue A (Nile blue sulfate) is used to differentiate melanins and lipofuscins. It is also useful for staining fats and preparation of an amperometric glucose sensor.



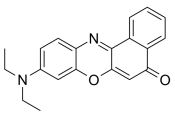
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nile Red

(Nile Blue A oxazone; Phenoxazone 9)

Cat. No.: HY-D0718

Nile Red (Nile Blue A oxazone) is a selective and hydrophobic fluorescent stain for intracellular lipid droplets and neutral lipids. Nile Red is intensely fluorescent in all organic solvents and the fluorescence colors range from golden yellow to deep red.

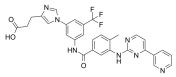


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Nilotinib Acid

Cat. No.: HY-135637

Nilotinib Acid, an analogue of Nilotinib, is usually used as a labeled chemical or fluorescent probe.

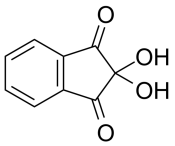


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ninhydrin

Cat. No.: HY-D0908

Ninhydrin can be used as a **chromogenic analytical probe** for the quantification of amino acids and proteins.

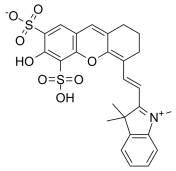


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

NIR dye-1

Cat. No.: HY-D1067

NIR dye-1 (Compound 1h) is a near-infrared (NIR) fluorescent dye. NIR dye-1 has absorption and emission in the NIR region, while retaining an optically tunable hydroxyl group.

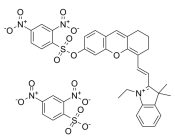


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NIR-Thiol dinitrobenzenesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-D1066

NIR-Thiol dinitrobenzenesulfonate has both absorption and emission in the NIR region. NIR-Thiol dinitrobenzenesulfonate responds to thiol with a large turn-on NIR fluorescence signal upon excitation in the NIR region.

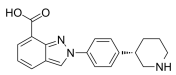


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Niraparib metabolite M1 (Niraparib carboxylic acid metabolite M1; M1 metabolite of niraparib)

Cat. No.: HY-G0023

Niraparib metabolite M1 is a metabolite of niraparib, and the latter one acts as a novel poly(ADP-Ribose) polymerase (**PARP**) inhibitor.



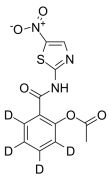
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitazoxanide-d4

(NTZ-d4; NSC-697855-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0217S

Nitazoxanide D4 (NTZ D4) is the deuterium labeled Nitazoxanide, which is an antiprotozoal agent.



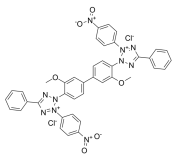
Purity: >98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nitro blue tetrazolium chloride

(NBT)

Cat. No.: HY-15925

Nitro blue tetrazolium chloride (NBT) is a substrate for dehydrogenases; is used with the alkaline phosphatase substrate 5-Bromo-4-Chloro-3-Indolyl Phosphate (BCIP) in western blotting and immunohistological staining procedures.

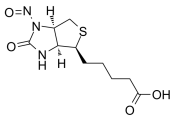


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg

Nitrosobiotin

Cat. No.: HY-135682

Nitrosobiotin is prepared from biotin.

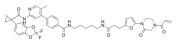


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NJH-2-057

Cat. No.: HY-115878

NJH-2-057 is an EN523 OTUB1 recruiter linked to lumacaftor, a drug used to treat cystic fibrosis that binds **ΔF508-CFTR**.

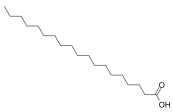


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nonadecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004261

Nonadecanoic acid is a 19-carbon long saturated fatty acid. Nonadecanoic acid is the major constituent of the substance secreted by Rhinotermes marginalis to defence.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg

Nonaethylene glycol monododecyl ether

(Nonaoxyethylene monododecyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-108294

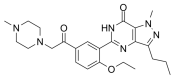
Nonaethylene glycol monododecyl ether (Nonaoxyethylene monododecyl ether) is a nonionic surfactant and polyethylene glycol (PEG) detergent that can be used to form initial coalesced O/W emulsion droplets, as well as for protein separation and purification.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Nor-Acetildenafil

Cat. No.: HY-131101

Nor-Acetildenafil is an Acetildenafil derivative. Acetildenafil is a synthetic agent which acts as a phosphodiesterase inhibitor.

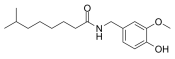


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nordihydrocapsaicin

Cat. No.: HY-N0449

Nordihydrocapsaicin is a capsaicinoid analog and congener of capsaicin in chili peppers.

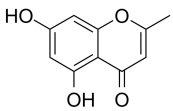


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Noreugenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3029

Noreugenin, 5,7-dihydroxy-2-methyl-4H-chromen-4-one, is a new chromone from Hymenocallis littoralis Salisb. (Amaryllidaceae).



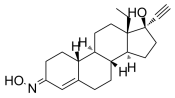
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Norgestimate metabolite Norelgestromin

(17-Deacetyl norgestimate; 17-Deacylnorgestimate)

Cat. No.: HY-G0018

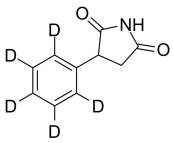
Norelgestromin is a metabolite of Norgestimate, which is a progestin or synthetic progestogen.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Norphensuximide-D5

Cat. No.: HY-W028600S

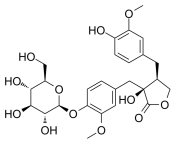


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nortracheloside

Cat. No.: HY-N4276

Nortracheloside is a lignan isolated from Trachelospermum jasminoides (Lindl.) Lem.



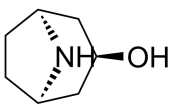
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nortropine

(Nortropenol)

Cat. No.: HY-W018601

Nortropine (Nortropenol), isolated from the total alkaloids of Convolvulus subhirsutus, is an intermediate in tropine breakdown and reactions leading to succinate.



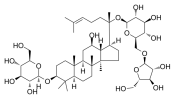
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Notoginsenoside Fe

(Notoginseng triterpenes; Ginsenoside Mb)

Cat. No.: HY-N0046

Notoginsenoside Fe is a natural compound isolated from Panax japlcus var.

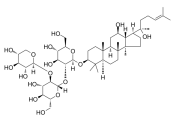


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside Ft1

Cat. No.: HY-N0910

Notoginsenoside Ft1 is a saponin isolated from Panax notoginseng; stimulator of angiogenesis.



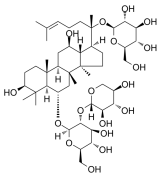
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside R1

(Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0615

Notoginsenoside R1 (Sanchinoside R1), a saponin, is isolated from P. notoginseng. Notoginsenoside R1 exhibits anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic, and anti-apoptosis activities.

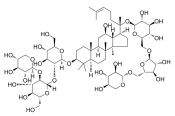


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside S

Cat. No.: HY-N5019

Notoginsenoside S is a compound isolated from Panax notoginseng.

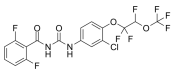


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Novaluron

Cat. No.: HY-17519

Novaluron is a chemical with pesticide properties, belonging to the class of insecticides called insect growth regulators.

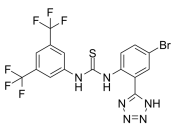


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

NS 11021

Cat. No.: HY-13103

NS 11021 is a potent and specific **Ca^{2+}-activated big-conductance K^+ Channels (KCa1.1 channels)** activator. NS 11021 at concentrations above 0.3 μM activates KCa1.1 in a concentration-dependent manner by parallelshifting the channel activation curves to more negative potentials.

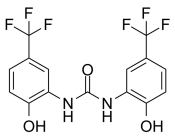


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NS1643

Cat. No.: HY-16916

NS1643 is a partial agonist of human ether-a-go-go-related gene (**hERG**) **K(+)** channels with an **EC_{50}** of 10.5 μM. NS1643 has distinct effects on erg2 (Kv11.2) currents by reducing channel inactivation especially at high concentrations.



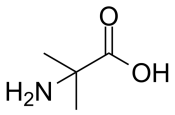
Purity: 97.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

NSC 16590

(α,α-Dimethylglycine; α-Aminoisobutanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0124

NSC 16590 inhibits the production of endogenous **ethylene** in the cotyledonary segments of cocklebur.

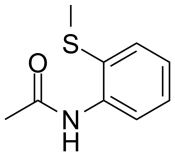


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

NSC-41589

Cat. No.: HY-18594

NSC-41589 is an N-[2-(methylsulfanyl) phenyl]acetamide.

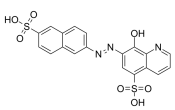


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC-87877

Cat. No.: HY-18756

NSC-87877 is a potent inhibitor of **Shp2** and **Shp1** protein tyrosine phosphatases (SH-PTP2 and SH-PTP1), with **IC_{50}** values of 0.318 μM, 0.355 μM shp2 and shp1, respectively. NSC-87877 also inhibits **dual-specificity phosphatase 26 (DUSP26)**.

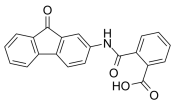


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC12404

Cat. No.: HY-118539

NSC12404 is a weak and specific **LPA_2 receptor** agonist.

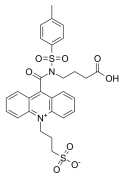


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSP-AS

Cat. No.: HY-D0891

NSP-AS is chemiluminescent acridinium substrate II and can be used in homo geneous assays.

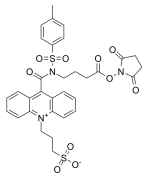


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSP-SA-NHS

Cat. No.: HY-D0893

NSP-SA-NHS is an acridinium ester that can be used for chemiluminescent immunoassay. A rapid and sensitive chemiluminescent immunoassay of Bisphenol A with NSP-SA-NHS-labeled has been developed.



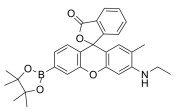
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NucPE1

(Nuclear Peroxy Emerald 1)

Cat. No.: HY-101859

NucPE1 (Nuclear Peroxy Emerald 1) is a nuclear-localized fluorescent hydrogen peroxide that is specifically localized to cellular nuclei without appended targeting moieties.

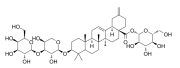


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nudicaucin A

Cat. No.: HY-N5087

Nudicaucin A is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Hedyotis nudicaulis.



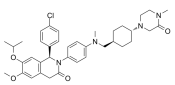
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NVP-CGM097 (stereoisomer)

(CGM097 stereoisomer; (R)-Nvp-Cgm097)

Cat. No.: HY-15954A

NVP-CGM097 (stereoisomer) is a stereoisomer of NVP-CGM097, with no special bioactivity. NVP-CGM097 is a potent and selective MDM2 inhibitor.



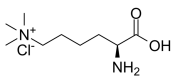
Purity: 95.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

Nε,Nε,Nε-Trimethyllysine chloride

(Ne-(Trimethyl)-L-lysine chloride; H-Lys(Me)3-OH chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N7404

Nε,Nε,Nε-Trimethyllysine chloride serves as a precursor for gut flora-dependent formation of N,N,N-trimethyl-5-aminovaleric acid (TMAVA).



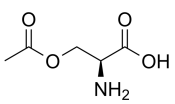
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

O-Acetylserine

(O-Acetyl-L-serine)

Cat. No.: HY-101409

O-Acetylserine (O-Acetyl-L-serine) is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of the amino acid cysteine in bacteria and plants.

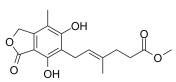


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

O-Desmethyl mycophenolic acid methyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-133778

O-Desmethyl mycophenolic acid methyl ester is an intermediate in the synthesis of Mycophenolic acid.



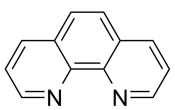
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

o-Phenanthroline

(1,10-Phenanthroline)

Cat. No.: HY-W004544

o-Phenanthroline (1,10-Phenanthroline), a metal chelator, prevents the induction of chromosomal aberrations in streptozotocin-treated cells. o-Phenanthroline (1,10-Phenanthroline) forms a red chelate with Fe^{2+} that absorbs maximally at 510 nm.



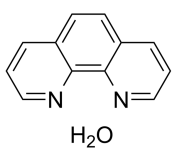
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

o-Phenanthroline monohydrate

(1,10-Phenanthroline monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1841

o-Phenanthroline (1,10-Phenanthroline) monohydrate, a metal chelator, prevents the induction of chromosomal aberrations in streptozotocin-treated cells. o-Phenanthroline monohydrate forms a red chelate with Fe^{2+} that absorbs maximally at 510 nm.

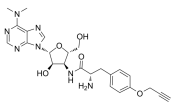


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

O-Propargyl-Puromycin

Cat. No.: HY-15680

O-Propargyl-Puromycin, an alkyne analog of puromycin, is a potent **protein synthesis** inhibitor.



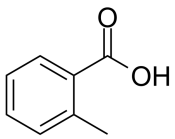
Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

o-Toluic acid

(2-Methylbenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-41494

o-Toluic acid (2-Methylbenzoic acid) is a benzoic acid substituted by a methyl group at position 2. O-Toluic acid plays a role as a xenobiotic **metabolite**.

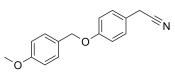


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

O4I1

Cat. No.: HY-18771

O4I1 is as a potent Oct3/4 inducer.

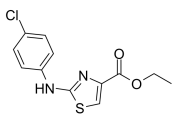


Purity: 97.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

O4I2

Cat. No.: HY-18772

O4I2 is a potent **Oct3/4** inducer. O4I2 induces the expression of pluripotent-associated genes Lin28, Sox2 and Nanog, and suppresses Rex1.

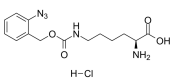


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OABK hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100825

OABK hydrochloride is a small-molecule switch that can be used to control protein activity.

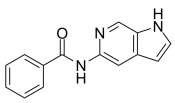


Purity: 97.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OAC1

Cat. No.: HY-12303

OAC1 is a Octamer-binding transcription factor 4 (Oct4)-activating compound; enhances the iPSC reprogramming efficiency and accelerated the reprogramming process.

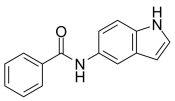


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OAC2

Cat. No.: HY-12884

OAC2 is an Oct4-activating compound which activates expression through the Oct4 gene promoter.



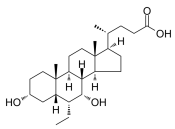
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Obeticholic acid

(INT-747; 6-ECDCA; 6-Ethylchenodeoxycholic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-12222

Obeticholic acid (INT-747) is a potent, selective and orally active **FXR** agonist with an EC_{50} of 99 nM. Obeticholic acid has anticholeretic and anti-inflammation effect. Obeticholic acid also induces **autophagy**.

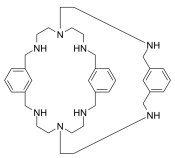


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Octaaminocryptand 1

Cat. No.: HY-104046

Octaaminocryptand 1 is an aminocryptand ligand.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Octadecanal

Cat. No.: HY-W004307

Octadecanal is a long-chain aldehyde, present in both thigh and breast muscle.

Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Octadecane

Cat. No.: HY-N6600

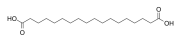
Octadecane is an alkane that is used to store thermal energy at ambient temperature as a phase change material.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

Octadecanedioic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W005178

Octadecanedioic acid, an endogenous metabolite, is a long-chain dicarboxylic acid that has been found in serum free fatty acid profile in Reye syndrome.



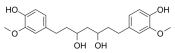
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Octahydrocurcumin

(Hexahydrobisdemethoxycurcumin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0894

Octahydrocurcumin is a hydrogenated derivatives of curcumin; metabolite of curcumin. IC50 value: Target: OKT3-induced PBMC proliferation was inhibited by octahydrocurcumin with IC50 of 82 uM.

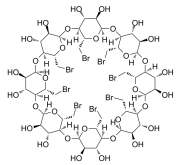


Purity: 98.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Octakis-(6-bromo-6-deoxy)-γ-cyclodextrin

Cat. No.: HY-133994

Octakis-(6-bromo-6-deoxy)-γ-cyclodextrin is a perbrominated γ-cyclodextrin at the primary side. Octakis-(6-bromo-6-deoxy)-γ-cyclodextrin is also a commonly used intermediate in the modification of cyclodextrin.



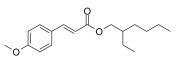
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Octinoxate

(Octyl methoxycinnamate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1234

Octinoxate is an organic compound that is an ingredient in some sunscreens and lip balms, primarily used is in sunscreens and other cosmetics to absorb UV-B rays from the sun, protecting the skin from damage. It is also used to reduce the appearance of scars.



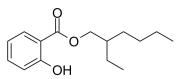
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Octisalate

(Octyl salicylate; 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0929

Octisalate is an organic compound used as an ingredient in sunscreens and cosmetics to absorb the full range of UVB rays from the sun.

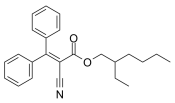


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Octocrylene

Cat. No.: HY-A0087

Octocrylene is an organic ultraviolet (UV) filter which absorbs mainly UVB radiation and short UVA wavelengths.



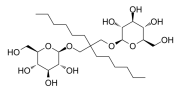
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Octyl glucose neopentyl glycol

(OGNG)

Cat. No.: HY-138192

Octyl glucose neopentyl glycol (OGNG) is a neopentyl glycol detergent that can be used to maintain the stability of membrane proteins.

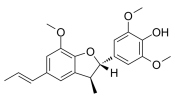


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Odoratisol A

Cat. No.: HY-N5138

Odoratisol A is found in Myristica fragrans.

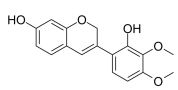


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Odoriflavene

Cat. No.: HY-N7969

Odoriflavene is a phenolic compound found in the root heartwood of Dalbergia odorifera T. Chen (Leguminosae).

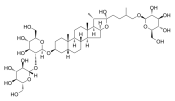


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Officinalisinin I

Cat. No.: HY-107284

Officinalisinin I is a steroidal saponin, isolated from Anemarrhena asphodeloides.

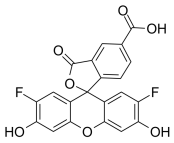


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

OG 488, acid

Cat. No.: HY-D1401

OG 488, acid, a fluorescent pH indicator, has many applications in biochemistry and neurosciences.

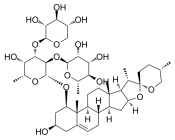


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OJV-VI

Cat. No.: HY-N5050

OJV-VI is found in ophiopogonis.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleamide

Cat. No.: HY-N2327

Oleamide is an endogenous fatty acid amide which can be synthesized de novo in the mammalian nervous system, and has been detected in human plasma.

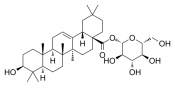
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Oleanolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(β-D-Glucopyranosyl oleanolate)

Cat. No.: HY-N7635

Oleanolic acid 28-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (β-D-Glucopyranosyl oleanolate) is a saponin isolated from the roots of Achyranthes bidentata Blume.

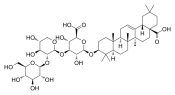


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Oleanolic acid-3-O-glucosyl(1-2)xylyl(1-3)glucosiduronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7616

Oleanolic acid-3-O-glucosyl(1-2)xylyl(1-3)glucosiduronic acid is a nature occurring triterpene saponin.

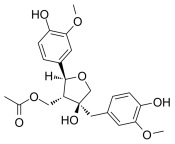


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Olivil monoacetate

Cat. No.: HY-N3140

Olivil monoacetate is found in Gymnosporia varialilis Loes.

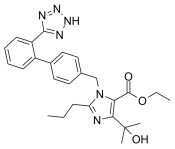


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olmesartan ethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-131279

Olmesartan ethyl ester (compound 11) is an Olmesartan impurity. Olmesartan (RNH-6270) is an angiotensin II receptor (AT1R) antagonist used to in the high blood pressure study.



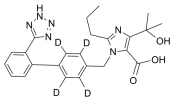
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olmesartan-d4

(RNH-6270-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-17004S

Olmesartan D4 (RNH-6270 D4) is the deuterium labeled Olmesartan. Olmesartan is an **angiotensin II receptor (AT1R)** antagonist used to treat high blood pressure.

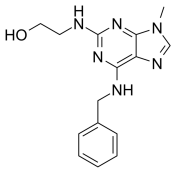


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olomoucine

Cat. No.: HY-W011428

Olomoucine is an ATP competitive inhibitor of **CDK**s. Olomoucine is a purine (HY-34431) derivative and inhibits CDC2/cyclin B, Cdk2/cyclin A, Cdk2/cyclin E (both IC_{50}=7 μM), CDK/p35 kinase (IC_{50}=3 μM) and ERK1/p44 MAP kinase (IC_{50}=25 μM).

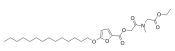


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Olumacostat glasaretil

Cat. No.: HY-17641

Olumacostat glasaretil is a small molecule inhibitor of acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (**ACC**).



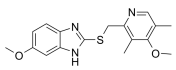
Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Omeprazole sulfide

(Ufiprazole)

Cat. No.: HY-G0006

Omeprazole metabolite Omeprazole sulfide (Ufiprazole) is a metabolite of Omeprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor.



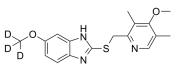
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Omeprazole sulfide-d3

(Ufiprazole-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-141776S

Omeprazole sulfide-d3 (Ufiprazole-d3) is the deuterium labeled Omeprazole sulfide. Omeprazole metabolite Omeprazole sulfide (Ufiprazole) is a metabolite of Omeprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor.



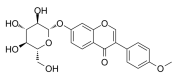
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ononin

(Ononoside; Formononetin 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0270

Ononin is an isoflavonoid, is an additional growth inhibitor in soils associated with the weed, Pluchea lanceolata.



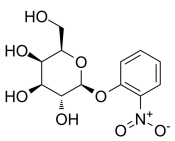
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ONPG

(2-Nitrophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15926

ONPG is a colorimetric and spectrophotometric substrate for detection of β-galactosidase activity.

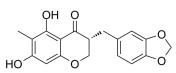


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ophiopogonanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N6059

Ophiopogonanone A is a homoisoflavonoidal compound isolated as a constitutent of Ophiopogonis tuber.

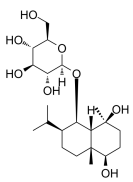


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ophiopogonoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N4274

Ophiopogonoside A is an eudesmane sesquiterpene glycoside isolated from Liriope muscari.
.

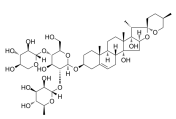


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ophiopojaponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N1962

Ophiopojaponin C is a naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside isolated from the tubers of O. japonicas.



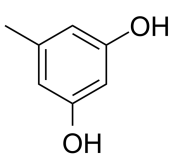
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orcinol

(3,5-Dihydroxytoluene)

Cat. No.: HY-D0168

Orcinol (3,5-Dihydroxytoluene) is an organic compound used as biological dye and indicator for proteomics research.

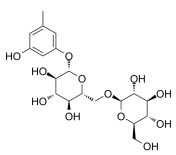


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Orcinol gentiobioside

Cat. No.: HY-N4123

Orcinol gentiobioside (compound 4) is a natural product isolated from the rhizomes of C. breviscapa.

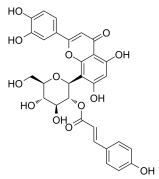


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate

Cat. No.: HY-N5047

Orientin-2''-O-p-trans-coumarate is a flavonoid found in Trigonella foenum-graecum, with potent antioxidant activity.



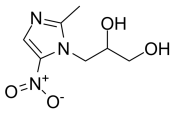
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ornidazole diol

(Ro 11-2616)

Cat. No.: HY-121657

Ornidazole diol (Ro 11-2616) is a diol produced by ornidazole rapidly hydrolysing in basic solutions.

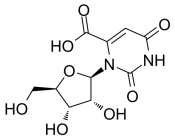


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Orotidine

Cat. No.: HY-113226

Orotidine, a nucleotide, is an intermediate in pyrimidine nucleotide biosynthesis in RNA and DNA. Orotidine is mainly found in bacteria, fungi and plants.



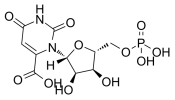
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Orotidine 5′-monophosphate

(Orotidine monophosphate; Orotidylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N8060

Orotidine 5′-monophosphate is a pyrimidine ribonucleoside and plays a role as an **endogenous metabolite** of human, E. coli or mouse. Orotidine 5′-monophosphate is an intermediate in the biosynthesis of uridine monophosphate (UMP).

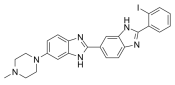


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ortho-iodoHoechst 33258

Cat. No.: HY-15626

ortho-iodoHoechst 33258 is part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. Hoechst 33258 is a cell dye for DNA quantitation.



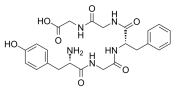
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Osteogenic Growth Peptide (10-14)

(OGP(10-14); Historphin)

Cat. No.: HY-107024

Osteogenic Growth Peptide (10-14) (OGP(10-14)), the C-terminal truncated pentapeptide of osteogenic growth peptide (OGP), retains the full OGP-like activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

OVA (329-337)

Cat. No.: HY-P2531

OVA (329-337) is a 9-aa core epitope (329–337) located in the C-terminal end of the OVA peptide.

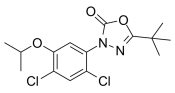
AAHAEINEA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxadiazon

Cat. No.: HY-B1880

Oxadiazon is a preemergent herbicide.



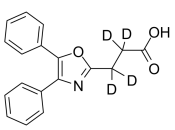
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Oxaprozin D4

(Wy-21743 D4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0808S

Oxaprozin D4 (Wy-21743 D4) is the deuterium labeled Oxaprozin, which is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAID).

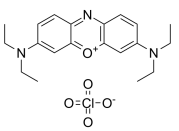


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxazine 1 perchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-101901

Oxazine 1 perchlorate is a symmetric cationic dye (λ_{ex}=653 nm, λ_{em}=666 nm).

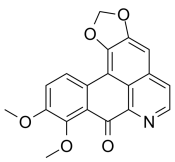


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oxocrebanine

Cat. No.: HY-N9356

Oxocrebanine, an aporphine alkaloid, can be found in Fissistigma poilanei (Annonaceae).

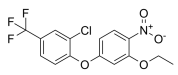


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxyfluorfen

Cat. No.: HY-119176

Oxyfluorfen is a pre- and post-emergence diphenyl ether herbicide to control annual broad-leaved and grass weeds. Oxyfluorfen is a **protoporphyrinogen oxidase** inhibitor and inhibits photosynthesis by blocking chlorophyll synthesis.



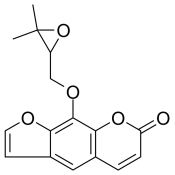
Purity: 99.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxyimperatorin

((±)-Heraclenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N4273

Oxyimperatorin ((±)-Heraclenin) is a coumarin isolated from Angelica dahurica.



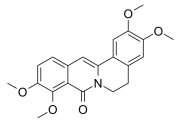
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxypalmatine

(8-Oxypalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7498

Oxypalmatine is isolated from Phellodendron amurense.



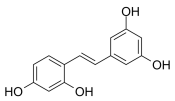
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxyresveratrol

(trans-Oxyresveratrol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1430

Oxyresveratrol (trans-Oxyresveratrol) is a potent naturally occurring antioxidant and free radical scavenger (IC_{50} of 28.9 μM against DPPH free radicals).



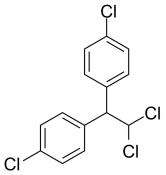
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

p,p'-DDD

(4,4'-DDD; p,p'-Dichlorodiphenyl dichloroethane)

Cat. No.: HY-B1984

p,p'-DDD is a major metabolite of p,p'-DDT. p,p'-DDD occurs in the feces and livers of rats, that are given p,p'-DDT by stomach tube, but not of rats injected intraperitoneally with p,p'-DDT.



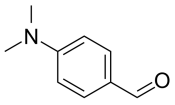
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde

(4-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0015

p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (4-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde) is an organic compound containing amine and aldehyde moieties which is used in Ehrlich's reagent and Kovac's reagent to test for indoles.



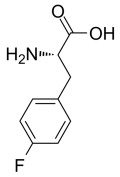
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

p-Fluoro-L-phenylalanine

(4-Fluoro-L-phenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-W002291

p-Fluoro-L-phenylalanine (4-Fluoro-L-phenylalanine) is a substrate for tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) that can be used to study the regulation of that enzyme. p-Fluoro-L-phenylalanine binds to the L-leucine specific receptor of Escherichia coli (K_D=0.26 μM).

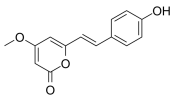


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

p-Hydroxy-5,6-dehydrokawain

Cat. No.: HY-N1899

p-Hydroxy-5,6-dehydrokawain is a natural compound isolated from Kawain.

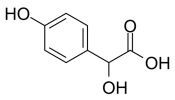


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p-Hydroxymandelic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113027

p-Hydroxymandelic acid is a valuable aromatic fine chemical and widely used for production of pharmaceuticals and food additives.

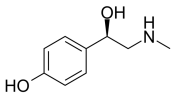


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

p-Synephrine

Cat. No.: HY-113236

p-Synephrine is an organic compound, found in multiple biofluids, such as urine and blood.

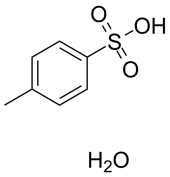


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-W015175

p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, a strong organic acid, acts as organic catalyst used in organic synthesis .



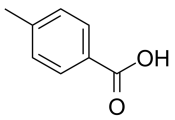
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

p-Toluic acid

(4-Methylbenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-76547

p-Toluic acid (4-Methylbenzoic acid) is a substituted benzoic acid and can be used as an **intermediate** for the synthesis of para-aminomethylbenzoic acid (PAMBA), p-tolunitrile, etc.

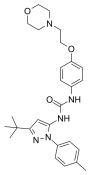


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

p38-α MAPK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-18874

p38-α MAPK-IN-1 is an inhibitor of **MAPK14 (p38-α)**, with IC_{50} of 2300 nM in EFC displacement assay, and 5500 nM in HTRF assay.



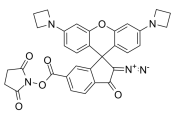
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PA Janelia Fluor® 549, SE

(PA-JF549-NHS)

Cat. No.: HY-133536

PA Janelia Fluor® 549, SE (PA-JF549-NHS) is a bright photoactivatable fluorophore of JF549,SE (JF549,NHS). JF549,SE (JF549,NHS) is a fluorescent dye with the absorption maximum (λab (max)) of 549 nm and emission maximum (λem (max)) of 571 nm.



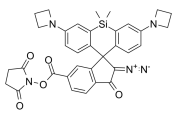
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 μg

PA Janelia Fluor® 646, SE

(PA-JF646-NHS)

Cat. No.: HY-133535

PA Janelia Fluor® 646, SE (PA-JF646-NHS), a photoactivatable fluorescent dye, is an NHS ester for coupling to primary amine groups. PA-JF646-NHS is non-fluorescent until activated at 365 nm.

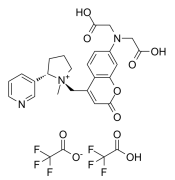


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PA-Nic TFA

Cat. No.: HY-133534

PA-Nic TFA is a photoactivatable nicotine, whcih can be photolyzed with ~405 nm laser flashes to efficiently release nicotine.

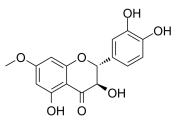


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Padmatin

Cat. No.: HY-N3120

Padmatin is a dihydroflavonol isolated from the heartwood of Prunus puddum.

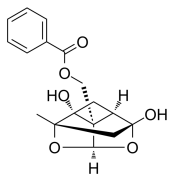


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paeoniflorgenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7686

Paeoniflorgenin is a deglucosylated metabolite of Paeoniflorin.

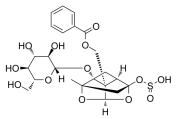


Purity: 96.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Paeoniflorin sulfite

Cat. No.: HY-N7639

Paeoniflorin, a main component of Paeoniae Radix Alba, could be transformed into Paeoniflorin sulfite during sulfur-fumigation of Paeoniae Radix Alba.



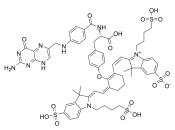
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Pafolacianine

(OTL 38)

Cat. No.: HY-139579

Pafolacianine (OTL 38) is a fluorescent marker made of near-infrared dye used in detecting ovarian cancer lesions during surgical procedures.

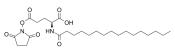


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pal-Glu(OSu)-OH

Cat. No.: HY-139276

Pal-Glu(OSu)-OH is a side chain of Liraglutide. Liraglutide is a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist that can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.

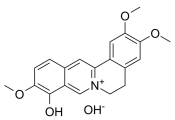


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Palmaturbine hydroxide

Cat. No.: HY-N2373A

Palmaturbine hydroxide is isolated from T. sinensis.



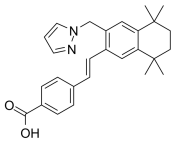
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Palovarotene

(R 667; Ro 3300074)

Cat. No.: HY-14799

Palovarotene is a nuclear retinoic acid receptor γ (**RAR-γ**) agonist.

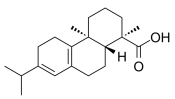


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Palustric acid

Cat. No.: HY-133593

Palustric acid is a diterpenic resin acid found in Pinus nigra.

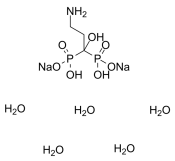


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pamidronate disodium pentahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0730

Pamidronate disodium pentahydrate is a nitrogen-containing bisphosphonate, used to prevent osteoporosis.

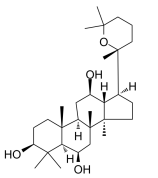


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Panaxatriol

Cat. No.: HY-N0597

Panaxatriol is a natural product that can relieve myelosuppression induced by radiation injury.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pantethine

(D-Pantethine; LBF disulfide)

Cat. No.: HY-B1028

Pantethine is a dimeric form of pantothenic acid, is an intermediate in the production of Coenzyme A, is available as a dietary supplement, and is used to treat acne and improve the blood-cholesterol profile.

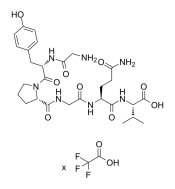
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

PAR 4 (1-6) (TFA)

(GYPGQV TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1313A

PAR 4 (1-6) TFA (GYPGQV TFA), a hexapeptide, is a fragment of protease-activated receptor 4 (PAR_4). PAR 4 (1-6) TFA acts as a PAR_4-specific agonist.

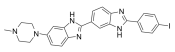


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

para-iodoHoechst 33258

Cat. No.: HY-15632

para-iodoHoechst 33258 is part of a family of blue fluorescent dyes used to stain DNA. Hoechst 33258 is a cell dye for DNA quantitation.

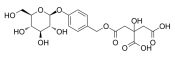


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Parishin E

Cat. No.: HY-N2126

Parishin E, a parishin derivative isolated from Gastrodia elata, may have antioxidant property.

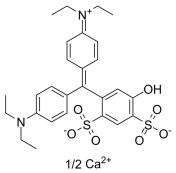


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Patent Blue V calcium salt

Cat. No.: HY-126395

Patent Blue V has been widely used in sentinel lymph node mapping. Patent Blue V is also a food coloring agent and an alternative dye for trypan blue (TB) in descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty (DMEK).



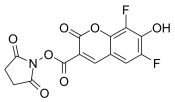
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

PB succiniMidyl ester

(Ocean Blue, SE)

Cat. No.: HY-133532

PB succiniMidyl ester (Ocean Blue, SE) is a fluorophore with the $\lambda_{excitation/emission}$ of ~405/455 nm.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pb:Ag2Se QDs

(Pb:Ag2Se)

Cat. No.: HY-D1393

Pb:Ag2Se QDs (Pb:Ag2Se) is an effective biological probe in the second near-infrared window (NIR-II) that can be used in bioimaging with high tissue penetration depth and high spatiotemporal resolution.

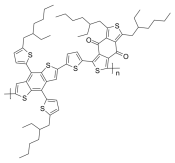
Pb:Ag_2Se QDs

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PBDB-T

Cat. No.: HY-125832

PBDB-T is a wide bandgap polymer donor in Perylene diimide (PDI)-based polymer solar cells (PSCs).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PbS/CdS QDs

(PbS/CdSe QD)

Cat. No.: HY-D1391

PbS/CdS QDs (PbS/CdSe QD) is a fluorescent probe that can be used for in vivo fluorescence imaging in the second near-infrared window.

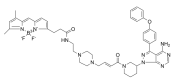
PbS/CdS QDs

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PCI-33380

Cat. No.: HY-100335

PCI-33380 is an irreversible and selective Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase **(BTK)** inhibitor (fluorescent probe).

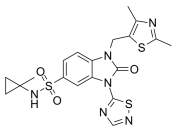


Purity: 95.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

PDD00017238

Cat. No.: HY-133530

PDD00017238 is a potent inhibitor of **Poly(ADP-ribose) Glycohydrolase (PARG)**, with EC_{50} values of 40 nM and 55 nM in biochemical assay and cell POM, respectively.

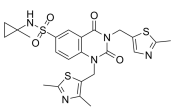


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PDD00017272

Cat. No.: HY-133531

PDD00017272 (34f) is a potent inhibitor of **Poly(ADP-ribose) Glycohydrolase (PARG)**, with EC_{50} of 4.8 nM and 9.2 nM in biochemical assay and cell POM, respectively.

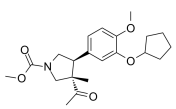


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDE4 inhibitor intermediate 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00410

PDE4 inhibitor intermediate 1 is an intermediate for PDE4 inhibitor synthesis.

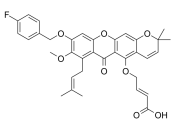


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDE4-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-132887

PDE4-IN-3 is a novel and orally active **PDE4** inhibitor with potent inhibitory affinity (IC_{50} = 4.2 nM).

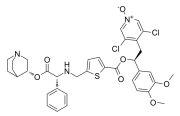


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDE4-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-115871

PDE4-IN-4 is a dual M3 (pIC_{50} = 10.2) antagonist-PDE4 (pIC_{50} = 8.8) inhibitor for the inhaled treatment of pulmonary diseases.

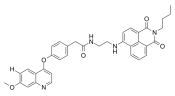


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDGFP 1

Cat. No.: HY-139712

PDGFP 1 is a promising probe for simultaneously differentiating glioma boundary and grades.

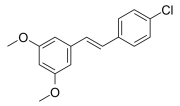


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDM11

Cat. No.: HY-112554

PDM11 is a derivative of antioxidant resveratrol. PDM11 do not exhibit any significant protective effect against oxidation of linoleate micelles initiated by radiolysis-generated hydroxyl radicals. PDM11 is inactive in resveratrol activity assays.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PEG-8 laurate

Cat. No.: HY-139322

PEG-8 laurate is a single chain surfactant. PEG-8 laurate reduces the skin barrier, and acts as a penetration enhancer. PEG-8 laurate can be used to synthesize elastic vesicles.

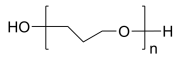
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PEG300

(Polyethylene glycol 300)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0873

PEG300 (Polyethylene glycol 300), a neutral polymer of molecular weight 300, is a water-soluble, low immunogenic and biocompatible polymer formed by repeating units of ethylene glycol.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mL, 100 mL

PEG400

Cat. No.: HY-Y0873A

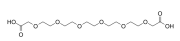
PEG400 is a strongly hydrophilic polyethylene glycol used as an excellent solvent for a large number of substances. PEG400 is widely used in a variety of pharmaceutical formulations.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mL, 100 mL

PEG6-(CH2CO2H)2

Cat. No.: HY-122702

PEG6-(CH2CO2H)2 is a symmetric PEG **PROTAC linker**, for the synthesis of Homo-PROTACs which is bivalent small-molecule dimerizers of the VHL E3 ubiquitin ligase to induce self-degradation.

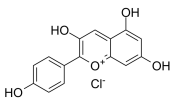


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Pelargonidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-W011370

Pelargonidin chloride is a **scavenger** of nitric oxide radical and has antioxidant activities.

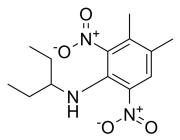


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Pendimethalin

Cat. No.: HY-B0862

Pendimethalin is an herbicide that controls annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Pendimethalin inhibits cell division and cell elongation.



Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Penetratin

Cat. No.: HY-P2529

Penetratin is a peptide derived from the amphiphilic Drosophila Antennapedia homeodomain.

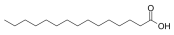
RQIKIWFQNRRMKWKKGG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pentadecanoic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W004283

Pentadecylic acid is a saturated fatty acid with a 15-carbon backbone.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g

Penthiopyrad

(MTF-753)

Cat. No.: HY-17520

Penthiopyrad(MTF-753) is a carboxamide fungicide used to control a broad spectrum of diseases on large variety of corps; inhibits fungal respiration by binding to mitochondrial respiratory complex Ⅱ.

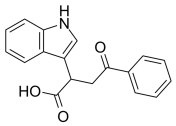
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

PEO-IAA

(2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-4-oxo-4-phenyl-butyric acid)

Cat. No.: HY-112730

PEO-IAA is an indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) antagonist. PEO-IAA is an auxin antagonist that binds to transport inhibitor response 1/auxin signaling F-box proteins (TIR1/AFBs).

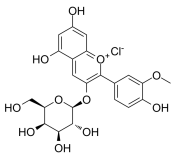


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126411

Peonidin-3-O-galactoside chloride is an anthocyanin with antioxidant properties.

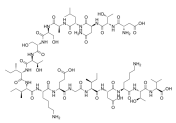


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peptide M

Cat. No.: HY-12523

Peptide M is a synthetic amino acid (18 amino acids in length which correspond to the amino acid positions 303-322 of bovine S-antigen: DTNLASSTIIKEGIDKTV), is capable of inducing experimental autoimmune uveitis in monkeys and Hartley guinea pigs as well as Lewis rats.

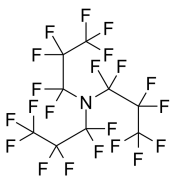


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Perfluamine (Perfluorotripropylamine; FTPA; Tris(perfluoropropyl)amine)

Cat. No.: HY-108299

Perfluamine (Perfluorotripropylamine), a hydrophobic carrier fluid, is used in the surface modification of droplet polymeric microfluidic devices. Perfluamine has a role as a blood substitute.



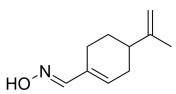
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Perillartine

(DL-Perillartine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2084

Perillartine is a sweetener, which activates the taste receptor type 1 member 2 (Tas1r2) subunit in a species-dependent manner.

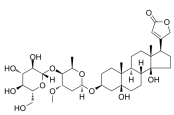


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Periplogenin 3-[O-β-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-β-sarmentopyranoside]

Cat. No.: HY-N5053

Periplogenin 3-[O-β-glucopyranosyl-(14)-β-sarmentopyranoside] is a cardenolide isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.

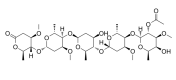


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Perisesaccharide B

Cat. No.: HY-N4249

Perisesaccharide B is an oligosaccharide isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.

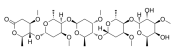


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Perisesaccharide C

Cat. No.: HY-N4248

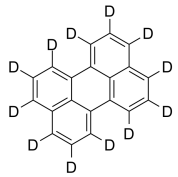
Perisesaccharide C is an oligosaccharide isolated from the root barks of Periploca sepium.



Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Perylene-d12

Cat. No.: HY-W090294S



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Petroselinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113362

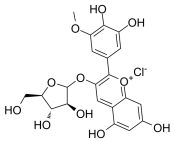
Petroselinic acid, a positional isomer of oleic acid, is isolated from the vegetable oil of Coriandrum sativum fruits.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Petunidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-126409

Petunidin-3-O-arabinoside chloride is an anthocyanin, which is isolated from blueberry (Vaccinium Spp.) puree and has antioxidant activities.

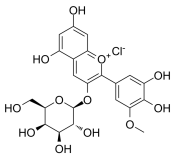


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Petunidin-3-O-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N7832A

Petunidin-3-O-galactoside chloride is a flavonoid compound with antioxidant capacity.

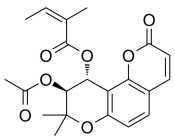


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Peucedanocoumarin II

Cat. No.: HY-N8615

Peucedanocoumarin II can induce rice resistance to blast disease.

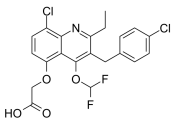


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pexopiprant

Cat. No.: HY-109186

Pexopiprant is an oral antagonist of the **prostaglandin D2 receptor 2 (DP2)**,K_i 100nM. Pexopiprant can be used in studies of asthma.

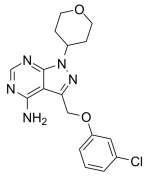


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-4800567

Cat. No.: HY-12470

PF-4800567 is a potent and selective inhibitor of casein kinase 1ε (**CK1ε**), with an IC_{50} of 32 nM, which is greater than 20-fold selectivity over CK1δ (IC_{50}, 711 nM).

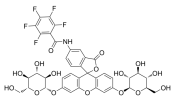


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PFB-FDGlu

Cat. No.: HY-139452

PFB-FDGlu is a selective lysosomal Glucocerebrosidase (GCase) substrate, which is metabolised by GCase to yield fluorescein. PFB-FDGlu is cell permeable and can be used with a flow cytometer to measure GCase activity in living cells on a single-cell basis.

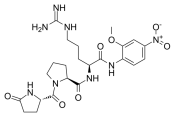


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pGlu-Pro-Arg-MNA

Cat. No.: HY-P0022

pGlu-Pro-Arg-MNA is a chromogenic substrate.

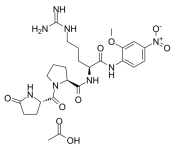


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pGlu-Pro-Arg-MNA monoacetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0022A

pGlu-Pro-Arg-MNA monoacetate is a chromogenic substrate.

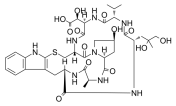


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phallacidin

Cat. No.: HY-P2031

Phallacidin is a member of the phallotoxin family of mushroom toxins. Phallacidin binds F-actin.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phalloidin

Cat. No.: HY-P0028

Phalloidin is a mushroom-derived toxin which can be used to label F-actin of the cytoskeleton with fluorochrome (λ_{ex}=495 nm, λ_{em}=520 nm).

Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phalloidin-TRITC

Cat. No.: HY-P2270

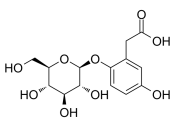
Phalloidin-TRITC is a TRITC labeled, red fluorescence probe for **F-actin**. Phalloidin, bound to actin filaments, reacts covalently with amino acids Glu-llT, Met-ll9, and Met355, which are very close to the nucleotide binding site.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phaseoloidin

Cat. No.: HY-N7400

Phaseoloidin is a homogentisic acid glucoside from Nicotiana attenuata trichomes and contributes to the plant's resistance against lepidopteran herbivores.



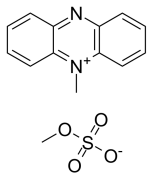
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Phenazine methylsulfate

(5-Methylphenazinium methylsulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-W004520

Phenazine methylsulfate is a free radical generator. Phenazine methylsulfate has been used as an electron transfer reactant in cell viability assays. Phenazine methylsulfate induces ssDNA break formation in the presence of the reducing agent NADPH.

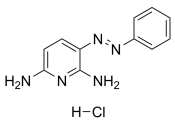


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Phenazopyridine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0985

Phenazopyridine hydrochloride is a chemical, which has a local analgesic effect, often used to alleviate the pain, irritation, discomfort, or urgency caused by urinary tract infections, surgery, or injury to the urinary tract.

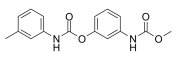


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phenmedipham

Cat. No.: HY-B2032

Phenmedipham is a carbamate herbicide.



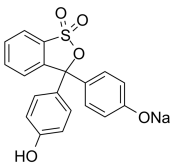
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenol Red sodium salt

(Phenolsulfonephthalein sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-D0169A

Phenol Red sodium salt is a water soluble pH indicator used in the 6.8 (yellow) to 8.2 (red) range.

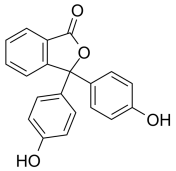


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 25 g

Phenolphthalein

Cat. No.: HY-D0211

Phenolphthalein is a widely applied but toxic indicator dye.

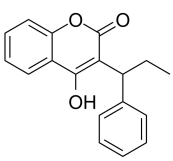


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Phenprocoumon

Cat. No.: HY-A0145

Phenprocoumon is a coumarin derivative that acts as a long acting oral anticoagulant and an antagonist of **vitamin K**.

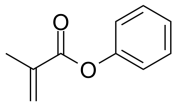


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phenyl methacrylate

Cat. No.: HY-W017213

Phenyl methacrylate, a hydrophobic monomer, can be used for the synthesis of light-defocusing plastic rod (LDR).



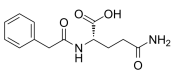
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phenylacetylglutamine

(NSC 203800; Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine)

Cat. No.: HY-W050026

Phenylacetylglutamine is a colonic microbial metabolite from amino acid fermentation.



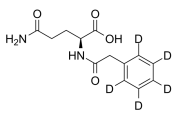
Purity: 97.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phenylacetylglutamine-d5

(NSC 203800-d5; Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-W050026S

Phenylacetylglutamine-D5 (NSC 203800-D5;Phenylacetyl-L-glutamine-D5) is a deuterated form of Phenylacetylglutamine. Phenylacetylglutamine is a colonic microbial metabolite from amino acid fermentation.



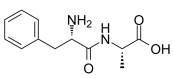
Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phenylalanylalanine

(H-Phe-Ala-OH)

Cat. No.: HY-W009602

Phenylalanylalanine (H-Phe-Ala-OH) is a dipeptide composed of phenylalanine and alanine. Phenylalanylalanine is an incomplete breakdown product of protein digestion or protein catabolism.

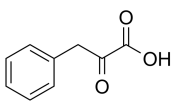


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Phenylpyruvic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012530

Phenylpyruvic acid is used in the synthesis of 3-phenyllactic acid (PLA) by lactate dehydrogenase.

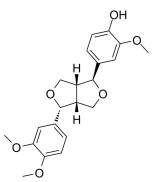


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Phillygenin (Phillygenol; Epipinoresinol methyl ether; (+)-Phillygenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0483

Phillygenin (Phillygenol) is an active ingredient from Forsythia with many medicinal properties, such as antioxidant, reducing blood lipid, inhibition of low density lipoprotein oxidation.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phosal 50 PG

Cat. No.: HY-Y1903

Phosal 50 PG is a standardized phosphatidylcholine concentrate, used in some lipid-based formulations to improve the absorption, effectiveness, and therapeutic index of the active ingredients.

Phosal 50 PG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mL, 50 mL, 100 mL

Phosphatidylinositols, soya, sodium salts

Cat. No.: HY-139533

Phosphatidylinositols, soya, sodium salts is a mixture of phosphatidylinositols. Phosphoinositides are lipids involved in the vesicular transport of proteins and lipids between the different compartments of eukaryotic cells.

Phosphatidylinositols, soya, sodium salts

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phospho-Glycogen Synthase Peptide-2(substrate)

Cat. No.: HY-P1113

Phospho-Glycogen Synthase Peptide-2 (substrate) is peptide substrate for glycogen synthase kinase-3 (**GSK-3**) and can be used for affinity purification of protein-serine kinases.

YRRAAVPPSPSLSRHSSPHQ-(Ser(PO$_3$H$_2$))-EDEEE

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phospho-Glycogen Synthase Peptide-2(substrate) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1113A

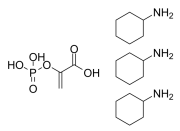
Phospho-Glycogen Synthase Peptide-2 (substrate) is peptide substrate for glycogen synthase kinase-3 (**GSK-3**) and can be used for affinity purification of protein-serine kinases.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phosphoenolpyruvic acid tricyclohexylammonium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W011704A

Phosphoenolpyruvic acid tricyclohexylammonium salt is a glycolysis metabolite with a high-energy phosphate group, penetrates the cell membrane and exhibits cytoprotective and anti-oxidative activity.

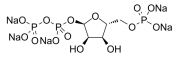


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate pentasodium (PRPP pentasodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W013046

Phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate (PRPP) pentasodium is an important metabolite required in the biosynthesis of purine and pyrimidine nucleotides, the amino acids histidine and tryptophan, and the cofactors NAD and NADP.

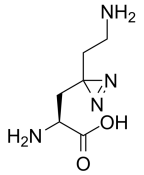


Purity: ≥75.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Photo-lysine (Photo lysine)

Cat. No.: HY-19804

Photo-lysine, a new lysine-based photo-reactive amino acid, captures proteins that bind lysine post-translational modifications.

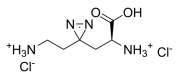


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Photo-lysine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19804A

Photo-lysine hydrochloride, a new lysine-based photo-reactive amino acid, captures proteins that bind lysine post-translational modifications.

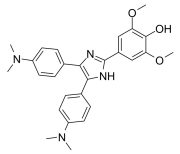


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Photosensitizer-1

Cat. No.: HY-D1293

Photosensitizer-1 is a photosensitizer.

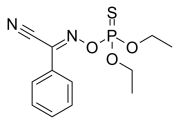


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phoxim

Cat. No.: HY-B0819

Phoxim is an organic phosphorus pesticide and widely applies worldwide for agricultural purposes.

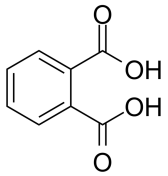


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Phthalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-I0508

Phthalic acid is the final common **metabolite** of phthalic acid esters (PAEs). Phthalic acid can be used for the synthesis of synthetic agents, such as isophthalic acid (IPA), and terephthalic acid (TPA). Phthalic acid has applications in the preparation of phthalate ester plasticizers.

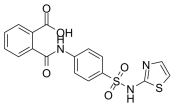


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phthalylsulfathiazole (N4-Phthalylsulfathiazole)

Cat. No.: HY-B1407

Phthalylsulfathiazole is a kind of sulfonamides used as an antibacterial drug.

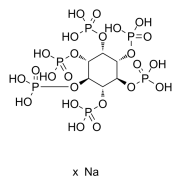


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Phytic acid sodium salt (myo-Inositol, hexakis(dihydrogen phosphate) sodium salt; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2581

Phytic acid sodium salt (myo-Inositol; hexakis dihydrogen phosphate; Inositol hexaphosphat) is often present in legume seeds with antinutritional effects. Phytic acid sodium salt is a $[PO4]^{3-}$ storage depot and precursor for other **inositol phosphates** and **pyrophosphates**.



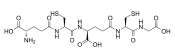
x Na

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Phytochelatin 2 (PC2)

Cat. No.: HY-P2512

Phytochelatin 2, a short phytochelatin, is a key plant peptide binding heavy metals. Phytochelatins are a diverse set of plant compounds that chelate metals, protect against metal toxicity and function in metal homeostasis.

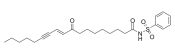


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3K-IN-23

Cat. No.: HY-132898

PI3K-IN-23 is an (E)-9-oxooctadec-10-en-12-ynoic acid analogue to promote glucose uptake with an EC_{50} value of 7.00 μM.

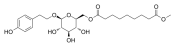


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piceid 6″-O-azelaic acid ester

Cat. No.: HY-139857

Piceid 6″-O-azelaic acid ester shows high intracellular tyrosinase inhibitory and depigmentating activities.

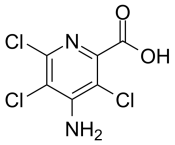


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picloram

Cat. No.: HY-B2034

Picloram is an auxinic herbicide that is widely used for controlling broad leaf weeds.

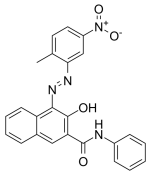


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pigment Red 22

Cat. No.: HY-D1228

Pigment Red 22, a coloring agent, is used in the formulation of cleansing products, makeup, moisturizers, and night skin care products.

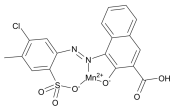


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pigment Red 48:4

Cat. No.: HY-D1229

Pigment Red 48:4 is a manganese-complex dye that can be used in printing ink applications and paint systems.

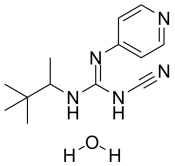


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinacidil monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-14290A

Pinacidil monohydrate, an antihypertensive drug, is a potassium channel activator.

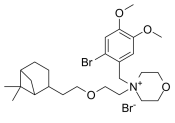


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pinaverium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-111613

Pinaverium bromide is an L-type **calcium channel** blocker with selectivity for the gastrointestinal tract, effectively relieves pain, diarrhea and intestinal discomfort, provides good therapeutic efficacies without significant adverse effects on Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) patients.



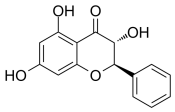
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Pinobanksin

(3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N3062

Pinobanksin has apoptotic induction in a B-cell lymphoma cell line.

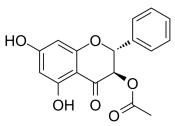


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinobanksin 3-acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N1854

Pinobanksin 3-acetate is a one of Pinobanksin ester derivatives that can be isolated from Sonoran propolis.

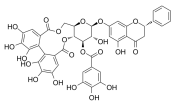


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinocembrin 7-O-[3''-O-galloyl-4'',6''-hexahydroxydiphenoyl] -β-D-glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N5084

Pinocembrin 7-O-[3''-O-galloyl-4'',6''-hexahydroxy diphenoyl]-β-D-glucoside is a flavanone compound.



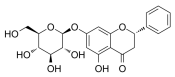
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

(Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N6616

Pinocembrin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (Pinocembrin 7-O-β-D-Glucoside) is is a flavanone that enhances lipid peroxidation.

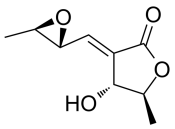


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pinofuranoxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N9994

Pinofuranoxin A completely inhibits the growth of Athelia rolfsii and Phytophthora cambivora.

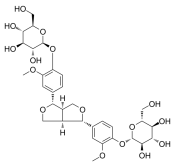


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pinoresinol Diglucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0657

Pinoresinol Diglucoside is one of the major lignans with various pharmacological activities which could be isolated from Duzhong and other plant species.

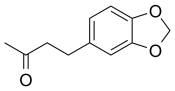


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Piperonyl acetone

Cat. No.: HY-W027872

Piperonyl acetone is a food additives.

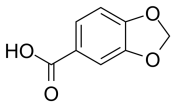


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Piperonylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-41404

Piperonylic acid is a natural molecule bearing a methylenedioxy function that closely mimics the structure of trans-cinnamic acid. Piperonylic Acid is a selective, mechanism-based inactivator of the trans-cinnamate 4-Hydroxylase.

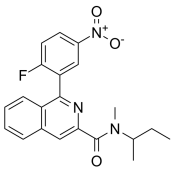


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

PK14105

Cat. No.: HY-100346

PK14105 is a biological evaluation as a potential radioligand for PET studies of PBBS receptors.

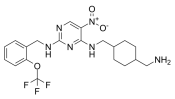


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PKC-theta inhibitor

Cat. No.: HY-112681

PKC-theta inhibitor is a selective PKC-θinhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 12 nM.



Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PKI(5-24)

Cat. No.: HY-P0222

PKI(5-24) is a potent, competitive, and synthetic peptide inhibitor of **PKA** (cAMP-dependent protein kinase), with a K_i of 2.3 nM. PKI(5-24) corresponds to residues 5-24 in the naturally occurring heat-stable protein kinase inhibitor.

TTYADFIASGRTGRRNAIHD

Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PKI(5-24) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0222A

PKI(5-24) TFA is a potent, competitive, and synthetic peptide inhibitor of **PKA** (cAMP-dependent protein kinase), with a K_i of 2.3 nM. PKI(5-24) TFA corresponds to residues 5-24 in the naturally occurring heat-stable protein kinase inhibitor.

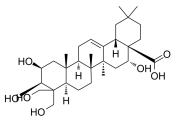
TTYADFIASGRTGRRNAIHD (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platicodigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N1991

Platicodigenin isolated from platycodon grandiflorum.



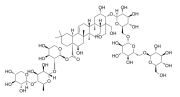
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Platycoside G1

(Deapi-platycoside E)

Cat. No.: HY-N3521

Platycoside G1, a natural product found in Platycodon grandiflorum, is a triterpenoid saponin. Platycoside G1 has potent antioxidant activities.



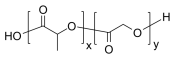
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PLGA

(poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid))

Cat. No.: HY-B2247

PLGA is a copolymer of poly lactic acid (PLA) and poly glycolic acid (PGA) which can be used to fabricate devices for drug delivery and tissue engineering applications.



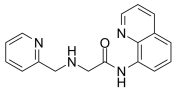
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

PMQA

(Zn-green)

Cat. No.: HY-D1264

PMQA (Zn-green), an 8-aminoquinoline-based ratiometric fluorescent sensor, demonstrates the Zn^{2+}-induced redshift of emission (85 nm). PMQA (Zn-green) is a cell membrane-permeable probe and suitable for imaging Zn^{2+} in living cells.



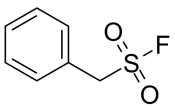
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PMSF

(Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride; Benzylsulfonyl fluoride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0496

PMSF is an irreversible **serine/cysteine protease** inhibitor commonly used in the preparation of cell lysates.



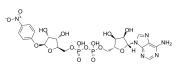
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

pNP-ADPr

(ADP-ribose-pNP)

Cat. No.: HY-134354

pNP-ADPr is a colorimetric substrate that used for the first continuous Poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase (PARG) and ADP-ribosyl hydrolase 3 (ARH3) activity assays. pNP-ADPr can be used for the research of poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase (PARP) enzymes.



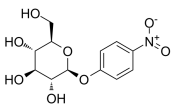
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PNPG

(4-Nitrophenyl β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-15927

PNPG(4-Nitrophenyl-β-D- glucopyranoside) is a chromogenic β-D-glucosidase substrate, producing a yellow solution upon cleavage.



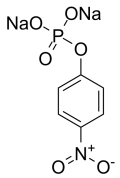
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

PNPP disodium

(Para-nitrophenyl phosphate disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15928

PNPP (Para-nitrophenyl phosphate) disodium is a non-proteinaceous chromogenic substrate for alkaline and acid phosphatases used in ELISA and conventional spectrophotometric assays.

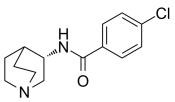


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

PNU-282987 S enantiomer free base

Cat. No.: HY-12560D

PNU-282987 S enantiomer free base is the S-enantiomer of PNU-282987 free base. PNU-282987 is an α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (α7 nAChR) agonist.



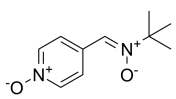
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg

POBN

(4-POBN)

Cat. No.: HY-114713

POBN (4-POBN) is a cell permeable, hydrophilic spin trap that can be used to detect free radical adducts.

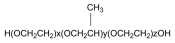


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Poloxamer 188

Cat. No.: HY-D1005A

Poloxamer 188 is a nonionic linear copolymer with surfactant properties. Poloxamer 188 exhibits anti-thrombotic, anti-inflammatory, and cytoprotective activities in various tissue injury models.

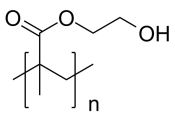


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (MW 1000000)

Cat. No.: HY-112531A

Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (MW 1000000) is one of the most important hydrogels in the biomaterials world.

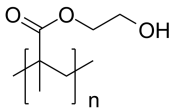


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg

Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (MW 20000)

Cat. No.: HY-112531

Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (MW 20000) is one of the most important hydrogels in the biomaterials world.

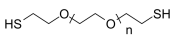


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Poly(ethylene glycol) dithiol (Mn 3400)

Cat. No.: HY-139480

Poly(ethylene glycol) dithiol (Mn 3400) is a polymer and can be used as a biomaterial to prepare hydrogels.

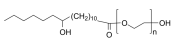


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyethylene glycol 12-hydroxystearate

Cat. No.: HY-Y1893

Polyethylene glycol 12-hydroxystearate, a Macrogol 15 hydroxy stearate, is a permeability enhancer.

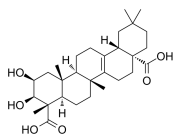


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 g

Polygalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1479

Polygalic acid, a triterpenoid saponin, is considered one of the major active constituents of Polygala tenuifolia.

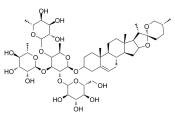


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyphyllin F

Cat. No.: HY-W019830

Polyphyllin F is a diosgenyl saponin that can be found in Paris polyphylla.

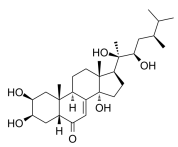


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyporusterone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7692

Polyporusterone A is a triterpene carboxylic acid isolated from Polyporus umbellatus Fries. Polyporusterone A has inhibitory effect on free radical-induced lysis of red blood cells (hemolysis).

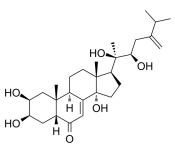


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Polyporusterone B

Cat. No.: HY-N7693

Polyporusterone B is a triterpene carboxylic acid isolated from Polyporus umbellatus Fries. Polyporusterone B has inhibitory effect on free radical-induced lysis of red blood cells (hemolysis).



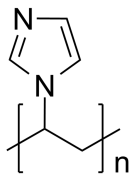
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Polyvinylimidazole

(Vimdemer)

Cat. No.: HY-132848

Polyvinylimidazole (Vimdemer) is a weak basic polyelectrolyte and has been already used as a model polyelectrolyte to study adsorption properties on various minerals.



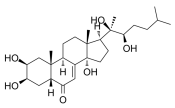
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ponasterone A

(25-Deoxyecdysterone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1534

Ponasterone A (25-Deoxyecdysterone), an ecdysteroid, has strong affinity for the **ecdysone receptor**. Ponasterone A is a potent regulator of gene expression in cells and transgenic animals, enabling reporter genes to be turned on and off rapidly.

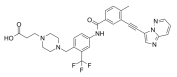


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ponatinib Acid

Cat. No.: HY-135636

Ponatinib Acid, an analogue of Ponatinib, is usually used as a labeled chemical or fluorescent probe.



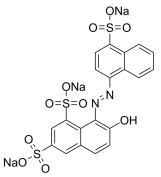
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ponceau 4R

(Acid Red 18; New Coccine)

Cat. No.: HY-D0193

Ponceau 4R is a synthetic colourant that may be used as a food colouring.



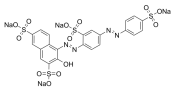
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Ponceau S

(Acid Red 112)

Cat. No.: HY-12489

Ponceau S (Acid Red 112) is the most commonly used stain for Western blotting. Ponceau S is applied as an acidic aqueous solution. Ponceau S is compatible with antibody-antigen binding, and stains the proteins on the membrane red.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Porcine dynorphin A(1-13)

(Dynorphin A Porcine Fragment 1-13)

Cat. No.: HY-P0088

Porcine dynorphin A (1-13) is a potent, endogenous **κ opioid receptor** agonist and is antinociceptive at physiological concentrations.

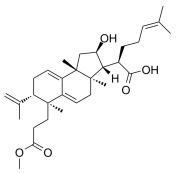
YGGFLRRIRPKLK

Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Poricoic acid BM

Cat. No.: HY-N9527

Poricoic acid BM is a lanostane triterpenoid that can be found in from peels of the mushroom Wolfiporia cocos.

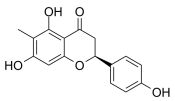


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Poriol

Cat. No.: HY-N9086

Poriol is a flavonoid isolated from Pseudotsuga sinensis.

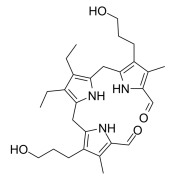


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Porphyrin precursor

Cat. No.: HY-117544

Porphyrin precursor is the precursor of Porphyrin for the synthesis of Porphyrin. Porphyrin is a large organic compound containing four modified pyrrole subunits interconnected to each other.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pp60 (v-SRC) Autophosphorylation Site, Phosphorylated

Cat. No.: HY-P2548

pp60 (v-SRC) Autophosphorylation Site, Phosphorylated is the phosphorylated peptide of an EGFR substrate. pp60 (v-SRC) Autophosphorylation Site, Phosphorylated can be used for the screening of EGFR Kinase inhibitors via phosphorylated-substrate quantification.

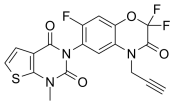
RRLIEDNE-{pTyr}-TARG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPO-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141859

PPO-IN-1 is a potent protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase (PPO) inhibitor with a K_i value of 2.5 nM.



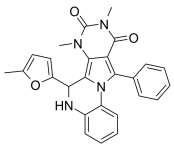
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PPQ-102

(CFTR Inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-14179

PPQ-102 is a potent CFTR inhibitor which can completely inhibited CFTR chloride current with IC50 of ~90 nM. IC50 value: 90 nM Target: CFTR in vitro: The most potent compound, 7,9-dimethyl-11-phenyl-6-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)-5,6-dihydro-pyrimido[.

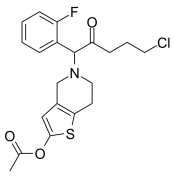


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prasugrel chloride impurity

Cat. No.: HY-136142

Prasugrel chloride impurity is a catp impurity of Prasugrel, exacted from patent US20130345428A1, line 0053. Prasugrel is an orally active and potent P2Y12 receptor antagonist, and inhibits ADP-induced platelet aggregation.

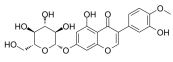


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pratensein-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7957

Pratensein-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside is a new isoflavone.

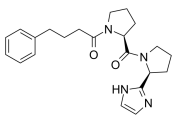


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PREP inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-139648

PREP inhibitor-1 is a highly potent **prolyl oligopeptidase (PREP)** inhibitor (IC_{50} < 1 nM).

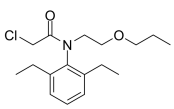


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pretilachlor

Cat. No.: HY-B2035

Pretilachlor is a herbicide used to control the the most common weeds found in paddy rice crops.



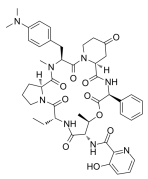
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pristinamycin IA

(Mikamycin B; Mikamycin IA)

Cat. No.: HY-A0279A

Pristinamycin IA (Mikamycin B;Mikamycin IA), a biologically active decapeptide isolated from the skin of the Australian frog Hyla caerulea, is a potent cholecystokinetic agent, and acts as a **cholecystokinin receptor** agonist.

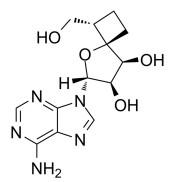


Purity: 95.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PRMT5-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-139823

PRMT5-IN-10 has promising structure-dependent inhibition of the protein methyltransferase **PRMT5:MEP50** complex.

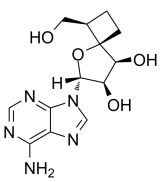


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PRMT5-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-139823A

PRMT5-IN-11 is a promising structure-dependent inhibition of the protein methyltransferase **PRMT5:MEP50** complex in the (sub)micromolar range.

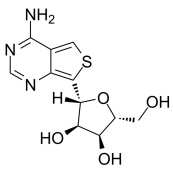


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PRMT5-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-134883

PRMT5-IN-4 (compound AAA-1) is a **PRMT5** inhibitor.

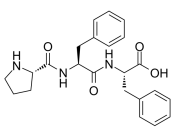


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pro-Phe-Phe

Cat. No.: HY-P2787

Pro-Phe-Phe is the most aggregation-prone tripeptide of natural amino acids. Pro-Phe-Phe forms unique helical-like sheets that mate via aromatic dry interfaces. Pro-Phe-Phe can be used for the design of modular super-helical self-assembling nanostructures.



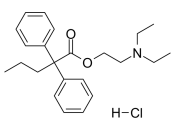
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proadifen hydrochloride

(SKF-525A; U-5446; RP-5171)

Cat. No.: HY-B1311

Proadifen hydrochloride is a Cytochrome P450 inhibitor (IC50 = 19μM).



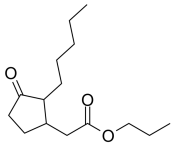
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Prohydrojasmon racemate

(n-Propyl dihydrojasmonate)

Cat. No.: HY-112101

Prohydrojasmon racemate (n-Propyl dihydrojasmonate) is the racemate of Prohydrojasmon. Prohydrojasmon is a synthesized plant growth regulator.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Proinsulin C-Peptide (31-63), porcine

Cat. No.: HY-P2533

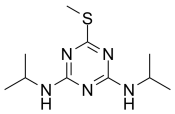
Proinsulin C-Peptide (31-63), porcine is a peptide fragment of the cleavage product porcine proinsulin.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prometryn

Cat. No.: HY-121324

Prometryn could improves the control of all weed species and increased lint yield compared with the systems.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg)

(Pronase (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg))

Cat. No.: HY-114158A

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 4000 U/mg) is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes that is obtained from Streptomyces griseus and could digest protein into individual amino acids.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g)

(Pronase (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g))

Cat. No.: HY-114158

Pronase E (Activity ≥ 7000 U/g) is a mixture of proteolytic enzymes that is obtained from Streptomyces griseus and could digest protein into individual amino acids.

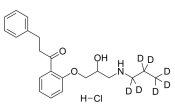
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 100 mg

Propafenone D7 hydrochloride

(SA-79 D7 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0432AS

Propafenone D7 (SA-79 D7) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propafenone, which is a classic anti-arrhythmic agent.

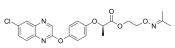


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propaquizafop

Cat. No.: HY-117262

Propaquizafop is a phenoxyisopropionic acid herbicide and an **acetyl-coA carboxylase** inhibitor.



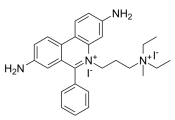
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propidium Iodide

(PI)

Cat. No.: HY-D0815

Propidium Iodide is a red-fluorescent dye that can be used to stain cells.

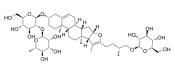


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Proprotogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N9385

Proprotogracillin is a steroidal glycoside isolated from the bulbs of lilium speciosum.

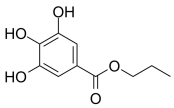


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Propyl gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N0524

Propyl gallate is a common food antioxidant. Propyl gallate can inhibit the production of acrolein, glyoxal and methylglyoxal.

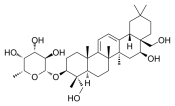


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Prosaikogenin H

Cat. No.: HY-N9403

Prosaikogenin H is an intestinal metabolite of saikosaponin with a weak hemolytic activity.

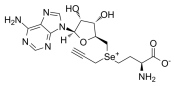


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ProSeAM

Cat. No.: HY-132921

ProSeAM is a chemical tool for methylome analysis.

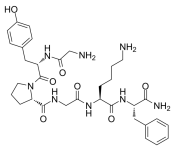


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protease-Activated Receptor-4

Cat. No.: HY-P0297

Protease-Activated Receptor-4 is the agonist of **proteinase-activated receptor-4 (PAR4)**.

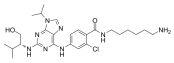


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Protein kinase affinity probe 1

Cat. No.: HY-136219

Protein kinase affinity probe 1 is a novel protein kinase affinity **probe** for the functional identification of **protein kinases (PKs)**. Protein kinase affinity probe 1 is a modified Purvalanol B (HY-18299) probe with 50% beads loading (Compound S3).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Proteinase

Cat. No.: HY-B2228

Proteinase refers to the enzymes with proteolytic activity.

Proteinase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Proteinase K

(Protease K)

Cat. No.: HY-108717

Proteinase K (Protease K) is a nonspecific serine protease that is useful for general digestion of proteins. Proteinase K is active in the presence of SDS or urea and over a wide range of pH (4-12), salt concentrations, and temperatures.

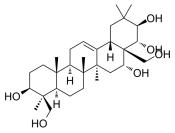
Proteinase K

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Protoescigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N7497

Protoescigenin is the main aglycone of horse chestnut saponin mixture known as escin.

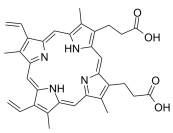


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-B1247

Protoporphyrin IX is the final intermediate in the heme biosynthetic pathway.

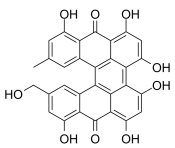


Purity: 95.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Protopseudohypericin

Cat. No.: HY-N2139

Protopseudohypericin, a naturally occurring naphthodianthrone, is isolated from H. perforatum. Protopseudohypericin is considered to be the biosynthetic precursor of Pseudohypericin.



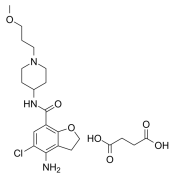
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prucalopride succinate

(R-108512)

Cat. No.: HY-12694

Prucalopride succinate is a selective, high affinity 5-HT4 receptor agonist with pKi of 8.6/8.1 for 5-HT4a/4b.



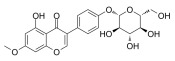
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Prunetrin

(Trifoside; Prunetin 4′-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7645

Prunetrin (Trifoside) is a soflavonoid found in above-ground and below-ground organs of red clover.

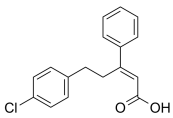


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PS47

Cat. No.: HY-13851

PS47 is an inactive E-isomer of PS48. PS48 is an activator of PDK1. PS47 can be used as a negative control for PS48.



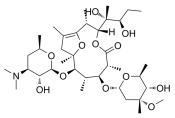
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pseudoerythromycin A enol ether

(LY267108)

Cat. No.: HY-112057

Pseudoerythromycin A enol ether (LY267108) is a degradation product of Erythromycin. Pseudoerythromycin A enol ether has no significant antimicrobial activity.



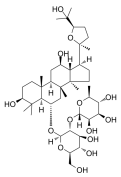
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudoginsenoside F11

(Ginsenoside A1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0541

Pseudoginsenoside F11 (Ginsenoside A1), a component of Panax quinquefolium (American ginseng), has been demonstrated to antagonize the learning and memory deficits induced by scopolamine, morphine and methamphetamine in mice.

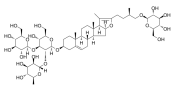


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudoprotogracillin

Cat. No.: HY-N4270

Pseudoprotogracillin is a steroidal saponin isolated Dioscoreae species.

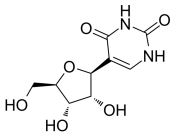


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pseudouridine

Cat. No.: HY-113061

Pseudouridine, the most abundant modified nucleoside in non-coding RNAs, enhances the function of transfer RNA and ribosomal RNA by stabilizing RNA structure.

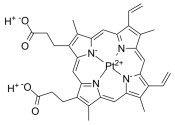


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Pt(II) protoporphyrin IX

Cat. No.: HY-136476G

Pt(II) protoporphyrin IX is a protoporphyrin IX. Protoporphyrin IX is a heterocyclic organic compound, which consists of four pyrrole rings, and is the final intermediate in the heme biosynthetic pathway.

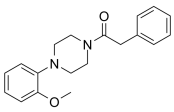


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PTGR2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-122716

PTGR2-IN-1 is a potent **PTGR2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of ~0.7 μM. PTGR2-IN-1 increases 15-keto-PGE2-dependent PPARγ transcriptional activity in PTGR2-transfected HEK293T cells.

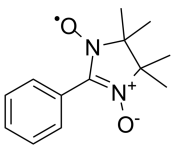


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PTIO

Cat. No.: HY-131898

PTIO is a specific scavenger of NO. PTIO reacts with •NO to form the corresponding imino nitroxides and $^{\bullet}NO_2$.

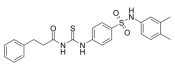


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PTP1B-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-139640

PTP1B-IN-13 is a selective **PTP1B** inhibitor targeting the allosteric site with an IC_{50} value of 1.59 μM.

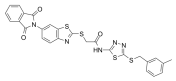


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PTP1B-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-139641

PTP1B-IN-14 is a selective **PTP1B** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 0.72 μM) targeting the allosteric site.



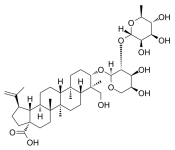
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulchinenoside A

(Anemoside A3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0204

Pulchinenoside A is a natural triterpenoid saponin that enhances synaptic plasticity in the adult mouse hippocampus and facilitates spatial memory in adult mice.

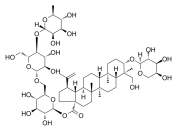


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pulchinenoside B

Cat. No.: HY-107314

Pulchinenoside B is a triterpenoid saponin isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis.



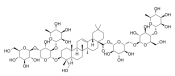
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulsatilla saponin H

(Hederacolchiside F)

Cat. No.: HY-N6068

Pulsatilla saponin H is a natural compound isolated from the Roots of Pulsatilla koreana.



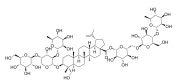
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulsatilloside E

(Chinensioside B)

Cat. No.: HY-125702

Pulsatilloside E (Chinensioside B) is a triterpenoidal saponin isolated from the roots of Pulsatilla chinensis (Ranunculaceae).



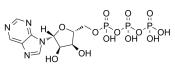
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Purine riboside triphosphate

(PTP)

Cat. No.: HY-137658

Purine riboside triphosphate is a triphosphate derivative of purine riboside. Purine riboside is a naturally occurring base analog which closely resembles adenosine. Purine riboside inhibits carcinogenic growth.

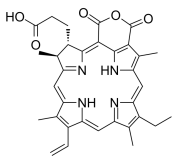


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Purpurin 18

Cat. No.: HY-128972

Purpurin 18, a derivative of chlorophyll, is an interesting dihydroporphyrin for generating photosensitizers.

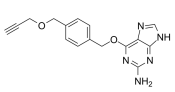


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PYBG

Cat. No.: HY-23926

PYBG acts as a versatile precursor to be facilely conjugated with various fluorescent dyes through 'Click chemistry' and Sonogashira coupling reactions.

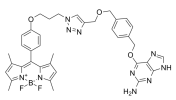


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PYBG-BODIPY

Cat. No.: HY-136936

PYBG-BODIPY is a dye and has a role as a fluorochrome. PYBG-BODIPY specifically and efficiently labels the target genetically encoded SNAP-tags in live cells.

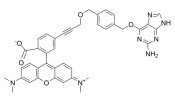


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PYBG-TMR

Cat. No.: HY-136937

PYBG-TMR is a dye and has a role as a fluorochrome. PYBG-TMR specifically and efficiently labels the target genetically encoded SNAP-tags in live cells.



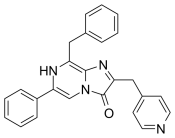
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pyCTZ

(Pyridyl CTZ)

Cat. No.: HY-135367

pyCTZ (Pyridyl CTZ), a pyridyl Coelenterazine (CTZ) analog, and is an ATP-independent pyridyl substrate of LumiLuc luciferase. pyCTZ generates strong blue bioluminescence in the presence of luciferases. pyCTZ can be used for aequorin-based calcium sensing.



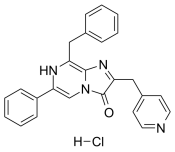
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pyCTZ hydrochloride

(Pyridyl CTZ hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-135367B

pyCTZ (Pyridyl CTZ) hydrochloride, a pyridyl Coelenterazine (CTZ) analog, and is an ATP-independent pyridyl substrate of LumiLuc luciferase. pyCTZ hydrochloride generates strong blue bioluminescence in the presence of luciferases.



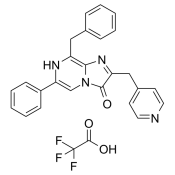
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pyCTZ TFA

(Pyridyl CTZ TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-135367A

pyCTZ (Pyridyl CTZ) TFA, a pyridyl Coelenterazine (CTZ) analog, and is an ATP-independent pyridyl substrate of LumiLuc luciferase. pyCTZ TFA generates strong blue bioluminescence in the presence of luciferases. pyCTZ TFA can be used for aequorin-based calcium sensing.

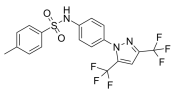


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pyr10

Cat. No.: HY-19408

Pyr10 is a pyrazole derivative and a selective **TRP cation 3 (TRPC3)** inhibitor. Pyr10 inhibits Ca^{2+} influx in carbachol-stimulated **TRPC3**-transfected HEK293 cells with an IC_{50} of 0.72 μM (IC_{50} of 13.08 μM for store operated Ca^{2+} entry in BRL-2H3 cells).

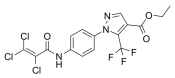


Purity: 97.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pyr3

Cat. No.: HY-108465

Pyr3 is a selective inhibitor of transient receptor potential canonical channel 3 **(TRPC3)**, with an IC_{50} of 700 nM for TRPC3-mediated Ca^{2+} influx.

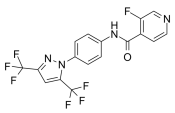


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pyr6

Cat. No.: HY-12504

Pyr6 is a selective inhibitor of TRPC3 with IC50 of 0.49 uM(Ca2+ influx inhibition in thapsigargin depleted native RBL-2H3 cells). IC50 value: 0.49 uM Target: TRPC3 inhibitor Pyr6 is a selective SOCE inhibitor (Yonetoku et al., 2008; Sweeney et al.

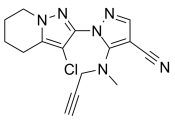


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyraclonil

Cat. No.: HY-17531

Pyraclonil is a **proporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO)** inhibitor. Pyraclonil is a herbicide agent and is highly effective in controlling the susceptible (S) and multiple-herbicide-resistant (MHR) E. indica populations.



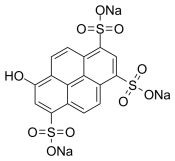
Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pyranine

(HPTS; Solvent Green 7)

Cat. No.: HY-D0023

Pyranine (HPTS; Solvent Green 7) is a pH-sensitive fluorescent indicator. Pyranine acts as a class of fluorescent chemosensor for the Cu^{+} ion(λex=450 nm, λem=510 nm).

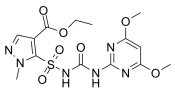


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl

Cat. No.: HY-B0865

Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl, one of the acetolactate synthase inhibiting herbicides in the sulphonylurea family, has been widely used to control weed growth in commercial cereal, soybean, and vegetable fields.

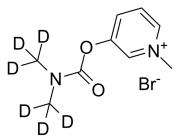


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Pyridostigmine-d6 bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B0207AS

Pyridostigmine D6 bromide is the deuterium labeled Pyridostigmine, which is a parasympathomimetic and a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor.

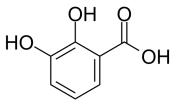


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyrocatechuic acid

(Catecholcarboxylic acid; NSC 27435) Cat. No.: HY-Y0202

Pyrocatechuic acid is a normal human benzoic acid metabolite found in plasma, and has increased levels after aspirin ingestion.

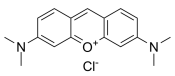


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyronin Y

(Pyronine G; C.I. 45005) Cat. No.: HY-D0971

Pyronin Y (Pyronine G) is a cationic dye that intercalates RNA and has been used to target cell structures including RNA, DNA and organelles.

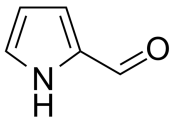


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-77817

Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde has vibrational and electronic characteristics used to establish the existence of dimeric form in solid phase and monomeric form in solution phase.

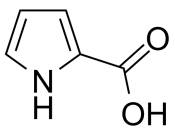


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W001963

Pyrrole-2-carboxylic acid is a natural alkaloid from the marine bacterium Pelomonas puraquae sp. Nov.

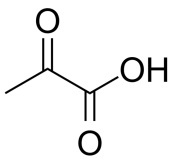


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Pyruvic acid

(Acetylformic acid) Cat. No.: HY-Y0781

Pyruvic acid is an intermediate metabolite in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

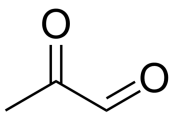


Purity: 97.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Pyruvic aldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W020014

Pyruvic aldehyde is often used as a reagent in organic synthesis, as a flavoring agent, and in tanning.

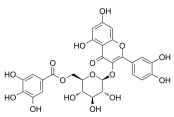


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 420 mg (5.8 M * 1 mL in Water)

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-galloyl)-β-D-glucoside

(Tellimoside) Cat. No.: HY-N7989

Quercetin 3-O-(6''-O-galloyl)-β-D-glucoside (Tellimoside) is a flavonol glycoside with strong inhibitory activity against the growth of Microcystis aeruginosa.

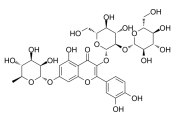


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N8195

Quercetin 3-O-sophoroside-7-O-rhamnoside is a flavonoid found in sea buckthorn berries.

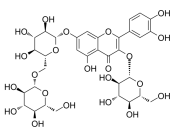


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quercetin-3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobiosiden

(Quercetin-3-O-beta-D-glucose-7-O-beta-D-gentiobioside) Cat. No.: HY-N1968

Quercetin-3-O-β-D-glucose-7-O-β-D-gentiobiosiden is a flavonoid from Quercetin.

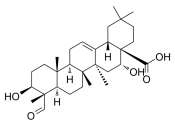


Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Quillaic acid

(Quillaja sapogenin) Cat. No.: HY-N0839

Quillaic acid(Quillaja sapogenin) is the major aglycone of the widely studied saponins of the Chilean indigenous tree Quillaja saponaria Mol; can elicit dose-dependent antinociceptive effects in two murine thermal models.

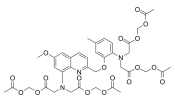


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quin-2AM

(Quin-2 acetoxymethyl ester) Cat. No.: HY-101902

Quin-2AM is a fluorecent Ca^{2+} chelator, with high affinity for calcium.

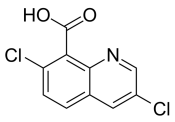


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Quinclorac

Cat. No.: HY-B0871

Quinclorac, an herbicide widely applied in agriculture, induces oxidative stress due to free radical generation and changes in the antioxidant defense system.

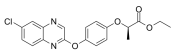


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quizalofop-p-ethyl

((R)-Quizalofop ethyl; Quinofop-ethyl) Cat. No.: HY-B1950

Quizalofop-P-ethyl is a slightly toxic, selective, postemergence phenoxy herbicide, used to control annual and perennial grass weeds in potatoes, soybeans, sugar beets, peanuts vegetables, cotton and flax.

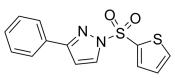


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Quorum Sensing-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139902

Quorum Sensing-IN-1 is a small-molecule quorum sensing inhibitor.

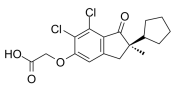


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

R(+)-IAA-94

(R(+)-Methylindazone) Cat. No.: HY-12693

R(+)-IAA-94 (R(+)-Methylindazone) is a potent indanyloxyacetic acid blocker of epithelial **chloride channels**. R(+)-IAA-94 inhibits Nef-sdAb19 (single-domain antibody) interaction and binds to negative factor (Nef).



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P1383

Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide is a peptide containing residues 45-60 of Rac1. Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide contains a Trp^{56} to Phe^{56} mutation. Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide has no effect on Rac1 interaction with its guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs).

MVDGKPVNLGLFDTAG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1383A

Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide TFA is a peptide containing residues 45-60 of Rac1. Rac1 Inhibitor F56, control peptide TFA contains a Trp^{56} to Phe^{56} mutation.

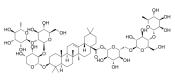
MVDGKPVNLGLFDTAG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raddeanoside R8

Cat. No.: HY-107242

Raddeanoside R8 is a saponin that can be isolated from fresh rhizoma of Anemone raddeana Regel.

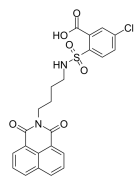


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Radioprotectin-1

Cat. No.: HY-114380

Radioprotectin-1 is a potent and specific nonlipid agonist of **lysophosphatidic acid receptor 2 (LPA_2)**, with an **EC_{50}** value of 25 nM for murine LPA_2 subtype.

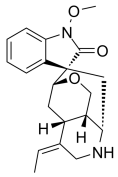


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rankinidine

Cat. No.: HY-117034

Rankinidine is an oxindole alkaloid that is isolated from the MeOH extract of the stem of Gelsemium rankinii.

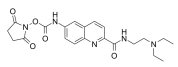


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

RapiFluor-MS

Cat. No.: HY-138655

RapiFluor-MS labeling used for LC-MS/MS analysis of N-glycans.



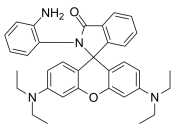
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RB-OPD

(NO-red)

Cat. No.: HY-D1266

RB-OPD (NO-red) is a o-phenylenediamine (OPD)-locked rhodamine nitric oxide (NO) fluorescent probe with great sensitivity and selectivity (λex=550 nm, λem=590 nm).

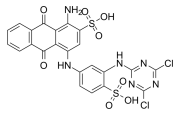


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Reactive Blue 4

Cat. No.: HY-125815

Reactive Blue 4 is an anthraquinone dye, as a single colorimetric chemosensor for sequential determination of multiple analytes with different optical responses in aqueous media. Reactive Blue 4 is phytotoxic, cytotoxic and genotoxic. Reactive Blue 4 .

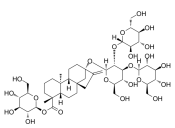


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Rebaudioside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0466

Rebaudioside A is a steviol glycoside, α-glucosidase inhibitor with IC50 of 35.01 μg/ml.can inhibit ATP-sensitive K+-channels.

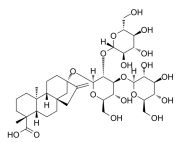


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Rebaudioside B

Cat. No.: HY-N6808

Rebaudioside B is the minor constituent isolated from the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni. Rebaudioside B tastes about 150 times sweeter than sucrose .



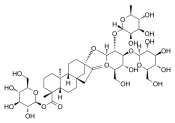
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rebaudioside C

(Dulcoside B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0467

Rebaudioside C(Dulcoside B) is used as natural sweeteners to diabetics and others on carbohydrate-controlled diets.

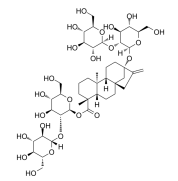


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebaudioside E

Cat. No.: HY-N6888

Rebaudioside E is a steviol glycoside isolated from Stevia rebaudiana leaves.

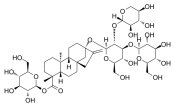


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside F

Cat. No.: HY-N6887

Rebaudioside F is a steviol glycoside isolated from Stevia rebaudiana leaves.

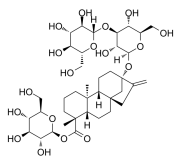


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside G

Cat. No.: HY-N2291

Rebaudioside G is the minor constituent isolated from the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni, used for sweeteners research.

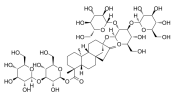


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside I

Cat. No.: HY-N6889

Rebaudioside I is a natural non-claoric sweetener isolated from S. rebaudiana Morita.

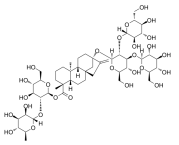


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside J

Cat. No.: HY-N6886

Rebaudioside J is a diterpene glycoside that can be found in Stevia rebaudiana.

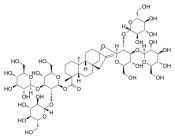


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rebaudioside M

Cat. No.: HY-N6833

Rebaudioside M, a glycoside of the ent-kaurene diterpenoid aglycone, is a natural non-calorie sweetener isolated from Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni.

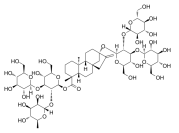


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rebaudioside N

Cat. No.: HY-N6832

Rebaudioside N is a minor steviol glycoside isolated from the leaves of Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Recombinant Proteinase K

Cat. No.: HY-P3150

Recombinant Proteinase K is a **serine protease** that cleaves the carboxy-terminated peptide bonds of aliphatic and aromatic amino acids. Recombinant Proteinase K can be used to digest proteins and remove contamination from nucleic acid preparations.

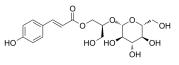
Recombinant Proteinase K

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Regaloside D

Cat. No.: HY-N7633

Regaloside D is a phenylpropanoid isolated from Lilium Longiflorum.

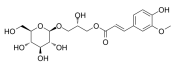


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Regaloside F

Cat. No.: HY-N8155

Regaloside F is a phenolic glycerol glucoside that can be found in Lily bulbs.

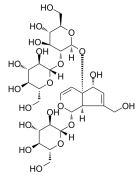


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rehmannioside D

Cat. No.: HY-N0912

Rehmannioside D is a carotenoid glycoside.

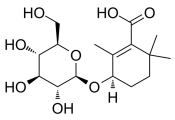


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rehmapicroside

Cat. No.: HY-N2398

Rehmapicroside is an ionone glycoside isolated from rhizomes of Rehmannia glutinosa.

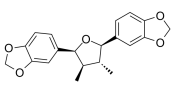


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

rel-(8R,8'R)-Dimethyl-(7S,7'R)-bis(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) tetrahydro-furan

Cat. No.: HY-N2207

rel-(8R,8'R)-Dimethyl-(7S,7'R)-bis(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)tetrahydro-furan is a chemical constituent of the fruit of Myristica fragrans.



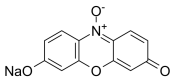
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resazurin sodium

(Diazoresorcinol sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-111391

Resazurin sodium (Diazoresorcinol sodium) is commonly used to measure bacterial and eukaryotic cell viability through its reduction to the fluorescent product resorufin.



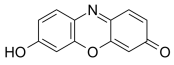
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Resorufin

(NSC 12097)

Cat. No.: HY-123533

Resorufin (NSC 12097) is a highly fluorescent pink dye for the detection of ROS/RNS and a second analyte.



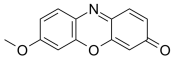
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Resorufin methyl ether

(Methoxyresorufin)

Cat. No.: HY-D0144

Resorufin methyl ether (Methoxyresorufin) is a cytochrome P450 fluorometric substrate. Resorufin methyl ether is a relatively specific substrate for CYP1A2 activity in rodents.



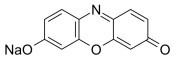
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resorufin sodium salt

(NSC 12097 sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-123533A

Resorufin sodium salt (NSC 12097 sodium salt) is a highly fluorescent pink dye for the detection of ROS/RNS and a second analyte.



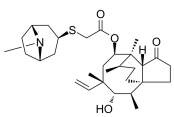
Purity: 96.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Retapamulin

(SB-275833)

Cat. No.: HY-17010

Retapamulin(SB-275833) is a topical antibiotic, which binds to both E. coli and S. aureus ribosomes with similar potencies with Kd of 3 nM. IC50 Value: 3 nM(Kd, E.coli) Target: Antibacterial Retapamulin is a topical antibiotic developed by GlaxoSmithKline.



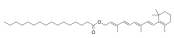
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Retinyl palmitate

(Vitamin A palmitate; Retinol palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1384

Retinyl palmitate is an ester of Retinol and is the major form of vitamin A found in the epidermis. Retinyl palmitate has been widely used in pharmaceutical and cosmetic formulations.



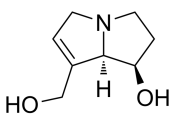
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Retronecine

((+)-Retronecine)

Cat. No.: HY-N8419

Retronecine ((+)-Retronecine) is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid found in a variety of plants. Retronecine is the most common central core for other pyrrolizidine alkaloids.



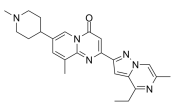
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RG7800

(RO6885247)

Cat. No.: HY-101792

RG7800 is a **SMN2** splicing modifier. RG7800 has the potential for spinal muscular atrophy treatment.

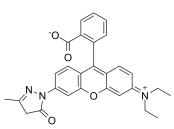


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RH-EDA

Cat. No.: HY-D1395

RH-EDA is a rhodamine-based turn-on fluorescent probe for detecting hydroxyl radicals in living systems.

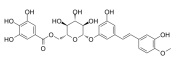


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhaponticin 6''-O-gallate

Cat. No.: HY-N8129

Rhaponticin 6''-O-gallate is a stilbene glucoside gallate that can be found in rhizome of Rheum undulatum<i/> L. Rhaponticin 6''-O-gallate inhibits nitric oxide production in lipopolysaccharide-activated macrophages..

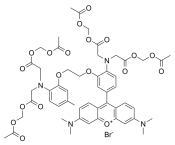


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhod-2 AM

Cat. No.: HY-D0989

Rhod-2 AM is a fluorescent, mitochondrial probe (λ_{ex}=552 nm, λ_{em}=581 nm).



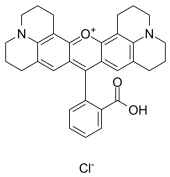
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rhodamine 101 chloride

(Rhodamine 640 (chloride))

Cat. No.: HY-D1044

Rhodamine 101 chloride (Rhodamine 640 chloride) is a bright fluorescent dye with excitation and emission maxima of 565 and 595 nm, respectively.



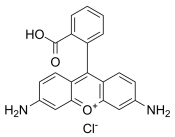
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Rhodamine 110

(Rhodamine 110 chloride; RH110)

Cat. No.: HY-D0817

Rhodamine 110 is a sensitive and selective **substrate** for assaying proteinases in solution or inside living cells. The excitation wavelength is 498 nm and the emission wavelength is 521 nm.

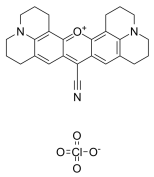


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rhodamine 800

Cat. No.: HY-101876

Rhodamine 800 is a near-infrared fluorescent dye.

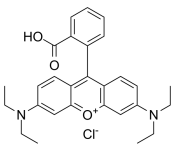


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Rhodamine B (Basic Violet 10; Brilliant Pink B; Rhodamine O; Tetraethylrhodamine)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0016

Rhodamine B is a staining fluorescent dye, commonly used for dyeing textiles, paper, soap, leather, and drugs.

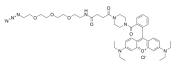


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Rhodamine-N3 chloride

Cat. No.: HY-D1269

Rhodamine-N3 chloride is an azide-rhodamine fluorescent dye that can be used to label biomolecules containing alkyne groups.

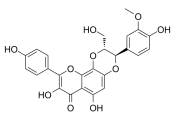


Purity: 97.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rhodiolin

Cat. No.: HY-N6841

Rhodiolin is a flavonoid isolated from Rhodiola fastigita.

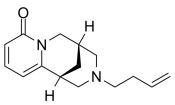


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhombifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N7649

Rhombifoline is an alkaloid isolated for the first time from the leaves and stems of A. foetida L.

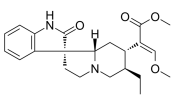


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Rhynchophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N0387

Rhyncholphylline, an alkaloid isolated from Uncaria, shows potent inhibition of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NO production in rat primary microglial cells.



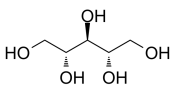
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ribitol

(Adonitol; Adonite)

Cat. No.: HY-100582

Ribitol is a crystalline pentose alcohol formed by the reduction of ribose. Enhancing the flux of D-glucose to the pentose phosphate pathway in Saccharomyces cerevisiae for the production of D-ribose and ribitol.

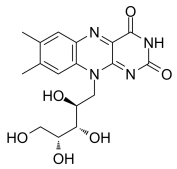


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Riboflavin
(Vitamin B2; E101)

Cat. No.: HY-B0456

Riboflavin is an easily absorbed micronutrient with a key role in maintaining health in humans and other animals.

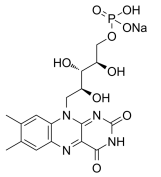


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Riboflavin phosphate sodium (FMN-Na; Riboflavin 5'-phosphate sodium; Vitamin B2 Phosphate Sodium Salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0964

Riboflavin phosphate sodium (FMN-Na) is a derivative of Riboflavin (vitamin B2) which is an essential nutrient for animals. Riboflavin phosphate sodium can be used for the research of progressive keratoconus, corneal ectasia and irregular astigmatism.

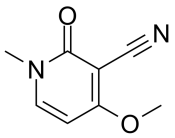


Purity: 92.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ricinine

Cat. No.: HY-121944

Ricinine exhibits hepatoprotection in CCl4 -induced liver damage.

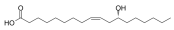


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ricinoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6070

Ricinoleic acid, a hydroxy fatty acid, is an attractive feedstock for the production of high-performance lubricants, cosmetics, polymers, surfactants, and coatings.

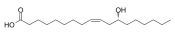


Purity: ≥85.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Ricinoleic acid (purity≥99%)

Cat. No.: HY-N6070A

Ricinoleic acid (purity≥99%), a hydroxy fatty acid, is an attractive feedstock for the production of high-performance lubricants, cosmetics, polymers, surfactants, and coatings.

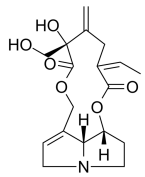


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

Riddelline

Cat. No.: HY-122099

Riddelline, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, is a potent genotoxic agent. Riddelline induces significant elevations in unscheduled DNA synthesis and S-phase synthesis in rat liver.

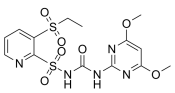


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimsulfuron
(DPX-E9636)

Cat. No.: HY-133085

Rimsulfuron (DPX-E9636) is a sulfonylurea herbicide for postemergence use in maize to control grasses and some broadleaf weeds.

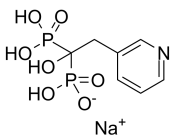


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Risedronate sodium
(Risedronic Acid Sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0119

Risedronate sodium is a pyridinyl biphosphonate which inhibits osteoclast-mediated bone resorption.

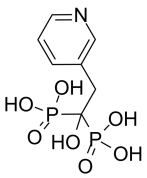


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Risedronic acid
(Risedronate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0148

Risedronic acid (Risedronate) is a pyridinyl biphosphonate which inhibits osteoclast-mediated bone resorption.

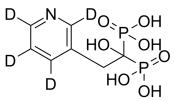


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Risedronic Acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0148S

Risedronic acid-d4 (Risedronate-d4) is the deuterium labeled Risedronic acid. Risedronic acid (Risedronate) is a pyridinyl biphosphonate which inhibits osteoclast-mediated bone resorption.

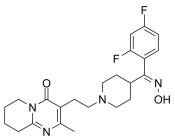


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Risperidone E-oxime

Cat. No.: HY-135194

Risperidone E-oxime is an impurity of Risperidone. Risperidone is a serotonin 5-HT2 receptor blocker, P-Glycoprotein inhibitor and potent dopamine D2 receptor antagonist, with K_is of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT2A and dopamine D2 receptor, respectively .



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RLLFT-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-P1311

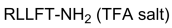
RLLFT-NH2 is a reversed amino acid sequence negative control peptide for TFLLR-NH2.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RLLFT-NH2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1311A

RLLFT-NH2 TFA is a reversed amino acid sequence negative control peptide for TFLLR-NH2.

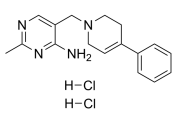


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ro 10-5824 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101384A

Ro 10-5824 dihydrochloride is a selective **dopamine D4 receptor** partial agonist, with K_i of 5.2 nM.

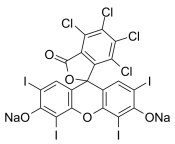


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rose Bengal sodium

Cat. No.: HY-D0214

Rose Bengal sodium, a synthetic fluorescein derivative, and is a crimson-coloured dye with the principal component being 4,5,6,7-tetrachloro-2,4,5,7-tetraiodo fluorescein.

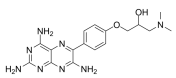


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

RPH-2823

Cat. No.: HY-101595

RPH-2823, a basic triamterene derivative, induces a dose-dependent decrease in short-circuit current (SCC) and increase in transepithelial electrical resistance.



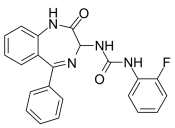
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

RSV604 racemate

(A-60444 racemate)

Cat. No.: HY-12993A

RSV604 (A-60444) racemate is a racemic mixture, shows less potency against strains of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) than the S-isomer.

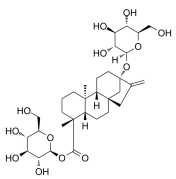


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Rubusoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0668

Rubusoside is a natural sweetener and a solubilizing agent with antiangiogenic and antiallergic properties. Rubusoside is an excellent solubilizing agent.

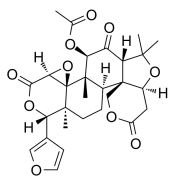


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rutaevin 7-acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N9232

Rutaevin 7-acetate (compound 1) is a limonoid.

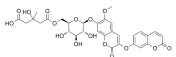


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutarensin

Cat. No.: HY-N8128

Rutarensin is a phenolic compound found in Ruta chalepensis cell culture.

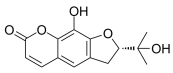


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutaretin

Cat. No.: HY-N1329

Rutaretin is found in Atalantia racemosa.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S Tag Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0326

S Tag Peptide is a 15 amino acid peptide derived from RNase A.

KETAAAKFERQHMDS

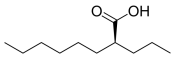
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

S-(+)-Arundic Acid

((S)ONO-2506; (S)-2-Propyloctanoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-107661A

S-(+)-Arundic Acid ((S)ONO-2506) is the S-enantiomer of Arundic Acid. Arundic acid is an astrocyte-modulating agent, has the potential for stroke and Alzheimer's disease research.



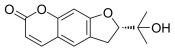
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-(+)-Marmesin

((+)-Marmesin; (S)-Marmesin)

Cat. No.: HY-N2176

S-(+)-Marmesin is a natural coumarin, exhibiting **COX-2/5-LOX** dual inhibitory activity.

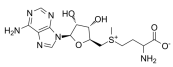


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Adenosyl-DL-methionine

Cat. No.: HY-126126

S-Adenosyl-DL-methionine is a derivative of Ademetionine (HY-B0617). Ademetionine is an intermediate metabolite of methionine.

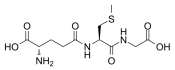


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S-Methylglutathione

Cat. No.: HY-W009177

S-Methylglutathione is an S-substitued glutathione and a stronger **nucleophile** than GSH. S-Methylglutathione has inhibitory effect on **glyoxalase 1**.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

S12

Cat. No.: HY-P2361

S12 is a mutant RAS peptide containing the Gly (G) to Ser (S12) substitution. The sequence of the peptide is KLVVVGASGVGKS.

Lys-Leu-Val-Val-Val-Gly-Ala-Ser-Gly-Val-Gly-Lys-Ser

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S12 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2361A

G12 (Ras 5-17) is a wild-type Ras peptide consisted of amino acids 5-17 (KLVVVGAGGVGKS). G12 can be used as a control of mutant Ras peptides studies (such V12).

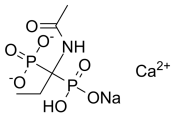
Lys-Leu-Val-Val-Val-Gly-Ala-Ser-Gly-Val-Gly-Lys-Ser (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S186

Cat. No.: HY-13950

S186 is a kind of sodium salts of calcium-acetylpropylamine phosphonate(APA); a new strontium-specific chelating agent.

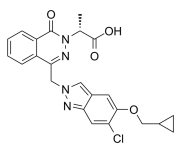


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

S1P2 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-141845

S1P2 antagonist 1 is an orally bioavailable **S1P2** antagonist against fibrotic diseases.

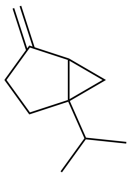


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sabinene

Cat. No.: HY-108943

Sabinene is a perfume additive which is being explored as the component for the next generation aircraft fuel.



Purity: 78.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Safflower yellow

Cat. No.: HY-N0938

Safflower yellow is extracted from the flowers of the plant safflower (Carthamus tinctorius) and as the traditional Chinese medicine it has been extensively used for the treatment of cardio cerebrovascular diseases.

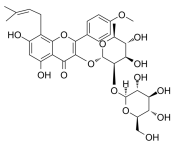
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in DMSO), 50 mg

Sagittatoside A

(Icariin-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0873

Sagittatoside A is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

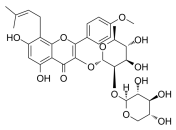


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Sagittatoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0874

Sagittatoside B is a natural compound isolated from traditional Chinese herb Yinyanghuo (Herba Epimdii).

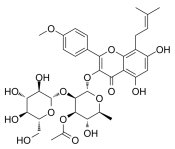


Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sagittatoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N7561

Sagittatoside C is a flavonoid isolated from Herba Epimedii.

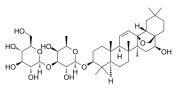


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saikosaponin E

Cat. No.: HY-N4211

Saikosaponin E is a saikosaponin isolated from Bupleurum yinchowense.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Sakamototide substrate peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1797A

Sakamototide substrate peptide TFA is a peptide substrate for members of the AMPK family of kinases, used in kinase activity assays.

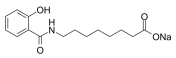
Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Salcaprozate sodium

(SNAC)

Cat. No.: HY-114299

Salcaprozate sodium (SNAC), an oral absorption promoter, and has the potential as a delivery agent for oral forms of heparin and insulin.



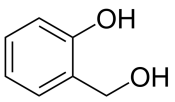
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Salicyl alcohol

(2-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol; Saligenin)

Cat. No.: HY-B1419

Salicyl alcohol is an intermediate for medicine, perfume, pesticide.

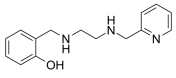


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Salpyran

Cat. No.: HY-132927

Salpyran is a Cu(II) selective chelator with therapeutic potential.

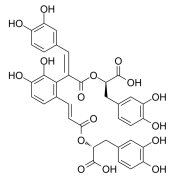


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Salvianolic acid E

Cat. No.: HY-N7522

Salvianolic acid E is a natural compound isolated from Salvia miltiorrhiza.

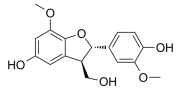


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Samwirin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10065

Samwirin A is a promising radical scavenger in aqueous media at physiological pH.



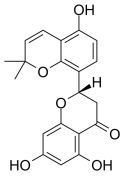
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanggenone H

(Sanggenon H)

Cat. No.: HY-N2607

Sanggenone H is found in Morus alba L.

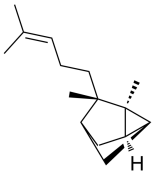


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Santalene

Cat. No.: HY-127033

α-Santalene is a precursor of Sandalwood Oil.

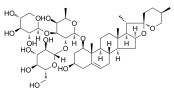


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Saponin C, from Liriope muscari

Cat. No.: HY-N5055

Saponin C, from Liriope muscari is isolated from Liriope muscari.



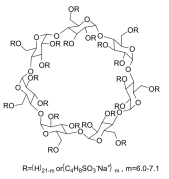
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

SBE-β-CD

(Sulfobutylether-β-Cyclodextrin)

Cat. No.: HY-17031

SBE-β-CD is a sulfobutylether **β-cyclodextrin** derivative used as an excipient or a formulating agent to increase the solubility of poorly soluble agents.

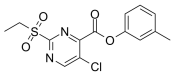


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g, 25 g, 50 g

SBI-115

Cat. No.: HY-111534

SBI-115 is a **TGR5 (GPCR19)** antagonist. SBI-115 decreases hepatic cystogenesis with polycystic liver diseases via inhibiting TGR5.

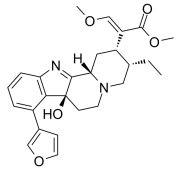


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC13

Cat. No.: HY-139678

SC13 is a novel mitragynine analog with low-efficacy **Mu opioid receptor** agonism that displays antinociception with attenuated adverse effects.



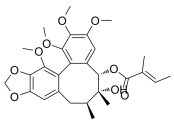
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisanwilsonin B

(Arisanschinin L)

Cat. No.: HY-N5044

Schisanwilsonin B is a lignan from the fruits of Schisandra wilsoniana.

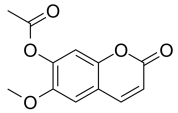


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scopoletin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N1254

Scopoletin acetate is a coumarin isolated from Artemisia granatensis.

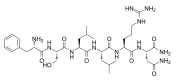


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Scrambled TRAP Fragment

Cat. No.: HY-P2517

Scrambled TRAP Fragment is a scrambled sequence of TRAP Fragment. Scrambled TRAP Fragment with a random sequence of the amino acids that are the same as the active fragment. Scrambled TRAP Fragment usually used as a negative control.

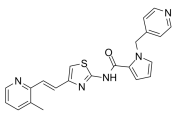


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sec61-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-139616

Sec61-IN-2 (A347) is a **protein secretion** inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2020176863).

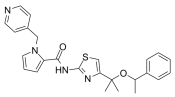


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sec61-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-139617

Sec61-IN-2 (A3) is a **protein secretion** inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2020176863).

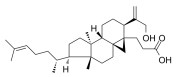


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secaubryenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1272

Secaubryenol is a class of 3,4-secocycloartane triterpenes isolated from Coussarea macrophylla. Secaubryenol does not display any cytotoxic effect at a dose of 10 μg/mL..



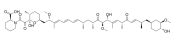
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seco Rapamycin

(Secorapamycin A)

Cat. No.: HY-19555

Seco Rapamycin (Secorapamycin A) is the ring-opened product of Rapamycin. Seco-rapamycin is reported not to affect the mTOR function.

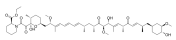


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Seco Rapamycin ethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-133770

Seco Rapamycin ethyl ester is an open-ring metabolite of Rapamycin derivative. Seco-rapamycin is reported not to affect the mTOR function.



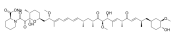
Purity: 85.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Seco Rapamycin sodium salt

(Secorapamycin A monosodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19555A

Seco Rapamycin sodium salt is the ring-opened product of Rapamycin. Seco-rapamycin is reported not to affect the mTOR function.

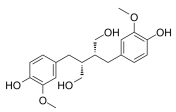


Purity: 84.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Secoisolariciresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N6071

Secoisolariciresinol is a lignan, a type of phenylpropanoids.

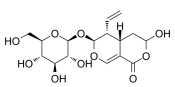


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Secologanic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7895

Secologanic acid is a secoiridoid glycoside.

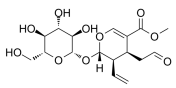


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Secologanin

Cat. No.: HY-125598

Secologanin, a secoiridoid glucoside, is a pivotal terpenoid intermediate in the biosynthesis of biologically active monoterpenoid indole alkaloids such as reserpine, ajmaline, and vinblastine.

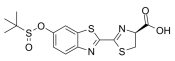


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

SEluc-2

Cat. No.: HY-138760

SEluc-2 is a small-molecule probe based on the firefly luciferin. SEluc-2, a bioluminescent probe for the sensitive and selective detection of thiols in living cells.



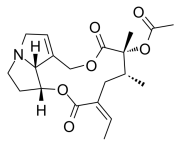
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Senecionine acetate

(O-Acetylsenecionine)

Cat. No.: HY-N7594

Senecionine acetate (O-Acetylsenecionine) is a pyrrolizidine alkaloid. Senecionine acetate inhibits the sequestration of Ca^{2+} in extramitochondrial and mitochondrial compartments possibly by inactivating free sulfhydryl groups.



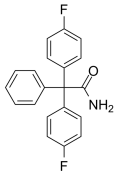
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Senicapoc

(ICA-17043)

Cat. No.: HY-50694

Senicapoc (ICA-17043) is a potent and selective **Gardos channel** (Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ channel; **KCa3.1**) blocker with an **IC_{50}** of 11 nM. Senicapoc blocks Ca^{2+}-induced rubidium flux from human RBCs with an **IC_{50}** value of 11 nM and inhibits RBC dehydration with **IC_{50}** of 30 nM.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Senkirkin

(Senkirkine; Renardin)

Cat. No.: HY-122509

Senkirkin, a pyrrolizidine alkaloid, occured in the aerial parts of the medicinal plant Tussilago farfara, could induce chromosome damage in human lymphocytes.
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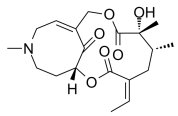
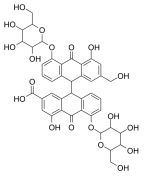


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sennoside C

Cat. No.: HY-N1972

Sennoside C is an anthraquinone glycoside, found in leaves and pods of Senna (Cassia angustifolia).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sephadex G 50

Cat. No.: HY-138560

Sephadex G 50 is a gel filtration medium. Sephadex G 50 can be used in gel permeation chromatography for fractionation of the glycopeptide mixture.

Sephadex G 50

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sephadex LH 20

Cat. No.: HY-138638

Sephadex LH 20 could be used for the isolation of natural compounds and food, such as red wine and pigments.

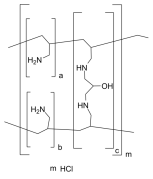
Sephadex LH 20

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 g, 10 g, 25 g

Sevelamer hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13995A

Sevelamer hydrochloride is a phosphate binding drug used to treat hyperphosphatemia in patients with chronic kidney disease; consists of polyallylamine that is crosslinked with epichlorohydrin.

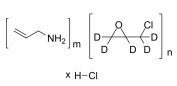


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Sevelamer-(d5)n hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13995AS

Sevelamer-(d5)n hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Sevelamer hydrochloride. Sevelamer hydrochloride is a phosphate binding drug used to treat hyperphosphatemia in patients with chronic kidney disease; consists of polyallylamine that is crosslinked with epichlorohydrin.

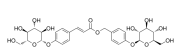


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shancigusin I

Cat. No.: HY-N8183

Shancigusin I is a natural compound found in Cremastra appendiculata.

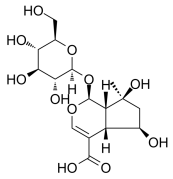


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shanziside

Cat. No.: HY-N4092

Shanziside is a iridoid glucoside isolated from Phlomis tuberosa L.

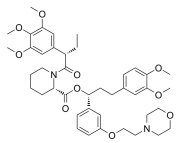


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Shield-1

Cat. No.: HY-112210

Shield-1 is a specific, cell-permeant and high-affinity ligand of FK506-binding protein-12 (**FKBP**), and reverses the instability by binding to **mutated FKBP (mtFKBP)**, allowing conditional expression of mtFKBP-fused proteins. Shield-1 can stabilize the entire fusion protein.

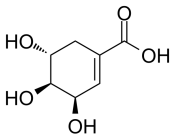


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Shikimic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0130

Shikimic acid is a key metabolic intermediate of the aromatic amino acid biosynthesis pathway, found in microbes and plants.

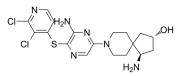


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SHP2 IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-114460

SHP2 IN-1 (compound 13) is an allergic inhibitor of **SHP2 (PTPN11)**, with an IC_{50} of 3 nM.

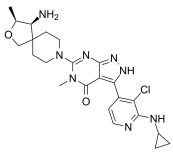


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SHP389

Cat. No.: HY-114453

SHP389 is an allosteric **SHP2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 36 nM for both SHP2 and p-ERK.

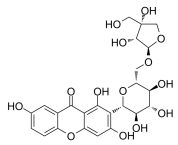


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sibiricaxanthone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7499

Sibiricaxanthone A, a xanthone C-glycoside, is isolated from the roots of Polygala sibirica.

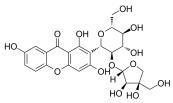


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sibiricaxanthone B

Cat. No.: HY-N2171

Sibiricaxanthone B is a xanthone isolated from Polygala tenuifolia.

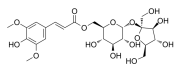


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sibiricose A1

Cat. No.: HY-N8208

Sibiricose A1is an oligosaccharide ester that can be found in Polygala tenuifolia.

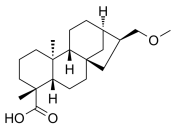


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siegesmethyletheric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N4245

Siegesmethyletheric acid is isolated from the ethyl acetate fraction of Siegesbeckia orientalis L. (Asteraceae).

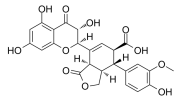


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Silyamandin

Cat. No.: HY-N8180

Silyamandin is a flavonolignan compound. Silydianin can form Silyamandin through oxidative degradation.

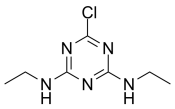


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Simazine

Cat. No.: HY-B2046

Simazine is a triazine herbicide widely used in agriculture, pot-plant and tree production. Simazine is phytotoxicity and not highly toxic to soil microflora and algae.

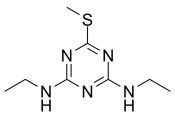


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Simetryn

Cat. No.: HY-B1853

Simetryn is a herbicide with the LC50 of 16.9-3.70 mg/L (79.3-17.4 microM.

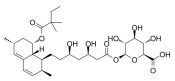


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Simvastatin Acyl-β-D-glucuronide

Cat. No.: HY-136344

Simvastatin Acyl-β-D-glucuronide is a metabolite of Simvastatin. Simvastatin is a competitive inhibitor of HMG-CoA reductase with a K_i of 0.2 nM.



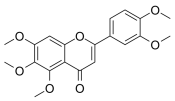
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Sinensetin

(Pedalitin permethyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N0297

Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.



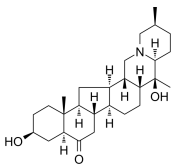
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sipeimine

(Imperialine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0696

Sipeimine is a natural product isolated from Fritillaria ussuriensis.



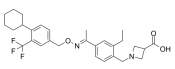
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Siponimod

(BAF-312)

Cat. No.: HY-12355

Siponimod (BAF-312) is a potent and selective **sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P)** receptor modulator. It is selective for S1P1 and S1P5 receptors over S1P2, S1P3, and S1P4 (EC_{50}s of 0.39, 0.98, >10,000, >1,000, and 750 nM, respectively). Used to treat adult multiple sclerosis.



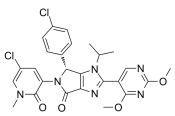
Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Siremadlin (R Enantiomer)

(NVP-HDM201 (R Enantiomer); HDM201 (R Enantiomer))

Cat. No.: HY-18658A

Siremadlin R Enantiomer (NVP-HDM201 R Enantiomer) is the R enantiomer of Siremadlin. Siremadlin is a potent and highly specific **MDM-2/p53** inhibitor.

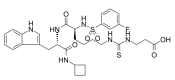


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SIRT5 inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112634

SIRT5 inhibitor 1 is a potent Human **Sirtuin 5** deacylase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 μM.

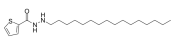


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SIS17

Cat. No.: HY-128918

SIS17 is a mammalian histone deacetylase 11 (**HDAC 11**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.83 μM, inhibits the demyristoylation HDAC11 substrate, serine hydroxymethyl transferase 2, without inhibiting other HDACs.

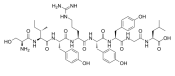


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SIYRY

Cat. No.: HY-P1804

SIYRY is a K^b-restricted epitope peptide.

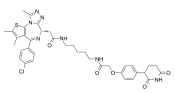


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SJ995973

Cat. No.: HY-145125

SJ995973 (PROTAC) is a uniquely potent degrader of **bromodomain and extra-terminal (BET)** proteins.



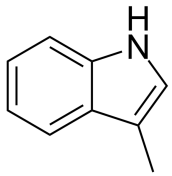
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Skatole

(3-Methylindole; 3-Methyl-1H-indole)

Cat. No.: HY-W007355

Skatole is produced by intestinal bacteria, regulates intestinal epithelial cellular functions through activating **aryl hydrocarbon receptors** and **p38**.

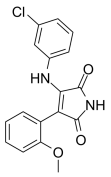


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SLK/STK10-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-132868

SLK/STK10-IN-1 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **SLK and STK10** with nanomolar potency.

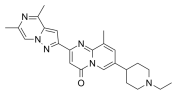


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SMN-C3

Cat. No.: HY-112633

SMN-C3 is an orally active **SMN2** splicing modulator and has the potential to treat spinal muscular atrophy (SMA).



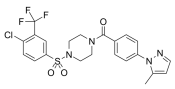
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Smurf1-IN-A01

(A01)

Cat. No.: HY-110195

Smurf1-IN-A01 (A01) is an ubiquitin ligase **Smad ubiquitination regulatory factor-1 (Smurf1)** inhibitor with a k_d of 3.664 nM, which increases BMP-2 responsiveness by inhibiting Smurf1-mediated Smad1/5 degradation.

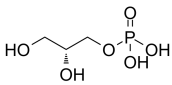


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-113128

sn-Glycerol 3-phosphate is produced by cytosolic glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase pathway through the reduction of dihydroxyacetone phosphate using NADH formed during glycolysis.

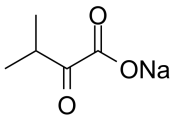


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium 3-methyl-2-oxobutanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W006057A

Sodium 3-methyl-2-oxobutanoate is a precursor of pantothenic acid in Escherichia coli.

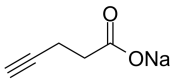


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Sodium 4-pentynoate

Cat. No.: HY-15286

Sodium 4-pentynoate is a alkynylacetate analogue, can be metabolically incorporated onto cellular proteins through biosynthetic mechanisms for profiling of acetylated proteins in diverse cell types.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (MW 250000)

(CMC-Na (MW 250000))

Cat. No.: HY-Y1889A

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC-Na) (MW 250000) is the sodium salt of cellulose arboxymethyl and frequently used as viscous agent, paste and barrier agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Viscosity:5000-15000 mPa.s)

(CMC-Na (Viscosity:5000-15000 mPa.s))

Cat. No.: HY-Y1889

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Viscosity:5000-15000 mPa.s) is the sodium salt of cellulose arboxymethyl and frequently used as viscous agent, paste and barrier agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Viscosity:800-1200 mPa.s)

(CMC-Na (Viscosity:800-1200 mPa.s)) Cat. No.: HY-Y0703

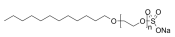
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (Viscosity:800-1200 mPa.s) is the sodium salt of cellulose arboxymethyl and frequently used as viscous agent, paste and barrier agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 5 g

Sodium laureth sulfate

(Sodium lauryl polyoxyethylene ether sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-A0272

Sodium lauryl polyoxyethylene ether sulfate is an anionic surfactant, with excellent decontamination, emulsification, dispersion, wetting, solubilizing performance and foaming property.

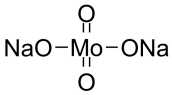


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 700 mg(700 mg × mL * 1 mL in Water)

Sodium molybdate

(Molybdate disodium) Cat. No.: HY-D0851

Sodium molybdate (Molybdate disodium) is a useful source of molybdate. It is often found as Sodium molybdate dihydrate. In murine models, Sodium molybdate dihydrate inactivated both the active and inactive form of the gluco corticoid receptor complex.

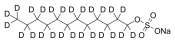


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Sodium-dodecyl sulfate-d25

Cat. No.: HY-Y0316S

Sodium dodecyl sulfate D25 is a deuterium labeled Sodium dodecyl sulfate. Sodium dodecyl sulfate is the most widely used of the anionic alkyl sulfate surfactants.

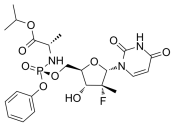


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity B

Cat. No.: HY-I0719

Sofosbuvir impurity B is an impurity of Sofosbuvir, Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of **HCV** RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) activity.

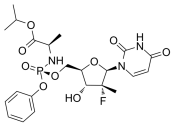


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity C

Cat. No.: HY-15005B

Sofosbuvir impurity C is an impurity of Sofosbuvir, Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of **HCV** RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) activity.

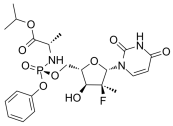


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity D

Cat. No.: HY-I0723

Sofosbuvir impurity D is an impurity of Sofosbuvir, Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of **HCV** RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) activity.

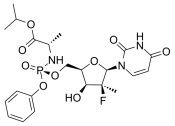


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity E

Cat. No.: HY-I0727

Sofosbuvir impurity E is an impurity of Sofosbuvir, Sofosbuvir is an active inhibitor of **HCV** RNA replication in the HCV replicon assay, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus (**HCV**) activity.

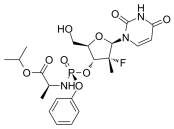


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity G

Cat. No.: HY-I0408

Sofosbuvir impurity G, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV** RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

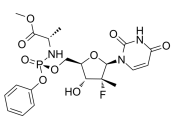


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Sofosbuvir impurity N

Cat. No.: HY-I0513

Sofosbuvir impurity N, an diastereoisomer of Sofosbuvir, is the impurity of Sofosbuvir. Sofosbuvir (PSI-7977) is an inhibitor of **HCV** RNA replication, demonstrates potent anti-hepatitis C virus activity.

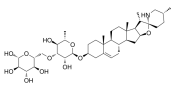


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Solasurine

Cat. No.: HY-N2355

Solasurine is a steroidal alkaloid that can be isolated from Solanum surrattence. Solasurine can interact with the C3-like protease (SARS-CoV-2 main protease) amino acids Phe8, Pro9, Ile152, Tyr154, Pro293, Phe294, Val297, and Arg298.



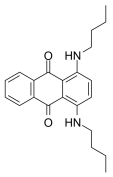
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Solvent Blue 35

(Sudan Blue II; Oil Blue 35)

Cat. No.: HY-D0516

Solvent Blue 35 (Sudan Blue II; Oil Blue 35) is a dye used for colouring alcoholic and hydrocarbon based solvents. It is used for staining triglycerides in animal tissues.

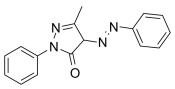


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Solvent Yellow 16

Cat. No.: HY-D0370

Solvent Yellow 16 is a disperse dye. Solvent Yellow 16 is also a coloring agent in cosmetics.

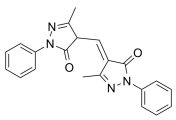


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Solvent Yellow 93

Cat. No.: HY-D0376

Solvent Yellow 93 is an azomethine dye. Solvent Yellow 93 is used as a colorant of toner.

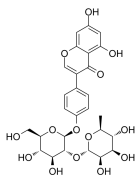


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sophorabioside

Cat. No.: HY-N5096

Sophorabioside is a flavonoid-glycoside isolated from Sophora japonica.



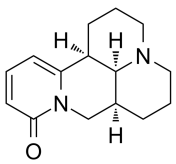
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Sophoramine

((-)-Sophoramine)

Cat. No.: HY-N3198A

Sophoramine ((-)-Sophoramine), an alkaloid, is a dehydro-derivative of Matrine.



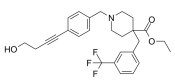
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soporidine

(RG4; SOP)

Cat. No.: HY-114800

Soporidine is an antagonist of germination of the parasitic plant Striga hermonthica. Soporidine specifically inhibits a S. hermonthica **strigolactone receptor** and inhibits the parasite's germination.

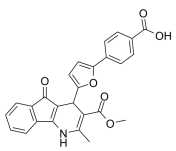


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sortin1

Cat. No.: HY-12827

Sortin1 is a chemical genetic-hit molecule that causes specific mislocalization of plant and yeast-soluble and membrane vacuolar markers.



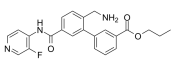
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sovesudil

(PHP-201; AMA0076)

Cat. No.: HY-109191

Sovesudil (PHP-201) is a potent, ATP-competitive, locally acting **Rho kinase (ROCK)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.7 and 2.3 nM for ROCK-I and ROCK-II, respectively. Sovesudil lowers intraocular pressure (IOP) without inducing hyperemia.

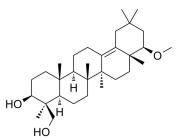


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Soyasapogenol D

Cat. No.: HY-N8162

Soyasapogenol D is a methyl-trimethylsilyl derivative of the sapogenin.

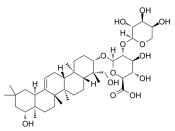


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasaponin IV

Cat. No.: HY-115394

Soyasaponin IV, isolated from the aerial parts of Glycine soya, exhibits a hepatoprotective action.

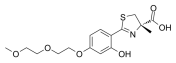


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

SP-420

Cat. No.: HY-16912

SP-420 is a desferrithiocin analogue with iron-clearing efficiency with ICE value of 26.7; more potent than desferrithiocin.



Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SPACE peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0123

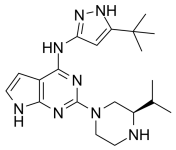
SPACE peptide is a skin penetrating peptide (SPPs). SPACE peptide can enhance topical delivery of a macromolecule, hyaluronic acid.

Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Spastazoline

Cat. No.: HY-111548

Spastazoline is a potent and selective **spastin** (a microtubule-severing **AAA protein**) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 99 nM for Human spastin. Spastazoline shows no effect on ATPase activity of a recombinant human VPS4.

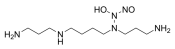


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Spermine NONOate

Cat. No.: HY-101394

Spermine NONOate is a complex of nitric oxide (NO) with spermine and acts as a **NO** donor. Spermine NONOate can be used for NO aqueous solutions preparing.

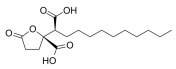


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Spiculisporic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7078

Spiculisporic acid is a γ-butenolide isolated from the cultue of Aspergillus sp. Spiculisporic acid is a microbial biosurfactant and has anti-oxidative stress actions.

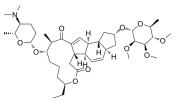


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Spinosyn A

Cat. No.: HY-B0767

Spinosyn A, a polyketide-derived macrolide produced by Saccharopolyspora spinosa, is a potent insecticide.

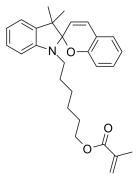


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Spiropyran hexyl methacrylate

Cat. No.: HY-137477

Spiropyran hexyl methacrylate is used for spiropyran-based polymeric hydrogel for light-activated mechanical actuation.

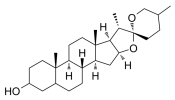


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Spirostan-3-ol

Cat. No.: HY-N0073A

Spirostan-3-ol is a useful tool to keep bees away from areas recently treated with toxic insecticides.

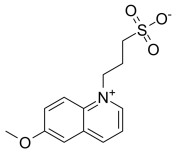


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SPQ

Cat. No.: HY-D0936

SPQ is being used to examine and measure membrane chloride transport mechanisms.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Src Optimal Peptide Substrate

Cat. No.: HY-P2513

Src Optimal Peptide Substrate is a highly specific Src substrate. Src Optimal Peptide Substrate can used to measure the Src activity.

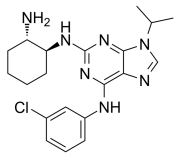
AEEEIYGEFEAKKKK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SRI-29329

Cat. No.: HY-123600

SRI-29329 is a specific **CLK** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 78 nM, 16 nM and 86 nM for CLK1, CLK2 and CLK4, respectively.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SRP-5051

Cat. No.: HY-132585

SRP-5051 is a next-generation antisense oligonucleotide of peptide phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer (PPMO). SRP-5051 targeting exon 51 skipping in Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).

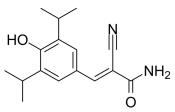
SRP-5051

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ST271

Cat. No.: HY-103097

ST271 is a potent inhibitor of protein tyrosine kinase (**PTK**), inhibits **phospholipase D** activation stimulated by fMet-Leu-Phe and PAF, with **IC_{50}**s of 6.7 and 9 μM, respectively.

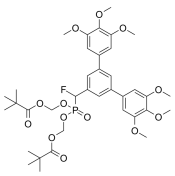


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Stafia-1-dipivaloyloxymethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-136568

Stafia-1-dipivaloyloxymethyl ester (compound 27, 0-200 μM) decreases pSTAT5a expression significantly, and has no obvious inhibition on pSTAT5b.

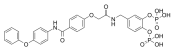


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Stafib-2

Cat. No.: HY-112648

Stafib-2 is a potent and selctive inhibitor of the **transcription factor STAT5b**, with an **IC_{50}** of 82 nM and 1.7 μM for **STAT5b** and **STAT5a**, respectively. Stafib-2 exhibits poor cell permeability.

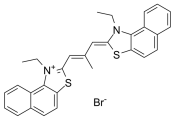


Purity: 95.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Stains-All

Cat. No.: HY-D0987

Stains-All, a cationic carbocyanine dye, is a convenient probe to study the structural features of the individual calcium-binding sites of calmodulin (CaM) and related calcium-binding proteins (CaBP).

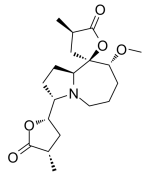


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg

Stemonidine

Cat. No.: HY-N9392

Stemonidine is a natural Stemona alkaloid.

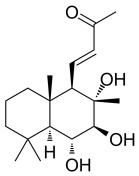


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sterebin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8135

Sterebin A is a bisnorditerpenoid that can be found in Blumea aromatic.

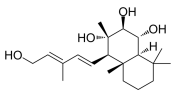


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sterebin E

Cat. No.: HY-N8108

Sterebin E is a labdane diterpenoid that can be found in Stevia rebaudiana<i/> leaves..

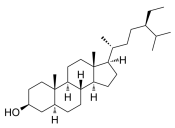


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stigmastanol

Cat. No.: HY-113494

Stigmastanol is the 6-amino derivative isolated from Hypericum riparium. Hypericum riparium A. Chev. is a Cameroonian medicinal plant belonging to the family Guttiferae.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Streptavidin

Cat. No.: HY-P3152

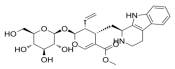
Streptavidin, a biotin-binding protein, is used as a versatile affinity tag. Streptavidin is used to visualize biotin conjugated molecule in a variety of biological applications, including Western blotting, Immunohistochemistry and ELISA.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Strictosidine

Cat. No.: HY-124165

Strictosidine, the central intermediate in monoterpene indole alkaloid (MIA) biosynthesis, undergoes a series of reactions to produce over 3,000 known MIAs such as Vincristine, Quinine (HY-D0143), and Strychnine.

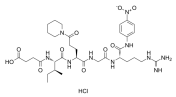


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suc-Ile-Glu(γ-pip)-Gly-Arg-pNA hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-P3126

Suc-Ile-Glu(γ-pip)-Gly-Arg-pNA hydrochloride is a factor Xa specific chromogenic substrate.

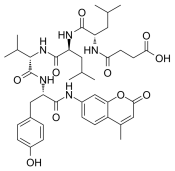


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suc-Leu-Leu-Val-Tyr-AMC

Cat. No.: HY-P1002

Suc-Leu-Leu-Val-Tyr-AMC is a fluorogenic substrate.



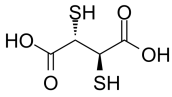
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Succimer

(Dimercaptosuccinic acid; DMSA)

Cat. No.: HY-B1768

Succimer is a widely used chelating agent for the treatment of Pb poisoning.

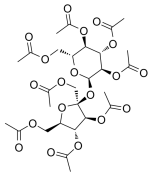


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sucrose octaacetate

Cat. No.: HY-119309

Sucrose octaacetate is an acetylated derivative of sucrose with an intensely bitter tasting and can be used as bitter tasting surrogate. Sucrose octaacetate can be used as food additive and also used as an adhesive and plasticizer.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sucrose-epichlorohydrin copolymer

(Polysucrose 400)

Cat. No.: HY-131960

Sucrose-epichlorohydrin copolymer acts as a macromolecular crowder and promotes protein liquid-liquid phase separation (LLPS) .

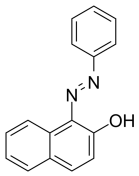
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sudan I

(Solvent Yellow 14)

Cat. No.: HY-D0024

Sudan I (Solvent Yellow 14) is a diazo-conjugate **red dye** and can be used as an additive to products such as oils, solvents or polishes. Sudan I inhibits growth of bacterial strains Clostridium perfringens and L. rhamnosus.



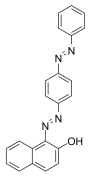
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Sudan III

(Sudan Red III; Tetrazobenzene-β-naphthol; 111440 Red)

Cat. No.: HY-D0931

Sudan III is a hydrophobic bisazo dye.



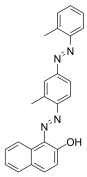
Purity: 85.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Sudan IV

(Solvent Red 24; C.I. 26105)

Cat. No.: HY-D0932

Sudan IV is a lysochrome (fat-soluble dye) diazo dye used for the staining of lipids, triglycerides and lipoproteins on frozen paraffin sections.

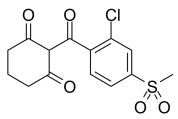


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Sulcotrione

Cat. No.: HY-107368

Sulcotrione is a β-triketone herbicide which can inhibit **hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase** (**HPPD**).

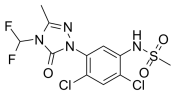


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfentrazone

Cat. No.: HY-135745

Sulfentrazone is a phenyl triazolinone herbicide used for control of certain broadleaf and grass weed species. Sulfentrazone inhibits protoporphyrinogen oxidase, resulting in the disruption of lipid cell membranes.

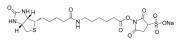


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-D0799

Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotin sodium is an amine-reactive biotinylation reagent that can be used for antibody labeling.

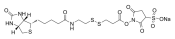


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfo-NHS-SS-Biotin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-111496

Sulfo-NHS-SS-biotin is a long-chain cleavable and cell-impermeant amine-reactive **biotinylation** reagent. Sulfo-NHS-SS-biotin can be used for the labeling and purifying of **cell-surface protein**.



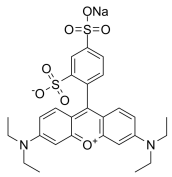
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulforhodamine B sodium salt

(Acid Red 52; Kiton Red 620)

Cat. No.: HY-D0974

Sulforhodamine B sodium salt is a fluorescent dye with uses spanning from laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) to the quantification of cellular proteins of cultured cells.



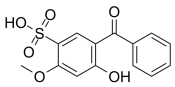
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Sulisobenzone

(Benzophenone-4)

Cat. No.: HY-B1162

Sulisobenzone is an ingredient in some sunscreens which protects the skin from damage by UVB and short-wave UVA ultraviolet light.



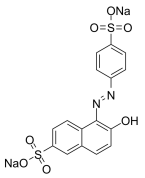
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sunset Yellow FCF

(Orange Yellow S; Food Yellow 3; CI 15985)

Cat. No.: HY-D0249

Sunset Yellow FCF (Orange Yellow S) is a petroleum-derived orange azo dye with a pH dependent maximum absorption at about 480 nm at pH 1 and 443 nm at pH 13. Sunset Yellow is used in food, cosmetics, and drugs.

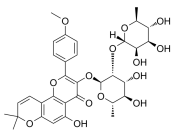


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sutchuenmedin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6572

Sutchuenmedin A is a prenylflavonoid. Sutchuenmedin A is isolated from the 70% EtOH extract of Epimedium sutchuenense.

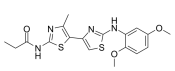


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SW-034538

Cat. No.: HY-124059

SW-034538 is a **TAO2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 300 nM.

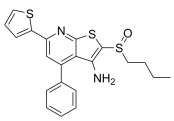


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SW033291

Cat. No.: HY-16968

SW033291 is a potent and high-affinity inhibitor of **15-PGDH** with a K_i of 0.1 nM. SW033291 increases prostaglandin PGE2 levels in bone marrow and other tissues. SW033291 also promotes tissue regeneration.



Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate

Cat. No.: HY-P2505

Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate is a Syk kinase peptide substrate.

KEDPDYEWPSAK-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate, Biotin labeled

Cat. No.: HY-P2504

Syk Kinase Peptide Substrate, Biotin labeled is a biotin-labled Syk kinase peptide substrate.

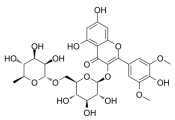
Biotin-KEDPDYEWPSAK-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Syringetin-3-O-rutinoside

Cat. No.: HY-N7889

Syringetin-3-O-rutinoside is an antioxidant compound. Syringetin-3-O-rutinoside can be used for the synthesis of syringetin-O-glycoside derivatives.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SYSMEHFRWGKPS

Cat. No.: HY-P1374

SYSMEHFRWGKPS is a 13-amino acid peptide.

SYSMEHFRWGKPS

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Systemin

Cat. No.: HY-P0279

Systemin, an 18-amino acid polypeptide, has been isolated from tomato leaves that is a powerful inducer of over 15 defensive genes.

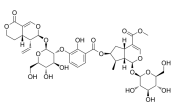
AVQSKPPSKRDPPKMQTD

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Szechenyin A

Cat. No.: HY-N8227

Szechenyin A is a constituent from Tibetan medicine Gentianae Szechenyii Spray.

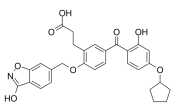


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

T-5224

Cat. No.: HY-12270

T-5224 is a transcription factor **c-Fos/activator protein (AP)-1** inhibitor with anti-inflammatory effects, which specifically inhibits the DNA binding activity of c-Fos/c-Jun without affecting other transcription factors.

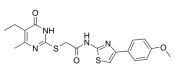


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T16Ainh-A01

Cat. No.: HY-100612

T16Ainh-A01, an aminophenylthiazole, is a potent **transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A)** inhibitor, inhibiting TMEM16A-mediated chloride currents with an IC_{50} value of ~1 μM. TMEM16A (ANO1) functions as a calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC).



Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

T7 Tag Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0327

T7 Tag Peptide is a protein tag derived from the N-terminal 11 residues of the major T7 capsid protein, gp 10. T7 Tag Peptide can be used in different immunoassays as well as affinity purification.

MASMTGGQQMG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

T7 Tag Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0327A

T7 Tag Peptide TFA is a protein tag derived from the N-terminal 11 residues of the major T7 capsid protein, gp 10. T7 Tag Peptide TFA can be used in different immunoassays as well as affinity purification.

MASMTGGQQMG (TFA salt)

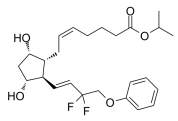
Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tafluprost

(AFP-168; MK2452)

Cat. No.: HY-B0600

Tafluprost(AFP-168) is an anti-glaucoma prostaglandin (PG) analog.

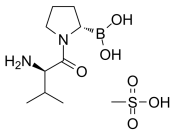


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Talabostat isomer mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-13233B

Talabostat isomer mesylate is an isomer of talabostat mesylate. Talabostat (PT100, Val-boroPro) is a potent, nonselective and orally available **dipeptidyl peptidase IV** (DPP-IV) inhibitor with a K_i of 0.18 nM.



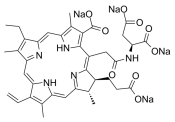
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Talaporfin sodium

(ME2906; Mono-L-aspartyl chlorin e6; NPe6)

Cat. No.: HY-16477

Talaporfin (ME2906; NPe6) is a photosensitizer used in photodynamic therapy (PDT). Target: Others Talaporfin is a photosensitizer used in photodynamic therapy (PDT). Talaporfin absorbs red light at 664 nm normally provided by a laser tuned to this wavelength .

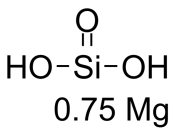


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Talc

Cat. No.: HY-B0314

Talc, a naturally occurring mineral composed primarily of magnesium, silicon and oxygen, is used in many cosmetics, from baby powder to blush.

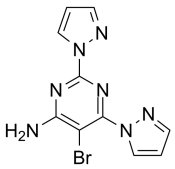


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Taminadenant

Cat. No.: HY-109139

Taminadenant is an antagonist of **adenosine receptor**.

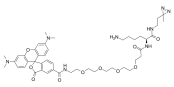


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TAMRA-probe 1

Cat. No.: HY-135640

TAMRA-probe 1 is a commonly used fluorescent probe for labeling.



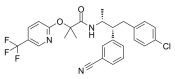
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taranabant ((1R,2R)stereoisomer)

(MK0364 (1R,2R)stereoisomer)

Cat. No.: HY-10013B

Taranabant (1R,2R)stereoisomer is the R-enantiomer of Taranabant. Taranabant is a highly potent and selective **cannabinoid 1** (**CB1**) receptor inverse agonist.



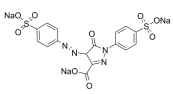
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tartrazine

(Acid Yellow 23; FD&C Yellow No. 5)

Cat. No.: HY-D0257

Tartrazine is a synthetic lemon yellow azo dye primarily used as a food coloring. Tartrazine is water-soluble and has a maximum absorbance in an aqueous solution at 425 nm.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

TAT-14

Cat. No.: HY-P1328

TAT-14 is a 14-mer peptide that acts as **Nrf2** activator with an anti-inflammatory effect. TAT-14 has no effect on Nrf2 mRNA expression, but increases Nrf2 protein level due to targeting the Nrf2 binding site on Keap1.

YGRKKRRQRRRLQLDEETGEFLPIQ

Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TAT-14 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1328A

TAT-14 TFA is a 14-mer peptide that acts as **Nrf2** activator with an anti-inflammatory effect. TAT-14 TFA has no effect on Nrf2 mRNA expression, but increases Nrf2 protein level due to targeting the Nrf2 binding site on Keap1.

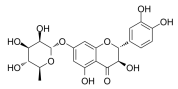
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taxifolin 7-O-rhamnoside

(Taxifolin 7-O-α-L-rhamnoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N4310

Taxifolin 7-O-rhamnoside (Taxifolin 7-O-α-L-rhamnoside) is a flavonoid isolated from Hypericum japonicum.



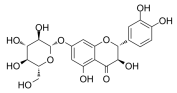
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Taxifolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside

(Taxifolin 7-O-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N7681

Taxifolin 7-O-β-D-glucoside (Taxifolin 7-O-glucoside) is one of the main metabolites at the seed germination stage in Scutellaria baicalensis.



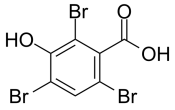
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

TBHBA

(2,4,6-Tribromo-3-hydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-15929

The Boehringer Mannheim cholesterol esterase/cholesterol oxidase/peroxidase/3,4-dichlorophenol kinetic reagent was modified by the inclusion of TBHBA (2,4,6-Tribromo-3-hydroxybenzoic acid) which reacts with hydrogen peroxide and...



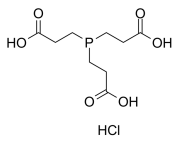
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

TCEP hydrochloride

(Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-W011500

TCEP hydrochloride (Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine hydrochloride) is a non-thiol reducing agent that is more stable and produces a faster S-S reductive reaction than other chemical reductants.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

TCS 184

Cat. No.: HY-P1172

TCS 184 is a polypeptide fragment.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TCS 184 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1172A

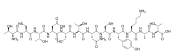
TCS 184 TFA is a polypeptide fragment.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TCTDSTNCYKAT

Cat. No.: HY-P3158

TCTDSTNCYKAT is an engineered-variant peptide of antifreeze protein (AFP).

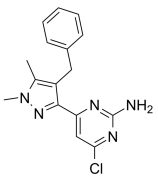


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TDI-10229

Cat. No.: HY-132298

TDI-10229 is a potent and orally bioavailable inhibitor of soluble adenylyl cyclase **(sAC, ADCY10)**.

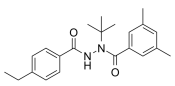


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tebufenozide

Cat. No.: HY-B2054

Tebufenozide is a nonsteroidal ecdysone agonist used to control pest. Tebufenozide has cytotoxic and induces **apoptosis** in HeLa and insect Tn5B1-4 cells.



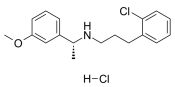
Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tecalcet Hydrochloride

(R-568 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10167A

Tecalcet Hydrochloride (R 568 Hydrochloride), an orally active calcimimetic compound, allosterically and positively modulates the **calcium-sensing receptor (CaSR)**. Tecalcet Hydrochloride (R 568 Hydrochloride) increases the sensitivity to activation by extracellular Ca^{2+}.

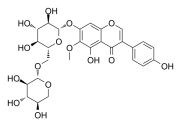


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tectorigenin 7-O-Xylosyl Glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4172

Tectorigenin 7-O-Xylosyl Glucoside is a glycosidic isoflavone isolated from Pueraria thomsonii flower.

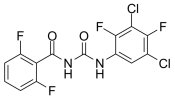


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Teflubenzuron

Cat. No.: HY-B2055

Teflubenzuron is a **chitin** synthesis inhibitor used as a biocide. Teflubenzuron is toxic for F. candida.



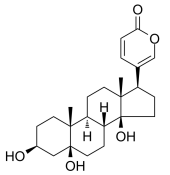
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Telocinobufagin

(Telobufotoxin; Telocinobufogenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0885

Telocinobufagin is one of anti-hepatoma constituent in Venenum Bufonis.

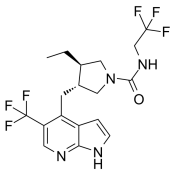


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ten01

Cat. No.: HY-139649

Ten01 has 5.0 nM activity against **JAK1** kinase.

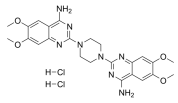


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terazosin dimer impurity dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-131449

Terazosin dimer impurity dihydrochloride, a dimer of Terazosin, is an impurity of Terazosin. Terazosin is a quinazoline derivative and a competitive and orally active α1-adrenoceptor antagonist.

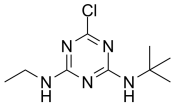


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Terbuthylazine

Cat. No.: HY-B1847

Terbuthylazine is an inhibitor of acetolactate syntase (ALS), is a selective herbicide.



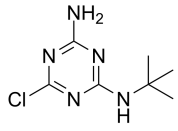
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Terbuthylazine-desethyl

(Desethylterbuthylazine)

Cat. No.: HY-136445

Terbuthylazine-desethyl (Desethylterbuthylazine) is a chloro dealkylated metabolite of Terbuthylazine (a triazine herbicide).

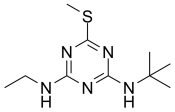


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terbutryn

Cat. No.: HY-B1991

Terbutryn is a selective herbicide and a triazine compound. It is absorbed by the roots and foliage and acts as an inhibitor of photosynthesis.

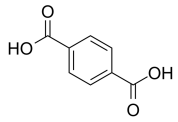


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Terephthalic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W010098

Terephthalic acid is one isomer of the three phthalic, a precursor to the polyester PET, used to make clothing and plastic bottles.

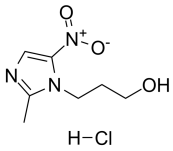


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Ternidazole hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136436

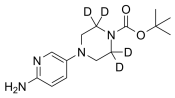
Ternidazole hydrochloride is a **hydroxymetabolite** of nitroimidazole, has antiprotozoic properties.



Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

tert-Butyl 4-(6-aminopyridin-3-yl)piperazine-1-carboxylate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-32208S

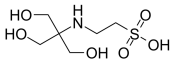


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TES

Cat. No.: HY-23430

TES is used to make buffer solutions. TES has a pK_a value of 7.550 (at 25°C). TES can be used to make buffer solutions in the pH range 6.8-8.2.

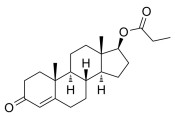


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Testosterone propionate

Cat. No.: HY-B1269

Testosterone propionate is a slower releasing anabolic steroid used mainly in the treatment of low testosterone levels in men.

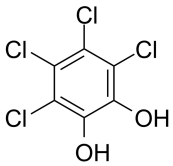


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g

Tetrachlorocatechol

Cat. No.: HY-W006000

Tetrachlorocatechol is a metabolite of pentachlorophenol. Tetrachlorocatechol is one of the most toxic chlorinated catechol produced by the chlorobleaching of pulp and frequently found in the kraft pulp mill effluents.

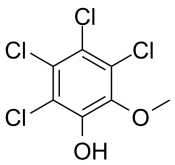


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tetrachloroguaiacol

Cat. No.: HY-133602

Tetrachloroguaiacol is the major chlorinated phenol produced during chlorine bleaching of wood pulp.

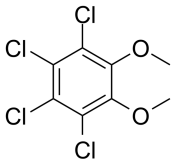


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrachloroveratrole

Cat. No.: HY-133605

Tetrachloroveratrole is one of the biodegradation products of bacterial O-methylation of Tri- and Tetra chloroguaiacols. The Tri- and Tetra chloroguaiacols are formed during bleaching of wood pulp in the paper manufacturing industry.

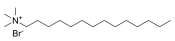


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide

Cat. No.: HY-D0839

Tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide, an organic building block, is a cationic surfactant with asymmetrical structure.

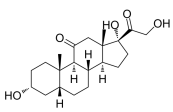


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 g

Tetrahydrocortisone

Cat. No.: HY-113114

Tetrahydrocortisone is a stress-induced hormone. Tetrahydrocortisone is also a urinary metabolite of Cortisone derived from the reduction of Cortisone by 5-reductase.

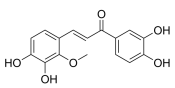


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-N9334

Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone is a phenolic and flavonoid compound. Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone is found to enhance myoblast proliferation and differentiation. Tetrahydroxymethoxychalcone plays important roles in myogenesis and muscle regeneration.



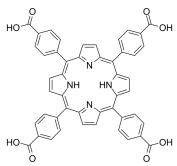
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrakis (4-carboxyphenyl) porphyrin

(TCPP)

Cat. No.: HY-W008852

Tetrakis (4-carboxyphenyl) porphyrin (TCPP) plays the role of a metal remover.

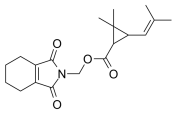


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetramethrin

Cat. No.: HY-W040149

Tetramethrin is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide for use on a broad spectrum of insect pests.



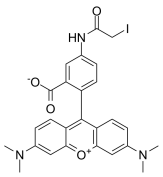
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Tetramethylrhodamine-5-iodoacetamide

(5-TMRIA)

Cat. No.: HY-123749

Tetramethylrhodamine-5-iodoacetamide (5-TMRIA) is a thiol-selective reactive dye that is used to non-specifically **label proteins** via the cysteine residues. Tetramethylrhodamine-5-iodoacetamide (5-TMRIA) can be used to covalently **label DNA fragments**.



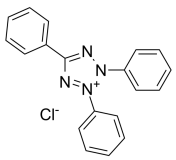
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tetrazolium Red

(2,3,5-Triphenyltetrazolium chloride; TPTZ; TTC)

Cat. No.: HY-D0714

Tetrazolium Red(2,3,5-Triphenyltetrazolium chloride; TPTZ) is used to visualize dehydrogenase enzyme activity; initially the tetrazolium solution is colorless but changes to red when it comes into contact with hydrogen.

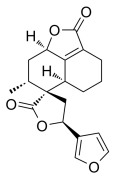


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Teucvidin

Cat. No.: HY-N2525

Teucvidin is a diterpenoid from Teucrium species.

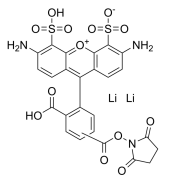


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TFAX 488,SE dilithium

Cat. No.: HY-D1114

TFAX 488,SE dilithium is a green fluorescent dye and exhibits pH-insensitivity over a very broad range (pH in the 4-10). TFAX 488,SE dilithium yields exceptionally bright, photostable conjugates with proteins or antibodies (such as goat anti-mouse IgG, streptavidin).

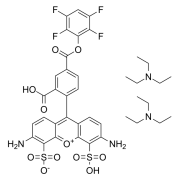


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg

TFAX 488,TFP

Cat. No.: HY-D1113

TFAX 488,TFP is a green fluorescent dye and exhibits pH-insensitivity over a very broad range (pH in the 4-10). TFAX 488,TFP yields exceptionally bright, photostable conjugates with proteins or antibodies (such as goat anti-mouse IgG, streptavidin).

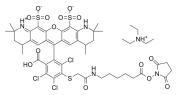


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TFAX 546,SE triethylammonium

Cat. No.: HY-D1112

TFAX 546,SE triethylammonium, an amine reactive yellow fluorescent dye, can forms bright and photostable conjugates with proteins and antibodies.

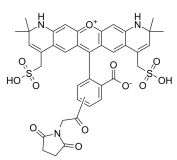


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TFAX 568, SE

Cat. No.: HY-D1111

TFAX 568, SE is an orange fluorescent dye and exhibits pH-insensitivity over a very broad range (pH in the 4-10). TFAX 568, SE yields exceptionally bright, photostable conjugates with proteins or antibodies (such as goat anti-mouse IgG).

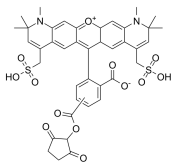


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TFAX 594,SE

Cat. No.: HY-D1110

TFAX 594,SE is a red fluorescent dye and exhibits pH-insensitivity over a very broad range (pH in the 4-10). TFAX 594,SE yields exceptionally bright, photostable conjugates with proteins or antibodies (such as goat anti-mouse IgG).

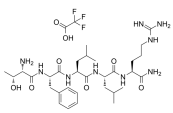


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TFLLR-NH2(TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0226A

TFLLR-NH2 (TFA) is a selective **PAR1** agonist with an EC_{50} of 1.9 μM.

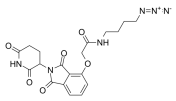


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thalidomide-O-amido-C4-N3 (Cereblon Ligand-Linker Conjugates 4; E3 ligase Ligand-Linker Conjugates 18)

Cat. No.: HY-103615

Thalidomide-O-amido-C4-N3 is a synthesized E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate that incorporates the Thalidomide based cereblon ligand and a linker used in **PROTAC** technology.

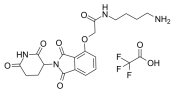


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Thalidomide-O-amido-C4-NH2 TFA (Cereblon Ligand-Linker Conjugates 6 TFA; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-103613

Thalidomide-O-amido-C4-NH2 TFA (Cereblon Ligand-Linker Conjugates 6 TFA) is a synthesized E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate that incorporates the Thalidomide based cereblon ligand and a linker used in **PROTAC** technology.

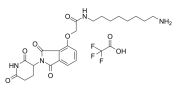


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Thalidomide-O-amido-C8-NH2 TFA (Cereblon Ligand -Linker Conjugates 2 TFA; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-103614

Thalidomide-O-amido-C8-NH2 TFA (Cereblon Ligand -Linker Conjugates 2 TFA) is a synthesized E3 ligase ligand-linker conjugate that incorporates the Thalidomide based cereblon ligand and a linker used in **PROTAC** technology.

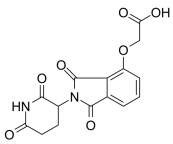


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Thalidomide-O-COOH (Cereblon ligand 3; E3 ligase Ligand 3)

Cat. No.: HY-103597

Thalidomide-O-COOH (Cereblon ligand 3) is the Thalidomide-based Cereblon ligand used in the recruitment of CRBN protein. Thalidomide-O-COOH (Cereblon ligand 3) can be connected to the ligand for protein by a linker to form PROTACs.

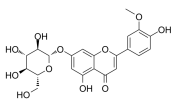


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Thermopsoside

Cat. No.: HY-N6023

Thermopsoside is a flavone derivative isolated from Aspalathus linearis. Thermopsoside exhibits inhibitory effects on CYP450 isozymes with IC_{50} values of 6.0 μM, 9.5 μM, 12.0 μM, 32.0 μM, for CYP3A4, CYP2C19, CYP2D6 and CYP2C9, respectively.

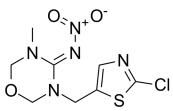


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiamethoxam

Cat. No.: HY-B0833

Thiamethoxam is a broad spectrum neonicotinoid insecticide.

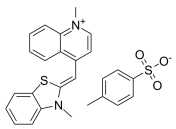


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Thiazole Orange

Cat. No.: HY-D0150

Thiazole orange is an unsymmetrical cyanine dye which can be conjugated to oligonucleotides (ONs) to create fluorogenic hybridisation probes. Thiazole orange can be used for reticulocyte analysis.

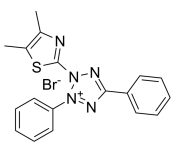


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g

Thiazolyl Blue (MTT; Thiazolyl Blue Tetrazolium bromide; Methylthiazolyldiphenyl-tetrazolium bromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15924

Thiazolyl Blue (MTT) is a colorimetric agent widely used to measure cell proliferation. Thiazolyl Blue (MTT) is reduced from yellow color to purple formazan in living cells.

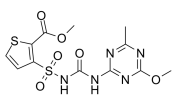


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Thifensulfuron-methyl

Cat. No.: HY-W020020

Thifensulfuron-methyl is a sulfonylurea herbicide and mainly used for control of broadleaved weeds in wheat, corn, and soybean fields.



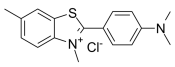
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thioflavin T

(Basic Yellow 1)

Cat. No.: HY-D0218

Thioflavin T is a cationic Benzothiazole dye that shows enhanced fluorescence upon binding to amyloid in tissue sections.



Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Thioflavine S

(Thioflavin S; Direct Yellow 7)

Cat. No.: HY-D0972

Thioflavine S is a fluorescent histochemical marker of dense core senile plaques.

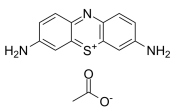
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg(10 mg × mL in Water), 100 mg

Thionin acetate

(Thionine acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0955

Thionin acetate (Thionine acetate) is a metachromic cationic histology dye used in biological staining widely.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Thioredoxin reductase peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1948A

Thioredoxin reductase peptide TFA corresponds to residues 53–67 in thioredoxin reductase (TrxR), used in thioredoxin reductase research. Thioredoxin reductase acts as a reductant of disulfide-containing proteins and plays crucial role in cellular antioxidant defense.

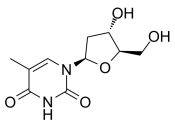
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Thymidine

(DThyd; NSC 21548)

Cat. No.: HY-N1150

Thymidine, a specific precursor of deoxyribonucleic acid, is used as a cell synchronizing agent. Thymidine is a **DNA synthesis** inhibitor that can arrest cell at G1/S boundary, prior to DNA replication.

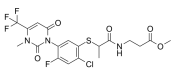


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Tiafenacil

Cat. No.: HY-137551

Tiafenacil is a new protoporphyrinogen IX oxidase (**PPO**)-inhibiting herbicide, with $\mathbf{IC_{50}}$ values of 22 to 28 nM for various plant species, including amaranth (Amaranthus tuberculatus), soybean (Glycine max), arabidopsis (Arabidopsis thaliana), and rapeseed (Brassica napus).



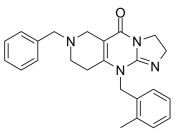
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TIC10 isomer

(ONC201 isomer)

Cat. No.: HY-15615

TIC10 isomer is the isomer of TIC10. TIC10 isomer does not possess the reported biological activity of inducing TRIAL expression.

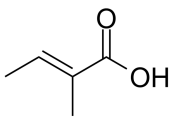


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tiglic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W012999

Tiglic acid is a monocarboxylic unsaturated organic acid found in croton oil and in several other natural products. Tiglic aci has a role as a plant metabolite.

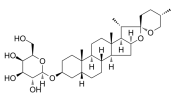


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Timosaponin A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6079

Timosaponin A1 is a coprostane type steroidal saponin isolated from Rhizoma Anemarrhenae.



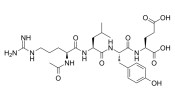
Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Timtraxanib

(AVI-3207)

Cat. No.: HY-132843

Timtraxanib (AVI-3207) is a selective **VEGF-2** inhibitor. Timtraxanib can be used for the research of senile macular degeneration.

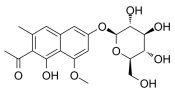


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tinnevellin glucoside

Cat. No.: HY-N4091

Tinnevellin glucoside, a naphthalene glycoside, isolated from Cassia senna leaves and pods.

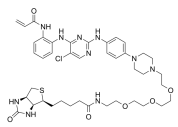


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TL13-68

Cat. No.: HY-136849

TL13-68 is a biotin-tagged version of SM1-71, and it can be used to research the mechanism of SM1-71.

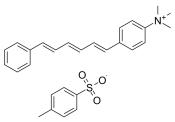


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TMA-DPH

Cat. No.: HY-D0986

TMA-DPH is a hydrophobic fluorescent membrane probe (Ex=355 nm; Em=430 nm).



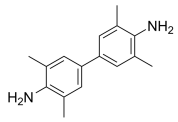
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

TMB

(BM blue; Sure Blue TMB)

Cat. No.: HY-15930

TMB (BM blue) is a chromogenic substrate used in staining procedures in immunohistochemistry as well as being a visualising reagent used in enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA).



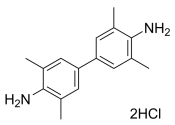
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

TMB dihydrochloride

(BM blue dihydrochloride; Sure Blue TMB dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15930A

TMB dihydrochloride (BM blue dihydrochloride) is a chromogenic substrate used in staining procedures in immunohistochemistry as well as being a visualising reagent used in enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA).



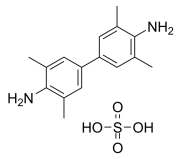
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

TMB monosulfate

(BM blue monosulfate; Sure Blue TMB monosulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-15930C

TMB monosulfate is a chromogenic substrate used in staining procedures in immunohistochemistry as well as being a visualizing reagent used in enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA).



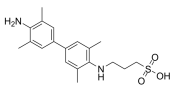
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

TMB-PS

(TMBZ-PS)

Cat. No.: HY-15931

TMB-PS(102062-36-2) is N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3,3',5,5'-tetramenthylbenzidine sodium salt; White - pale yellow crystalline powder, soluble in water, can be used under neutral, acidic and alkaline conditions.

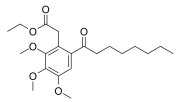


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

TMPA

Cat. No.: HY-18555

TMPA is an antagonist of nuclear receptor Nur77 and LKB1 interaction.



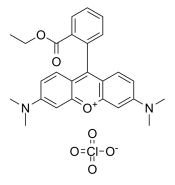
Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TMRE

(Tetramethylrhodamine ethyl ester perchlorate)

Cat. No.: HY-D0985A

TMRE is a mitochondria specific dye (λ_{ex}=550 nm, λ_{em}=575 nm).



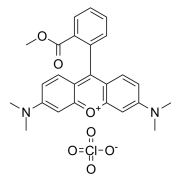
Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TMRM Perchlorate

(T668)

Cat. No.: HY-D0984A

TMRM Perchlorate is a cell-permeant cationic lipophilic red fluorescent dye (λ_{ex}=530 nm, λ_{em}=592 nm).

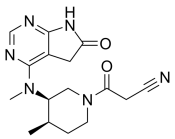


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tofacitinib metabolite-1

Cat. No.: HY-136336

Tofacitinib metabolite-1 is a metabolite of Tofacitinib, a JAK inhibitor. Tofacitinib metabolite-1 can be used in the pharmacokinetics and metabolism studies of tofacitinib.

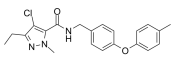


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Tolfenpyrad

Cat. No.: HY-17516

Tolfenpyrad is a pesticide that was first approved in 2002 in Japan.



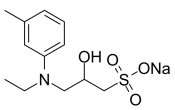
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

TOOS

(TOOS sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-15932

TOOS, a Trinder's reagent, is a novel highly water-soluble aniline derivative; are widely used in diagnostic tests and biochemical tests.

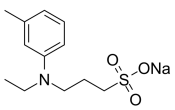


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

TOPS

Cat. No.: HY-15933

TOPS, a Trinder's reagent, is a novel highly water-soluble aniline derivative; are widely used in diagnostic tests and biochemical tests.

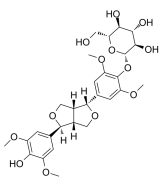


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tortoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N8154

Tortoside A is a bioactive compound that could be found in the roots of Ilex pubescens.



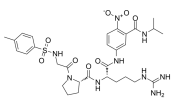
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tos-Gly-Pro-Arg-ANBA-IPA

(tos-GPR-ANBA-IPA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0020

Tos-Gly-Pro-Arg-ANBA-IPA is a chromogenic peptide substrate. Tos-Gly-Pro-Arg-ANBA-IPA can be used for luminescence measurement.



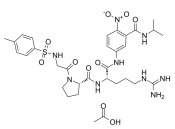
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tos-Gly-Pro-Arg-ANBA-IPA acetate

(tos-GPR-ANBA-IPA acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P0020A

Tos-Gly-Pro-Arg-ANBA-IPA (tos-GPR-ANBA-IPA) acetate is a chromogenic peptide substrate. Tos-Gly-Pro-Arg-ANBA-IPA acetate can be used for luminescence measurement.

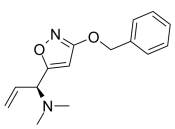


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

TP748

Cat. No.: HY-135888

TP748,an isoxazole, is a key intermediate for fully synthetic tetracyclines.

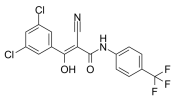


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPC2-A1-N

Cat. No.: HY-131614

TPC2-A1-N is a powerful and Ca^{2+}-permeable agonist of **two pore channel 2 (TPC2)**, which plays its role by mimicking the physiological actions of NAADP.

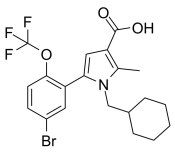


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TPC2-A1-P

Cat. No.: HY-131615

TPC2-A1-P is a powerful and membrane permeable agonist of **two pore channel 2 (TPC2)** with an EC_{50} of 10.5 μM. TPC2-A1-P plays its role by mimicking the physiological actions of PI(3,5)P2.



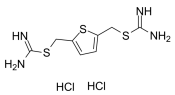
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TPT-260 Dihydrochloride

(NSC55712; TPU-260 Dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13769A

TPT-260 Dihydrochloride (NSC55712) is a thiophene thiourea derivative with molecule weight 260.00 in free base form; There is no formal name yet, we temporally call this molecule as TPT-260. IC50 value: Target:.

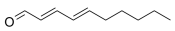


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

trans,trans-2,4-Decadienal

Cat. No.: HY-W013627

trans,trans-2,4-Decadienal is a lipid peroxidation product of linolieic acid.

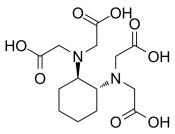


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

trans-1,2-Cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-45290

trans-1,2-Cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid is a commonly used aminopolycarboxylic acid and a strong chelator of heavy metal ions.

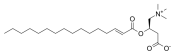


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

trans-2-Hexadecenoyl-L-carnitine

Cat. No.: HY-133871

trans-2-Hexadecenoyl-L-carnitine is an endogenous metabolite in urine.

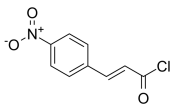


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

trans-4-Nitrocinnamoyl chloride

Cat. No.: HY-131125

trans-4-Nitrocinnamoyl chloride is used as derivatization reagent.

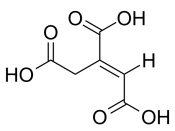


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

trans-Aconitic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W016813

trans-Aconitic acid is present in normal human urine, and it has been suggested that is present in larger amounts with Reye's syndrome and organic aciduria. trans-Aconitic acid is a substrate of enzyme trans-aconitate 2-methyltransferase.

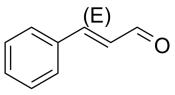


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Cinnamaldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-W019711

trans-Cinnamaldehyde can be used to prepare highly polyfunctionalized furan ring by reaction of alkyl isocyanides with dialkyl acetylenedicarboxylate.

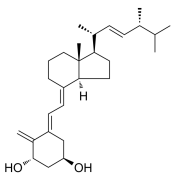


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

trans-Doxercalciferol

Cat. No.: HY-75992

trans-Doxercalciferol is an isomer of Doxercalciferol. Doxercalciferol is a Vitamin D2 analog, acts as an activator of Vitamin D receptor, and prevent renal disease.



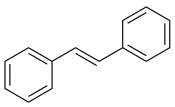
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

trans-Stilbene

((E)-Stilbene)

Cat. No.: HY-128793

trans-Stilbene ((E)-Stilbene) is used in the manufacturing of dye lasers, optical brighteners, non-steroidal synthetic estrogens.



Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

trans-Vaccenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113427

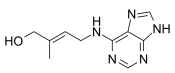
trans-Vaccenic acid is a precursor for the synthesis of saturated fatty acid in the rumen and of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) at the tissue level.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

trans-Zeatin

Cat. No.: HY-19700

trans-Zeatin is a plant cytokinin, which plays an important role in cell growth, differentiation, and division; trans-Zeatin also inhibits UV-induced **MEK/ERK** activation.

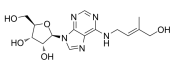


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

trans-Zeatinriboside

Cat. No.: HY-W011151

trans-Zeatinriboside is a type of cytokinin precursor, acts as a major long-distance signalling form in xylem vessels, regulates leaf size and meristem activity-related traits.

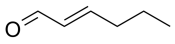


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Trans-2-Hexenal

Cat. No.: HY-128429

Trans-2-Hexenal can be used for the determination of low-molecular-weight carbonyl compounds which are reactive with biological nucleophiles in biological samples.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Transcriptional Intermediary Factor 2 (TIF2) (740-753)

Cat. No.: HY-P2515

Transcriptional Intermediary Factor 2 (TIF2) (740-753) is a TIF-2 coactivator peptide composed of 14 amino acids and covers the residue range 740-753 of TIF-2 protein.

KENALLRYLLDKDD

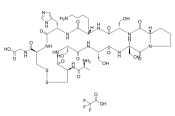
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Transdermal Peptide Disulfide TFA

(TD 1 Disulfide(peptide) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1565A

Transdermal Peptide Disulfide TFA (TD 1 Disulfide(peptide) TFA) is a 11-amino acid peptide, binds to **Na^+/K^+-ATPase beta-subunit (ATP1B1)**, and mainly interacts with the C-terminus of **ATP1B1**.

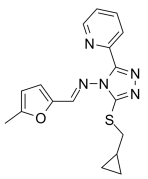


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Transketolase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139731

Transketolase-IN-1 is a promising herbicide candidate for weed control in wheat and maize fields targeting **transketolase**.

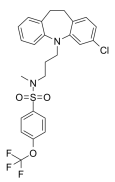


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRC-766

Cat. No.: HY-131443

TRC-766 is a negative control of RTC-5 (TRC-382). TRC-766 binds protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) and does not activate the phosphatase.

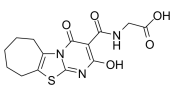


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

TRC160334

Cat. No.: HY-141625

TRC160334 is a **hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) hydroxylase** inhibitor. TRC160334 can be used for the research of ischemia/reperfusion injury.

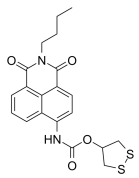


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRFS-green

Cat. No.: HY-115640

TRFS-green is a highly selective off−on fluorescent probe for imaging thioredoxin reductase (TrxR) in living cells. TRFS-green has the maximum absorbance at around 373 nm.

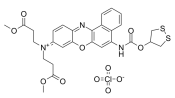


Purity: 97.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TRFS-red

Cat. No.: HY-D1251

TRFS-red, a red fluorescence emission off-on probe, is selective for thioredoxin reductase (TrxR). TRFS-red exhibits high response rate and sensitivity. TRFS-red can be used for imaging live cells.

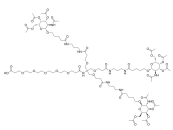


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

tri-GalNAc-COOH (acetylation)

Cat. No.: HY-145013

tri-GalNAc-COOH acetylation is the acetylated and modified form of tri-GalNAc-COOH. tri-GalNAc-COOH acetylation can be used for the synthesis of LYTAC.



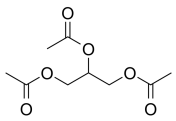
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triacetin

(Glyceryl triacetate; 1,2,3-Triacetoxypropane)

Cat. No.: HY-B0896

Triacetin is an artificial chemical compound, is the triester of glycerol and acetic acid, and is the second simplest fat after triformin.



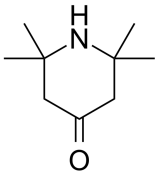
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Triacetonamine

(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone)

Cat. No.: HY-N1131

Triacetonamine is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of pharmaceutical products, pesticides and photostabilizers for polymers.



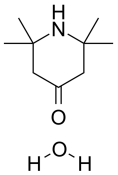
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg

Triacetonamine monohydrate

(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N1131B

Triacetonamine (2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-4-piperidone) monohydrate is used as an intermediate for the synthesis of pharmaceutical products, pesticides and photostabilizers for polymers.

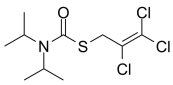


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triallate

Cat. No.: HY-119435

Triallate is a selective preemergence herbicide for the control of wild oats in barley, spring wheat, Durum wheat, winter wheat, and sugar beets. Triallate inhibits fatty acid elongation and surface lipid (wax) biosynthesis.

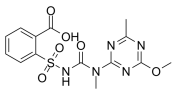


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tribenuron

Cat. No.: HY-136357

Tribenuron, a slow acting sulfonylurea herbicide, controls broadleaf weed.

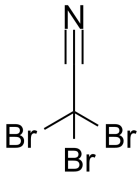


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tribromoacetonitrile

Cat. No.: HY-133644

Tribromoacetonitrile is a nitrogen-containing disinfection byproduct.

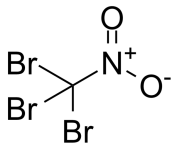


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tribromonitromethane

Cat. No.: HY-133635

Tribromonitromethane is one of Halonitromethanes, which are a recently identified class of disinfection by-products (DBPs) in drinking water.

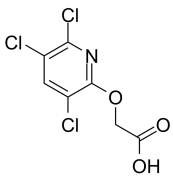


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triclopyr

Cat. No.: HY-B2051

Triclopyr, a foliar systemic herbicide and fungicide, is widely used for broadleaf and woody plant control. Triclopyr has severe toxicity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tridecane

Cat. No.: HY-W088037

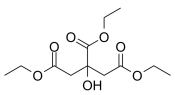
Tridecane is a short chain aliphatic hydrocarbon containing 13 carbon atoms. Tridecane is an volatile oil component isolated from essential oil of Piper aduncum L. Tridecane is a stress compound released by the brown marmorated stink bugs stress compound.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Triethyl citrate

Cat. No.: HY-W011602

Triethyl citrate is an ester of citric acid. Triethyl citrate can be used as a **plasticizer** for cellulosic plastic-based nanocomposites.

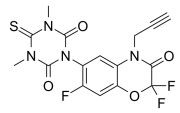


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 g, 5 g

Trifludimoxazin

Cat. No.: HY-136426

Trifludimoxazin is a protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibiting (**PPO**) herbicide.

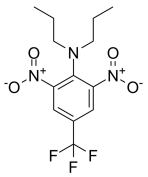


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trifluralin

Cat. No.: HY-B2050

Trifluralin is a commonly used pre-emergence herbicide. Trifluralin is generally applied to the soil to provide control of a variety of annual grass and broadleaf weed species. It inhibits root development by interrupting mitosis, and thus can control weeds as they germinate.

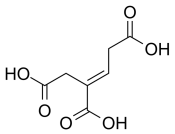


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Triglochinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6822

Triglochinic acid is a monomeric compound isolated from tubers of Pinellia pedatisecta Schott.



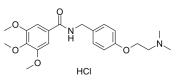
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Trimethobenzamide hydrochloride

(Ro 2-9578)

Cat. No.: HY-12751A

Trimethobenzamide hydrochloride is a blocker of the D_2 receptor. Trimethobenzamide is an antiemetic used to prevent nausea and vomiting.



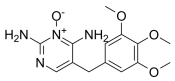
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Trimethoprim 3-oxide

(Trimethoprim 3-N-oxide)

Cat. No.: HY-100645

Trimethoprim 3-oxide (Trimethoprim 3-N-oxide) is the primary metabolite of trimethoprim.

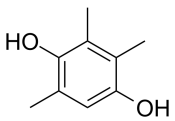


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Trimethylhydroquinone

Cat. No.: HY-W017378

Trimethylhydroquinone is a key **intermediate** for the synthesis of Vitamin E or other trimethylhydroquinone derivatives with antioxidative effects.



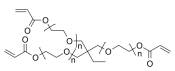
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Trimethylolpropane ethoxylate triacrylate

(ETPTA)

Cat. No.: HY-139446

Trimethylolpropane ethoxylate triacrylate (ETPTA) is a plasticizer that can be used synthesize nanocomposites.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tripolin A

((E)-Tripolin A)

Cat. No.: HY-124330

Tripolin A ((E)-Tripolin A) is a specific non-ATP competitive **Aurora A kinase** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.5 μM and 7 μM for Aurora A and Aurora B, respectively.
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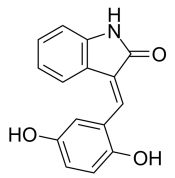


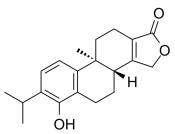
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triptophenolide

(Hypolide; (+)-Triptophenolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0475

Triptophenolide is a colorless crystalline plate isolated from ethyl acetate extracts of Tripterygium wilfordii.



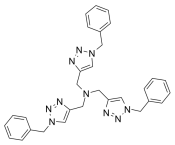
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tris(benzyltriazolylmethyl)amine

(TBTA)

Cat. No.: HY-116677

Tris(benzyltriazolylmethyl)amine (TBTA) is a ligand that acts as a biochemical tool for the tagging of proteins and enzymes.

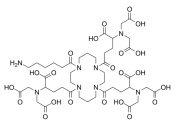


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Tris-NTA

Cat. No.: HY-D1288

Tris-NTA is a His-tagged protein ligand, which can be used to bind His-tagged proteins.

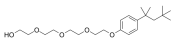


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triton X-45(n=4)

Cat. No.: HY-141720

Triton X-45 (n=4), a nonionic surfactant with a low hydrophile-lypophile balance (HLB) value and dispersible in aqueous solution at room temperature, has a Krafft point above the room temperature. Triton X-45 has the potential for the research of the hepatitis C virus (HCV).

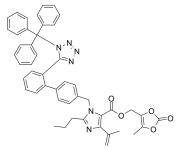


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trityl olmesartan medoxomil impurity III

Cat. No.: HY-133774

Trityl olmesartan medoxomil impurity III is an impurity of Trityl olmesartan medoxomil. Trityl olmesartan medoxomil is an intermediate of Olmesartan medoxomil.



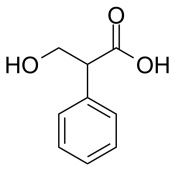
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tropic acid

(DL-Tropic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-W041194

Tropic acid (DL-Tropic acid) is a laboratory reagent used in the chemical synthesis of Atropine and Hyoscyamine.

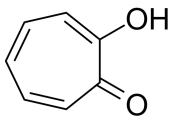


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Tropolone

Cat. No.: HY-N7135

Tropolone, a tropone derivative with a hydroxyl group in the 2-position, is a precursor of manyazulene derivatives such as methyl 2-methylazulene-1-carboxylate.

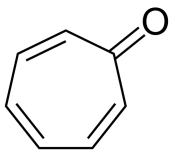


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Tropone

Cat. No.: HY-W035904

Tropone is a building block in the chemical synthesis.

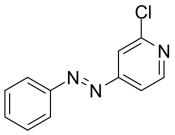


Purity: 97.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

TRPA1 Antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-139904

TRPA1 Antagonist 3 is a photoswitchable **TRPA1** agonist that enables optical control of the TRPA1 channel.

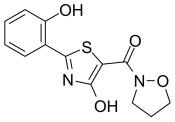


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRPM8 antagonist 3

Cat. No.: HY-145124

TRPM8 antagonist 3 is a novel **TRPM8** blocker with an IC_{50} value of 11 nM.

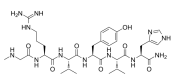


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TRV120055

Cat. No.: HY-P2381

TRV120055 is a **G_q-biased** agonists, exhibits 10-fold larger molecular efficacies at the AT_1R-Gq fusion protein compared with the AT_1R-βarr2 fusion protein.

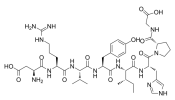


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TRV120056

Cat. No.: HY-P2382

TRV120056 is a **G_q-biased** agonists, exhibits 10-fold larger molecular efficacies at the AT_1R-Gq fusion protein compared with the AT_1R-βarr2 fusion protein.



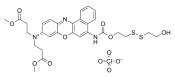
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trx-red

(NBL-SS perchlorate)

Cat. No.: HY-D1254

Trx-red (NBL-SS perchlorate) is a red-emitting fluorescent probe derivatized from the nile blue fluorophore. Trx-red is used for selectively imaging thioredoxin (Trx) in live cells and in vivo (λex=615 nm, λem=661 nm).

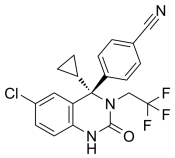


Purity: 96.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TTA-Q6(isomer)

Cat. No.: HY-10388A

TTA-Q6(isomer) is an isomer of TTA-Q6. TTA-Q6 is a selective **T-type Ca^{2+} channel** antagonist.



Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tween 80

(Polysorbate 80)

Cat. No.: HY-Y1891

Tween 80 (Polysorbate 80), a surfactant, has been widely used as a solvent for pharmacological experiments. Tween 80 can also reduce bacterial attachment and inhibit biofilm formation.

Tween 80

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mL, 100 mL

Tyr-Somatostatin-14

Cat. No.: HY-P1600

Tyr-Somatostatin-14 is a customized peptide that adds a Tyrosine amino acid to Somatostatin-14.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tyrosine Kinase Peptide 1

Cat. No.: HY-P2547

Tyrosine Kinase Peptide 1 is a control substrate peptide for c-Src assay.

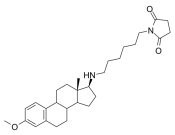
KVEKIGEGTYGVVYK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

U-73343

Cat. No.: HY-108630

U-73343, works as a protonophore, is an inactive analog of U-73122 and can be used as a negative control. U-73343 dose-dependently inhibits acid secretion irrespective of the stimulant.

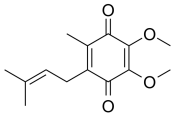


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ubiquinone-1

Cat. No.: HY-113449

Ubiquinone-1 is an intermediate in the synthesis of Coenzyme Q.

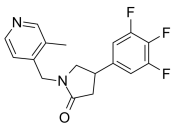


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (40 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol)

UCB-J

Cat. No.: HY-136873

UCB-J is a positron emission tomography (PET) radioligand for the synaptic vesicle protein 2A (SV2A).



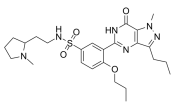
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Udenafil

(DA8159)

Cat. No.: HY-18253

Udenafil (DA8159) is a potent, selective and orally active **phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5)** inhibitor. Udenafil also inhibits cGMP hydrolysis and can be used for erectile dysfunction research.

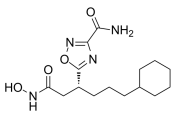


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UK-383367

Cat. No.: HY-13102

UK-383367 (UK 383367) is a potent and selective inhibitor of BMP-1 (procollagen C-proteinase) with IC50 of 44 nM; Selective for BMP-1 over MMPs 1, 2, 3, 9 and 14 (IC50 values are >10,000 nM for listed MMPs).



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

UL75 (14-42)Human herpesvirus 5

Cat. No.: HY-P3287

UL75 (14-42), Human herpesvirus 5, as a peptide, is a sequence of human herpesvirus 5.

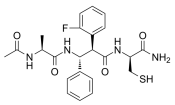
VCLLSHLLSSRYGAEAISEPLDKAFHLLL

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ultrashort α,β-Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-139671

Ultrashort α,β-Peptide is found to be able to stabilize colloidal gold nanoparticles in physiological media over 3 months.

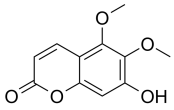


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Umckalin

Cat. No.: HY-N8712

Umckalin is a oxygenated coumarin from Pelargonium sidoides.

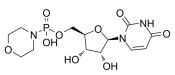


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UMP-morpholidate

Cat. No.: HY-N7396

UMP-morpholidate is an intermediate of pharmaceutical synthesis by coupling.

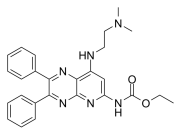


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UNC10217938A

Cat. No.: HY-136151

UNC10217938A is a 3-deazapteridine analog with strong **oligonucleotide** enhancing effects. UNC10217938A enhances **oligonucleotides** effects by modulating their intracellular trafficking and release from endosomes. UNC10217938A also enhances the effects of **antisense** and **siRNA oligonucleotides**.

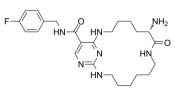


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UNC2541

Cat. No.: HY-125510

UNC2541 is a potent and Mer tyrosine kinase (**MerTK**)-specific inhibitor, binds in the MerTK ATP pocket, with an IC_{50} of 4.4 nM, more selective over Axl, Tyro3 and Flt3. UNC2541 inhibits phosphorylated MerTK (pMerTK; EC_{50}, 510 nM).

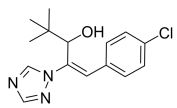


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Uniconazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0873

Uniconazole is a plant growth regulator that functions by inhibiting **cytochrome P450 707As** (K_i=68 nM), a family of enzymes that catabolize Abscisic acid, and thus, suppress gibberellin and sterol biosynthesis.



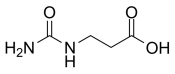
Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Ureidopropionic acid

(3-Ureidopropionic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-113285

Ureidopropionic acid (3-Ureidopropionic acid) is an intermediate in the metabolism of uracil.



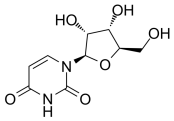
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine

(β-Uridine)

Cat. No.: HY-B1449

Uridine (β-Uridine) is a glycosylated pyrimidine-analog containing uracil attached to a ribose ring (or more specifically, aribofuranose) via a β-N1-glycosidic bond.



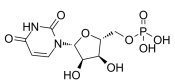
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Uridine 5'-monophosphate

(5'-Uridylic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-101981

Uridine 5'-monophosphate (5'-Uridylic acid), a monophosphate form of UTP, can be acquired either from a de novo pathway or degradation products of nucleotides and nucleic acids in vivo and is a major nucleotide analogue in mammalian milk.

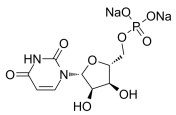


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uridine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-W013175

Uridine 5'-monophosphate disodium salt is component used for RNA synthesis.

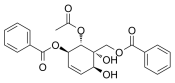


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Uvarigranol B

Cat. No.: HY-N2634

Uvarigranol B, a polyoxygenated cyclohexene, is obtained from the roots of Uvaria grandiflora Roxb (Annonaceae).

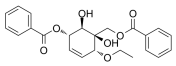


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uvarigranol C

Cat. No.: HY-N2635

Uvarigranol C, a polyoxygenated cyclohexene, is isolated from the stems of Uvaria boniana Finet. (Annonaceae).

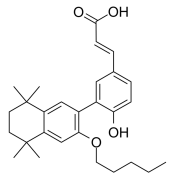


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UVI 3003

Cat. No.: HY-107500

UVI 3003 is a highly selective antagonist of **retinoid X receptor (RXR)**, and inhibits xenopus and human **RXRα** in Cos7 cells, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.22 and 0.24 μM, respectively.

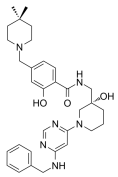


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

UZH1b

Cat. No.: HY-134673B

UZH1b is an enantiomer of UZH1a (a METTL3 inhibitor). UZH1b is essentially inactive for METTL3 (IC_{50}=28 μM).



Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

V5 Epitope Tag Peptide Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0325

V5 Epitope Tag Peptide Trifluoroacetate is a tag peptide derived from a small epitope present on the P and V proteins of the paramyxovirus of simian virus 5.

GKPIPNPLLGLDST (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Vaccarin E

Cat. No.: HY-N5148

Vaccarin E is a natural C-glycosylflavone that could be isolated from V. hispanica.
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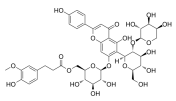
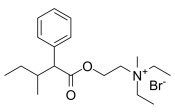


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valethamate bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B2112

Valethamate bromide is an ester and is a potent rapidly acting anticholinergic spasmolytic and musculotropic agent which accelerates labor by improving cervical dilation.



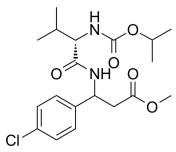
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Valifenalate

(IR5885; Valiphenal)

Cat. No.: HY-17518

Valifenalate(IR5885; Valiphenal), which is approved for application on high-value crops such as grapes, tomatoes and other vegetables, is effective against various types of mildew and is currently marketed primarily under the Valis moniker; insecticide agent.

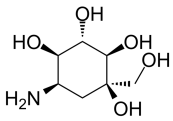


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Valiolamine

Cat. No.: HY-131114

Valiolamine is an aminocyclitol. Valiolamine has potent alpha-glucosidase inhibitory activity against porcine intestinal sucrase, maltase and isomaltase.

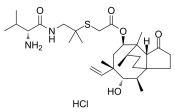


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valnemulin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0027

Valnemulin hydrochloride is a pleuromutilin antibiotic which inhibits protein synthesis in bacteria by binding the **peptidyl transferase** enzyme in the 50s ribosomal subunit.



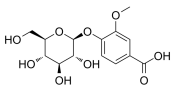
Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vanillic acid glucoside

(Vanillic acid 4-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-114760

Vanillic acid glucoside (Vanillic acid 4-β-D-glucoside), a hydrolyzable tannin, is isolated from the fruits of C. annuum as well as the leaves of various additional plants. Vanillic acid glucoside can be phytotoxic against different species.

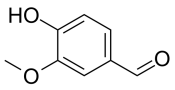


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vanillin (p-Vanillin; m-Methoxy-p-hydroxybenzaldehyde; p-Hydroxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-N0098

Vanillin (p-Vanillin) is a single molecule extracted from vanilla beans and also a popular odor used widely in perfume, food and medicine.

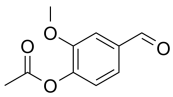


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 5 g

Vanillin acetate

Cat. No.: HY-W009948

Vanillin acetate is easily synthesized from vanillin by treatment with acetic anhydride.



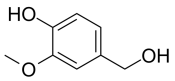
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Vanillyl alcohol

(p-(Hydroxymethyl)guaiacol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2067

Vanillyl alcohol (p-(Hydroxymethyl)guaiacol), derived from vanillin, is a phenolic alcohol and is used as a flavoring agent in foods and beverages.

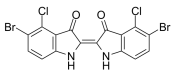


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Vat Blue 2

Cat. No.: HY-D1195

Vat Blue 2, a indigo (HY-N0335) derivative, is a dark blue 5,5'-dibromo-4,4'-dichloroindigo **dye**.

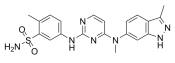


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-131658

VEGFR-2-IN-6 (example 64) is a **VEGFR2** inhibitor (angiogenesis modulator), which is extracted from patent WO 02/059110.

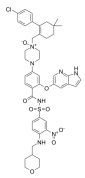


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Venetoclax N-oxide

Cat. No.: HY-133772

Venetoclax N-oxide is an impurity of Venetoclax. Venetoclax (ABT-199; GDC-0199) is a highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable Bcl-2 inhibitor with a Ki of less than 0.01 nM.

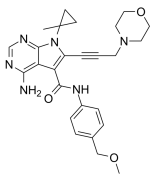


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vepafestinib

Cat. No.: HY-132846

Vepafestinib (compound 6) is a RET inhibitor (extracted from patent WO2019039439).

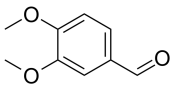


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Veratraldehyde

Cat. No.: HY-N1096

Veratraldehyde is an important chemical used in perfumery, agrochemical, and pharmaceutical industries.



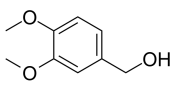
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Veratryl alcohol

(3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol)

Cat. No.: HY-107858

Veratryl alcohol (3,4-Dimethoxybenzenemethanol), a secondary metabolite of some lignin degrading fungi, is commonly used nonphenolic substrate for assaying ligninolytic activity.

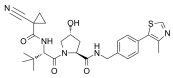


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

VH-298

Cat. No.: HY-100947

VH-298 is a highly potent inhibitor of the **VHL:HIF-α** interaction with a K_d value of 80 to 90 nM, used in **PROTAC** technology.



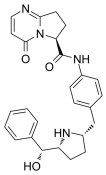
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vibegron

(MK-4618)

Cat. No.: HY-19933

Vibegron (MK-4618) is a potent, highly selective **β_3-adrenoceptor** agonist (EC_{50}=1.1 nM). Vibegron can be used for severe urgency urinary incontinence related to overactive bladder.

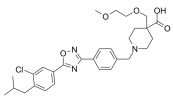


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Vibozilimod

Cat. No.: HY-132847

Vibozilimod (example 33) is a **S1p1 receptor** agonist (extracted from patent WO2012140020A1).

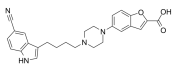


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vilazodone carboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-I0177

Vilazodone carboxylic acid is a vilazodone metabolite observed in both urine (major) and plasma (minor).



Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Viltolarsen

(NS-065/NCNP-01)

Cat. No.: HY-132586

Viltolarsen (NS-065/NCNP-01), a phosphorodiamidate morpholino antisense oligonucleotide, targets the splicing of exon 53 in the dystrophin gene. Viltolarsen can be used for the research of the Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).

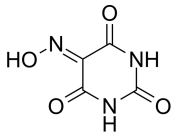
Viltolarsen

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Violuric acid

Cat. No.: HY-W097009

Violuric acid is a redox mediator used in the laccase system. The violuric acid assay is a method to ascertain that the high-redox potential of laccase is not lost during directed evolution.

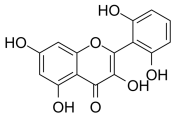


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Viscidulin I

Cat. No.: HY-N1085

Viscidulin I is found in Scutellaria baicalensis Georgi.

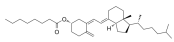


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitamin D3 octanoate

Cat. No.: HY-N8357

Vitamin D3 octanoate is an octanoate ester of vitamin D3. Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol; HY-15398) is a naturally occuring form of vitamin D. Vitamin D3 induces cell differentiation and prevents proliferation of cancer cells.

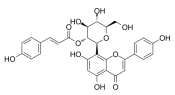


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitexin2''-O-p-coumarate

Cat. No.: HY-N2203

Vitexin2''-O-p-coumarate is isolated from fenugreek seeds. Vitexin2''-O-p-coumarate strongly promotes 2BS cell proliferation induced by H_2O_2.

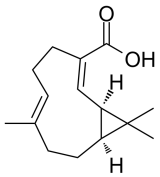


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Volvalerenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N8136

Volvalerenic acid A is a germacrane-type sesquiterpenoid that can be found in the roots of Valeriana officinalis var. latifolia.

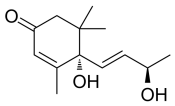


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vomifoliol

Cat. No.: HY-N1077

Vomifoliol, a compound related to abscisie acid (ABA), has a modified 2,4-pentadiene side chain and has activity equal to that displayed by ABA. Vomifoliol exhibits **antiacetylcholinesterase** activity and displays moderate **antileishmanial** activity.

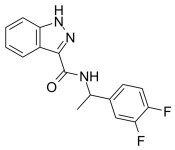


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

VPC-80051 racemate

Cat. No.: HY-126076

VPC-80051 racemate is a racemate of VPC-80051. VPC-80051 is a prototype inhibitor of the hnRNP A1 splicing factor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VPM peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P3159

VPM peptide is a dithiol protease-cleavable peptide cross-linker. VPM peptide can be incorporated into the backbone of the PEG-diacrylate (PEG-DA) macromer to form PEG hydrogel.

GCRDVPMSMRGGDRCG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VPM peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3159A

VPM peptide TFA is a dithiol protease-cleavable peptide cross-linker. VPM peptide TFA can be incorporated into the backbone of the PEG-diacrylate (PEG-DA) macromer to form PEG hydrogel.

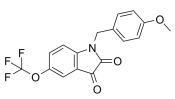
GCRDVPMSMRGGDRCG (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU 0238429

Cat. No.: HY-12157

VU 0238429 is positive allosteric modulator of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor subtype 5 **(mAChR5 or M5)**, with an EC_{50} of 1.16 μM.

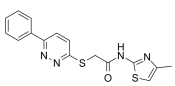


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU 0240551

Cat. No.: HY-16689

VU 0240551 is a potent neuronal K-Cl cotransporter **KCC2** inhibitor (IC_{50}=560 nM) and is selective versus NKCC1. VU 0240551 also inhibits hERG and L-type Ca^{2+} channels.

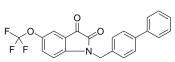


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

VU 0365114

Cat. No.: HY-107651

VU 0365114 is a **mAChR M_5** positive allosteric modulator, with an EC_{50} of 2.7 μM.

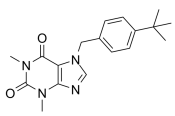


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU0071063

Cat. No.: HY-124424

VU0071063 is a potent and specific **Kir6.2/SUR1** opener (EC_{50}=7.44 μM) and can be used for investigating **Kir6.2/SUR1** expressed in the pancreas and brain. VU0071063 inhibits insulin secretion by inducing hyperpolarization of β-cell membrane potential.

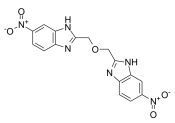


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VU591

Cat. No.: HY-108585A

VU591 is a potent, selective **renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK or Kir1.1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.24 μM.

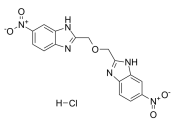


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

VU591 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108585

VU591 hydrochloride is a potent, selective **renal outer medullary potassium channel (ROMK or Kir1.1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.24 μM.



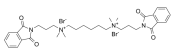
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

W-84 dibromide

(HDMPPA)

Cat. No.: HY-100979

W-84 (dibromide) is a potent allosteric modulator of **M2-cholinoceptors**, which retards [^{3}H]N-methylscopolamine dissociation. W-84 dibromide can stabilize cholinergic antagonist-receptor complexes.



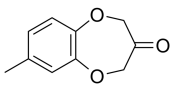
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Watermelon ketone

(7-Methyl-2H-1,5-benzodioxepin-3(4H)-one)

Cat. No.: HY-W016622

Watermelon ketone is fragrance chemical compound with special odorant which has been widely used in the fragrance industry, extracted from patent CN 103058984 A.

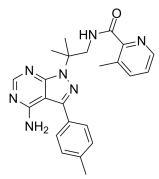


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

WEHI-345 analog

Cat. No.: HY-100112

WEHI-345 analog is the analog of WEHI-345. WEHI-345 is a potent and selective RIPK2 kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.13 μM, which delays RIPK2 ubiquitylation and NF-κB activation on oligomerization domain (NOD) stimulation.

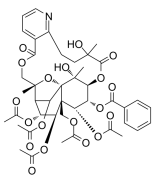


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Wilfordine

Cat. No.: HY-N1999

Wilfordine is an alkaloid that isolated from the roots of Tripterygium wilfordii.

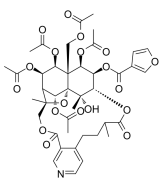


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wilfordinine D

Cat. No.: HY-N9344

Wilfordinine D is a natural sesquiterpene alkaloid.

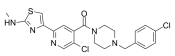


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WNK-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-112094

WNK-IN-11 is an allosteric With-No-Lysine **(WNK)** kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 4 nM for WNK1.

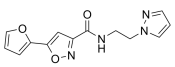


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Wnt/β-catenin agonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-141873

Wnt/β-catenin agonist 2 is a potent **Wnt** agonist. Wnt/β-catenin agonist 2 activates Wnt/β-catenin signaling and can be used in the research of diseases related to the signal transduction. (From patent WO2007078113A1, compound 39).

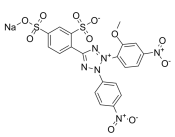


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WST-8

Cat. No.: HY-D0831

WST-8 is a water-soluble tetrazolium dye, WST-8 enhances sensitivity of the WST-8-based assay over the conventional MTS-based assay.

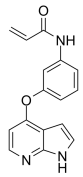


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

WZ4141

Cat. No.: HY-103015

WZ4141 is an intermediate in the synthesis of compounds.

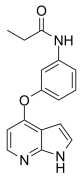


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WZ4141R

Cat. No.: HY-103016

WZ4141R is an intermediate in the synthesis of compounds.



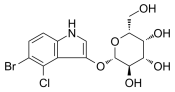
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

X-GAL

(BCIG)

Cat. No.: HY-15934

X-GAL is a widely used chromogenic β-galactosidase substrate. β-galactosidase cleaves X-gal and produce an insoluble blue compound, which is detectable.

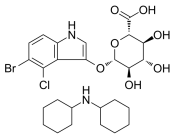


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 200 mg, 1 g

X-Gluc Dicyclohexylamine

Cat. No.: HY-15935

X-Gluc Dicyclohexylamine is used as a reagent to detect β-glucuronidase, an enzyme produced by the E. Coli bacterium; is widely used in molecular biology experiments to mark and select the expression of target genes (GUS reporter system).



Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

X-press Tag Peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P0329

X-press Tag Peptide is a tag peptide used for protein purification. X-press Tag is also an N-terminal leader peptide; this N-terminal peptide contains a polyhistidine sequence, the Xpress epitope (part of bacteriophage T7 gene 10 protein) and an enterokinase cleavage site.

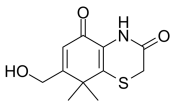
DLYDDDDK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Xanthiazone

Cat. No.: HY-107232

Xanthiazone is a thiazinedione.



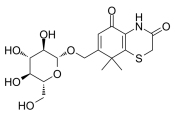
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xanthiside

(Xanthiazone O-β-D-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-107231

Xanthiside (Xanthiazone O-β-D-glucoside) is a heterocyclic glucoside.

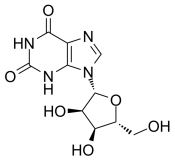


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Xanthosine

Cat. No.: HY-W011527

Xanthosine is a nucleoside derived from xanthine and ribose. Xanthosine can increase mammary stem cell population and milk production in cattle and goats.



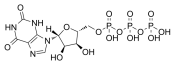
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Xanthosine-5'-Triphosphate

(5'-XTP)

Cat. No.: HY-115736

Xanthosine-5'-Triphosphate (5'-XTP), a nucleotide, is produced by deamination of purine bases.

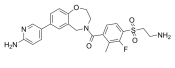


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

XL388-C2-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-139084

XL388-C2-NH2 is a monomeric compound extracted from patent WO2019212990A1, Monomer Z.

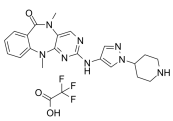


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

XMD-17-51 Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-117291A

XMD-17-51 Trifluoroacetate is a pyrimido-diazepinone compound that is able to modulate protein kinases.

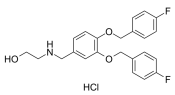


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

XRK3F2

Cat. No.: HY-112904

XRK3F2 is an inhibitor of **p62 (Sequestosome-1)-ZZ/** domain.



Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Xylan

Cat. No.: HY-107846

Xylan represents the main hemicellulose component in the secondary plant cell walls of flowering plants. Xylan is a polysaccharide made from units of xylose and contains predominantly β-D-xylose units linked as in cellulose.

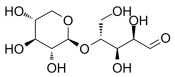
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

Xylobiose

(1,4-β-D-Xylobiose; 1,4-D-Xylobiose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2468

Xylobiose (1,4-β-D-Xylobiose; 1,4-D-Xylobiose) is a disaccharide of xylose monomers with a β-1, 4 bond between monomers.

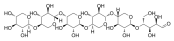


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Xylohexaose

Cat. No.: HY-N6831

Xylohexaose is a xylooligosaccharide consisting of six xylose residues. Xylohexaose can be used as substrate in the xylan hydrolysis properties assay.



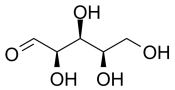
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xylose

(D-(+)-Xylose; (+)-Xylose; Wood sugar)

Cat. No.: HY-N0537

Xylose, a natural product, can be catalyzed into xylulose by xylose isomerase, and it is the key step for anaerobic ethanolic fermentation of xylose.

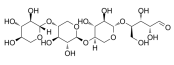


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Xylotetraose

Cat. No.: HY-N6840

Xylotetraose is a hydrolysis product of Xylan. Xylan is a polysaccharide made from units of xylose and contains predominantly β-D-xylose units linked as in cellulose. Xylotetraose can be used for enzyme biochemical analysis.

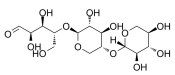


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Xylotriose

Cat. No.: HY-N2469

Xylotriose is a natural xylooligosaccharide, acts as a bifidogenic factor.

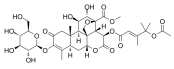


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Yadanzioside K

Cat. No.: HY-133096

Yadanzioside K is a natural quassinoid glucoside found in Brucea amarissima.

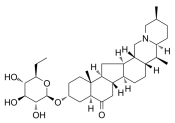


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yibeinoside A

Cat. No.: HY-N2637

Yibeinoside A is an alkaloid isolated from the bulb of Fritillaria pallidiflora Schreb .

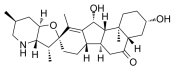


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Yibeissine

Cat. No.: HY-121631

Yibeissine is a steroidal alkaloid isolated from the bulb of Fritillaria pallioiflora Schren.

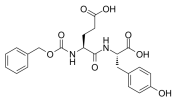


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-Glu-Tyr-OH

Cat. No.: HY-131095

Z-Glu-Tyr-OH can be used for synthesis of peptides on a solid support.

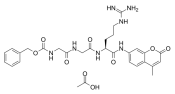


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-Gly-Gly-Arg-AMC acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P0019A

Z-Gly-Gly-Arg-AMC acetate is a thrombin-specific fluorogenic substrate for testing of thrombin generation in PRP and platelet-poor plasma (PPP).

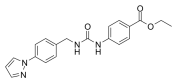


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Z433927330

Cat. No.: HY-126074

Z433927330 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **Aquaporin-7 (AQP7)**, less potently inhibits **AQP3** and **AQPs9**, with IC_{50}s of ~0.2 μM, ~0.7 μM and ~1.1 μM for mAQP7, mAQP3 and mAQP9, respectively.

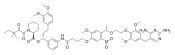


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zapalog

Cat. No.: HY-126316

Zapalog is a photocleavable small-molecule heterodimerizer that can be used to repeatedly initiate, and instantaneously terminate, a physical interaction between two target proteins.



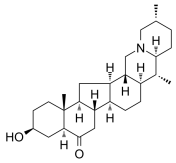
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zhebeirine

(25-Epieduardine; Puqiedinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7600

Zhebeirine (Puqiedinone), a steroidal alkaloid, is isolated from the bulbs of Fritillaria puqiensis. Zhebeirine exhibits antitussive and expectorant properties.



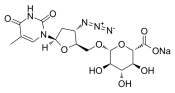
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Zidovudine O-β-D-glucuronide sodium

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine β-D-glucuronide sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-137522

Zidovudine O-β-D-glucuronide (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine β-D-glucuronide) sodium is the major metabolite of Zidovudine. Zidovudine is a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI), widely used to treat HIV infection.

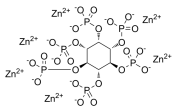


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zinc Phytate

Cat. No.: HY-N2580

Zinc Phytate is found in food and is significant for human nutrition.

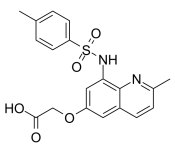


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zinquin

Cat. No.: HY-D0982

Zinquin is a fluorescent sensor and used to observe reactive Zn^{2+}. λex\em = 364/385 nm.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ZIP(Scrambled)

Cat. No.: HY-P1391

ZIP(Scrambled) is a scrambled control peptide for zeta inhibitory peptide (ZIP).

Myristoyl-RLYRKRIWRSAGR

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZIP(Scrambled) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1391A

ZIP(Scrambled) TFA is a scrambled control peptide for zeta inhibitory peptide (ZIP).

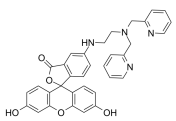
Myristoyl-RLYRKRIWRSAGR (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZnAF-1

Cat. No.: HY-D0156

ZnAF-1, a fluorescein-based **zinc sensor** containing the N,N-bis(2-pyridylmethyl)ethylenediamine chelating unit, can be used for Zn2+ detection . ZnAF-1 can bind Zn(II) with a 1 : 1 stoichiometry.

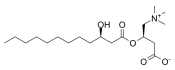


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[(3R)-3-Hydroxydodecanoyl]-L-carnitine

Cat. No.: HY-133872

[(3R)-3-Hydroxydodecanoyl]-L-carnitine is an endogenous metabolite.

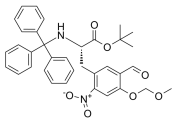


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

[18F]-Labeled L-dopa precursor

Cat. No.: HY-141647

[18F]-Labeled L-dopa precursor is a precursor for synthesis of 18F-labeled L-dopa extracted from patent WO2014095739A1, example 8.

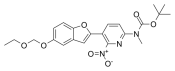


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[18F]AZD4694 Precursor

Cat. No.: HY-139516

[18F]AZD4694 Precursor is the precursor of [^{18}F] AZD4694 for the synthesis of [^{18}F] AZD4694, an amyloid-β imaging ligand with high affinity for amyloid-β plaques.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

[Ala107]MBP(104-118)

Cat. No.: HY-P1289A

[Ala107]MBP(104-118) is an noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of **protein kinase C (PKC)**, with IC_{50}s ranging from 46-145 μM.

GKGAGLSLSRFSWGA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Ala107]MBP(104-118) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1289B

[Ala107]MBP(104-118) TFA is an noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of **protein kinase C (PKC)**, with IC_{50}s ranging from 46-145 μM.

GKGAGLSLSRFSWGA (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Ala113]MBP(104-118)

Cat. No.: HY-P1289

[Ala113]MBP(104-118) is an noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of **protein kinase C (PKC)**, with IC_{50}s ranging from 28-62 μM.

GKGRGLSLSAFSWGA

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Ala113]MBP(104-118) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1289C

[Ala113]MBP(104-118) TFA is an noncompetitive peptide inhibitors of **protein kinase C (PKC)**, with IC_{50}s ranging from 28-62 μM.

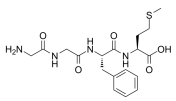
GKGRGLSLSAFSWGA (TFA salt)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Des-Tyr1]-Met-Enkephalin

Cat. No.: HY-P2658

[Des-Tyr1]-Met-Enkephalin, a tetrapeptide, is a degradationproduct of enkephalins.

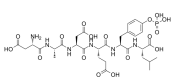


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[pTyr5] EGFR (988-993)

Cat. No.: HY-P1799

[pTyr5] EGFR (988-993) is derived from the autophosphorylation site (Tyr992) of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR 988-993). [pTyr5] EGFR (988-993) is often complexed with the catalytically inactive protein-tyrosine phosphate 1B (PTP1B).

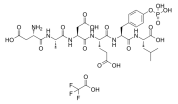


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[pTyr5] EGFR (988-993) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1799A

[pTyr5] EGFR (988-993) TFA is derived from the autophosphorylation site (Tyr992) of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR 988-993). [pTyr5] EGFR (988-993) TFA is often complexed with the catalytically inactive protein-tyrosine phosphate 1B (PTP1B).



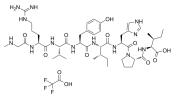
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[Sar1, Ile8]-Angiotensin II TFA

(AngiotensinII TFA; Angiotensin 2 TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1564A

[Sar1, Ile8]-Angiotensin II (TFA) 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: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

[SER140]-PLP(139-151)

Cat. No.: HY-P1038

[SER140]-PLP(139-151) is a fragment of myelin proteolipid protein.

HSLGKWLGHPDKF

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

[SER140]-PLP(139-151) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1038A

[SER140]-PLP(139-151) (TFA) is a fragment of myelin proteolipid protein.

HSLGKWLGHPDKF (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Amylase

Cat. No.: HY-B2193

α-Amylase is a hydrolase enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of internal α-1, 4-glycosidic linkages in starch to yield products like glucose and maltose.

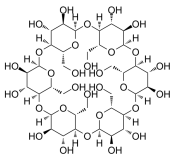
a-Amylase

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

α-Cyclodextrin

Cat. No.: HY-B1513

α-Cyclodextrin is a multifunctional, soluble dietary fiber marketed for use as a fiber ingredient.

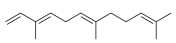


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

α-Farnesene

Cat. No.: HY-14620

α-Farnesene is classified as a sesquiterpene, and is a herbivore-induced plant volatile (HIPV). α-Farnesene has an important effect on insect resistance in many plant species.

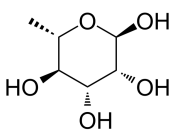


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-L-Rhamnose

Cat. No.: HY-N5123

α-L-Rhamnose is a terminal residue of steviol glycosides Dulcoside A and Dulcoside B. α-L-Rhamnose recognizing lectin site of human dermal fibroblasts functions as a signal transducer: modulation of Ca^{2+} fluxes and gene expression.



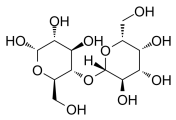
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Lactose

(α-D-Lactose)

Cat. No.: HY-N2514

α-Lactose (α-D-Lactose) is the major sugar present in milk. Lactose exists in the form of two anomers, α and β. The α form normally crystallizes as a monohydrate.

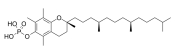


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 g, 5 g

α-Tocopherol phosphate

(alpha-Tocopherol phosphate; TocP; vitamin E phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-16686

α-Tocopherol phosphate is the compound demonstrating the highest vitamin E activity, which is available both in its natural form as RRR-alpha-tocopherol isolated from plant sources.

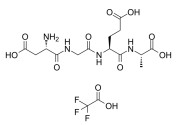


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α2β1 Integrin Ligand Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1868A

α2β1 Integrin Ligand Peptide TFA interacts with the α2β1 integrin receptor on the cell membrane and mediates extracellular signals into cells. It is a potential antagonist of collagen receptors.

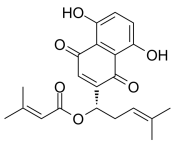


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin

(Arnebin 1) Cat. No.: HY-N5112A

β,β-Dimethylacrylalkannin (Arnebin 1) is a napthoquinone isolated from Arnebia nobilis Reichb.f, increases collagen and involucrin content in skin cells.

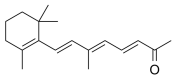


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

β-Apo-13-carotenone

(D'Orenone) Cat. No.: HY-101953

β-Apo-13-carotenone (D'Orenone) is a naturally occurring β-apocarotenoid functioned as an antagonist of **RXRα**.

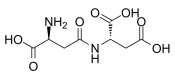


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Aspartylaspartic acid

(L-β-Aspartyl-L-aspartic acid) Cat. No.: HY-131108

β-Aspartylaspartic acid is a natural compound found in Asparagus (Asparagus officinalis) Shoots.

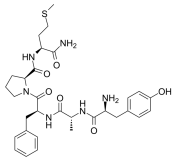


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Casomorphin (1-5), amide, bovine

Cat. No.: HY-P1830

β-Casomorphin (1-5), amide, bovine is a peptide of bovine β-Casomorphin.

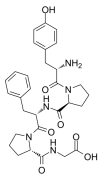


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Casomorphin (1-5), bovine

Cat. No.: HY-P1779

β-Casomorphin (1-5), bovine is a peptide of bovine β-Casomorphin.

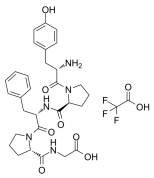


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Casomorphin (1-5), bovine TFA

(β-Casomorphin-5 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P1779A

β-Casomorphin (1-5), bovine (TFA) is a peptide of bovine β-Casomorphin.

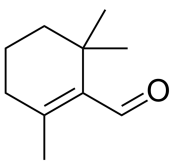


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Cyclocitral

Cat. No.: HY-W010231

β-Cyclocitral, a volatile oxidized derivative of β-carotene, is a grazer defence signal unique to the Cyanobacterium Microcystis.

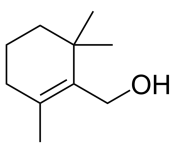


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g

β-Cyclogeraniol

Cat. No.: HY-W024698

β-Cyclogeraniol is a natural odour compound.



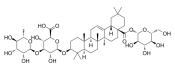
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

β-D-glucopyranosyl-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→3)-βD-glucuronopy

Cat. No.: HY-N9522

β-D-glucopyranosyl-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→3)-βD-glucuronopyranosyl-(13)]-3β-hydroxyolean-12-ene28-oate

β-D-glucopyranosyl-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→3)-βD-glucuronopyranosyl-(13)]-3β-hydroxyolean-12-ene28-oate, as a saponin, has a glucuronic acid attached to carbon C-3 and is isolated from S. simplex.



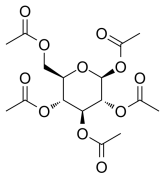
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-D-Glucose pentaacetate

(Penta-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose)

Cat. No.: HY-22306

β-D-Glucose Pentaacetate (Penta-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranose) is used in biochemical reaction.

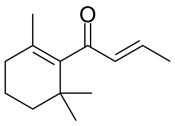


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Damascone

Cat. No.: HY-N10013

β-Damascone is an aroma active rice volatile and is widely used in perfume compositions. β-Damascone has also received certain attention as a potential cancer chemopreventive and a mosquito and muscoid insecticide.



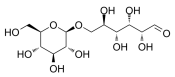
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

β-Gentiobiose

(Gentiobiose)

Cat. No.: HY-137940

β-Gentiobiose (Gentiobiose) is a naturally occurring oligosaccharin with a rapid turnover rate in ripening tomato fruit.

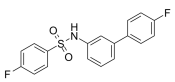


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-N-Acetyl-D-hexosaminidase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-139733

β-N-Acetyl-D-hexosaminidase-IN-1 is a novel **β-N-acetyl-d-hexosaminidase** inhibitor with a K_i value of 3.72 μM.

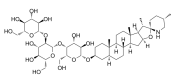


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Tomatine

Cat. No.: HY-N7682

β-Tomatine is a breakdown product of α-tomatine and a less fungitoxic compound. β-Tomatine can suppress plant defense responses.



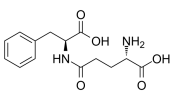
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

γ-Glu-Phe

(γ-Glutamylphenylalanine)

Cat. No.: HY-101399

γ-Glu-Phe (γ-Glutamylphenylalanine) is synthesized by Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (GBA) and Aspergillus oryzae (GAO). γ-Glu-Phe or the post-enzymatic reaction mixture enhances the umami intensity of commercial soy sauce and model chicken broth.



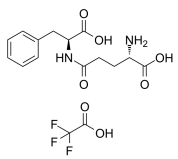
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glu-Phe TFA

(γ-Glutamylphenylalanine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-101399A

γ-Glu-Phe TFA (γ-Glutamylphenylalanine TFA) is synthesized by Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (GBA) and Aspergillus oryzae (GAO). γ-Glu-Phe TFA or the post-enzymatic reaction mixture enhances the umami intensity of commercial soy sauce and model chicken broth.

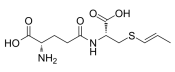


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-Glutamyl-S-1-propenyl cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-111826

γ-Glutamyl-S-1-propenyl cysteine is a compound isolated from garlic.

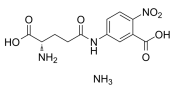


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

γ-GT

Cat. No.: HY-15936

γ-GT(63699-78-5) is a substrate for γ-glutamyl transferase in biochemical test.



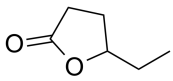
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

γ-Hexalactone

(γ-Caprolactone)

Cat. No.: HY-W015892

γ-Hexalactone is a gamma-lactone found in ripe fruits. γ-Hexalactone induces DNA damage and acts a substrate of paraoxonase 1 (PON1).

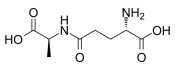


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

γ-L-Glutamyl-L-alanine

Cat. No.: HY-112171

γ-L-Glutamyl-L-alanine, composed of gamma-glutamate and alanine, is a proteolytic breakdown product of larger proteins.

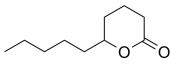


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

δ-Decalactone

Cat. No.: HY-W016979

δ-Decalactone is a lactone compound found in nonfat dry milks and fruit. δ-Decalactone has a sweet taste.

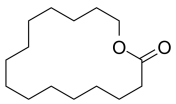


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

ω-Pentadecalactone

Cat. No.: HY-W035362

ω-Pentadecalactone is a fragrance ingredient. ω-Pentadecalactone is a member of the fragrance structural group macrocyclic lactone and lactide derivative.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg