



[www.MedChemExpress.com](http://www.MedChemExpress.com)

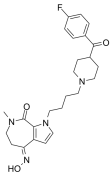
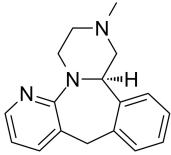
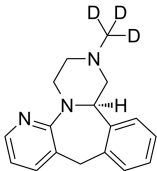
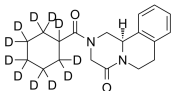
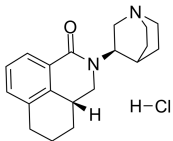
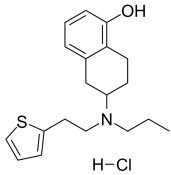
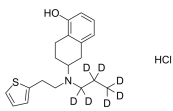
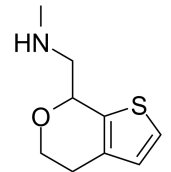
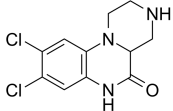
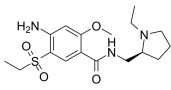
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

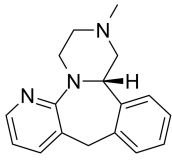
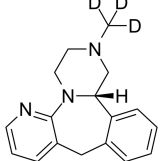
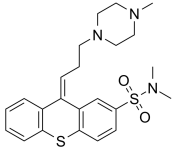
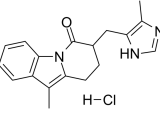
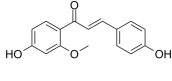
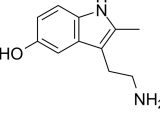
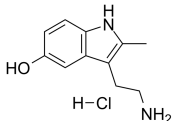
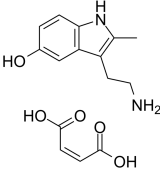
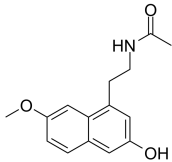
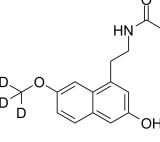
# 5-HT Receptor

## Serotonin Receptor; 5-hydroxytryptamine Receptor

5-HT receptors (Serotonin receptors) are a group of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) and ligand-gated ion channels (LGICs) found in the central and peripheral nervous systems. Type: 5-HT<sub>1</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3</sub>, 5-HT<sub>4</sub>, 5-HT<sub>5</sub>, 5-HT<sub>6</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub>. They mediate both excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission. The serotonin receptors are activated by the neurotransmitter serotonin, which acts as their natural ligand. The serotonin receptors modulate the release of many neurotransmitters, as well as many hormones. The serotonin receptors influence various biological and neurological processes such as aggression, anxiety, appetite, cognition, learning, memory, mood, nausea, sleep, and thermoregulation. The serotonin receptors are the target of a variety of pharmaceutical drugs, including many antidepressants, antipsychotics, anorectics, antiemetics, gastroprokinetic agents, antimigraine agents, hallucinogens, and entactogens.

## 5-HT Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

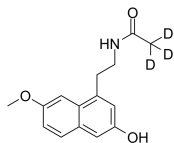
<p><b>(4E)-SUN9221</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00367</p> <p>(4E)-SUN9221 is a potent antagonist of <math>\alpha</math>1-adrenergic receptor and 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor, with antihypertensive and anti-platelet aggregation activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(R)-Mirtazapine</b>            ((R)-Org3770; (R)-6-Azamienserin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352B</p> <p>(R)-Mirtazapine ((R)-Org3770) is a R(-)-enantiomer of Mirtazapine with antinociceptive properties in an animal model of acute thermal nociception. (R)-Mirtazapine is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist. (R)-Mirtazapine is mainly metabolized by CYP3A4.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(R)-Mirtazapine D3</b>            ((R)-Org3770 D3; (R)-6-Azamienserin D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352BS</p> <p>(R)-Mirtazapine D3 ((R)-Org3770 D3) is a deuterium labeled (R)-Mirtazapine. (R)-Mirtazapine is a R(-)-enantiomer of Mirtazapine with antinociceptive properties in an animal model of acute thermal nociception. (R)-Mirtazapine is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(R)-Praziquantel-d11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126057S</p> <p>(R)-Praziquantel D11 is the deuterium labeled (R)-Praziquantel. (R)-Praziquantel, the active enantiomer of Praziquantel, is a partial agonist of the human 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor. (R)-Praziquantel acts as an antischistosomal eutomer.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(R,R)-Palonosetron Hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0021C</p> <p>(R,R)-Palonosetron Hydrochloride is the active enantiomer of Palonosetron.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(Rac)-Rotigotine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15394</p> <p>(Rac)-Rotigotine hydrochloride is a racemate of Rotigotine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>(Rac)-Rotigotine-d7 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15394S</p> <p>(Rac)-Rotigotine-d7 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled (Rac)-Rotigotine (hydrochloride). (Rac)-Rotigotine hydrochloride is a racemate of Rotigotine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(Rac)-SEP-363856</b>            ((Rac)-SEP-856)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136109B</p> <p>(Rac)-SEP-363856 is the racemate of SEP-363856. SEP-363856/SEP-856, an orally active and CNS active psychotropic agent with a unique, non-D2/5-HT<sub>2A</sub> mechanism of action, exerts its antipsychotic-like effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(Rac)-WAY-161503</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103138A</p> <p>(Rac)-WAY-161503 is a potent, selective, highly affinity 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 4 nM and an EC<sub>50</sub> of 12 nM. (Rac)-WAY-161503 displays higher affinity for 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> than 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors. (Rac)-WAY-161503 has anti-obesity and antidepressant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>(S)-Amisulpride</b>            (Esamisulpride; SEP-4199)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126068</p> <p>(S)-Amisulpride (Esamisulpride) is a potent dopamine D<sub>2</sub>/D<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist. (S)-Amisulpride is an antagonist at the 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 900 nM. (S)-Amisulpride has antipsychotic and antidepressant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>(S)-Mirtazapine</b> (S)-Org3770; (S)-6-Azamianserin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352A</p> <p>(S)-Mirtazapine ((S)-Org3770) is a S(+)-enantiomer of Mirtazapine with pronociceptive properties in an animal model of acute thermal nociception. (S)-Mirtazapine is a stereoselective 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist. (S)-Mirtazapine is metabolized by CYP2D6 and CYP1A2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>(S)-Mirtazapine D3</b> (S)-Org3770 D3; (S)-6-Azamianserin D3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352AS</p> <p>(S)-Mirtazapine D3 ((S)-Org3770 D3) is a deuterium labeled (S)-Mirtazapine. (S)-Mirtazapine is a S(+)-enantiomer of Mirtazapine with pronociceptive properties in an animal model of acute thermal nociception. (S)-Mirtazapine is a stereoselective 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>(Z)-Thiothixene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108324</p> <p>(Z)-Thiothixene is an antagonist of serotonergic receptor extracted from patent US 20150141345 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>(±)-Fabesetron hydrochloride</b> (±)-FK1052</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101638</p> <p>(±)-Fabesetron hydrochloride ((±)-FK1052) is the racemate of Fabesetron hydrochloride, which is a potent 5-HT<sub>3</sub> and 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor dual antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>2'-O-Methylisoliquritigenin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1745</p> <p>2'-O-Methylisoliquritigenin, isolated from the Arachis species, up-regulates 5-HT, NE, DA and GABA pathways, but does not put a very significant effect on ne NE pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Methyl-5-HT (2-Methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine; 2-Methylserotonin; 2-Me-5-HT)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19358</p> <p>2-Methyl-5-HT (2-Methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor agonist. 2-Methyl-5-HT is shown to display anti-depressive-like effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>2-Methyl-5-HT hydrochloride (2-Methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine hydrochloride; 2-Methylserotonin hydrochloride; ...)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19358A</p> <p>2-Methyl-5-HT hydrochloride (2-Methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine hydrochloride) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor agonist. 2-Methyl-5-HT hydrochloride is shown to display anti-depressive-like effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>2-Methyl-5-HT maleate (2-Methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine maleate; 2-Methylserotonin maleate; 2-Me-HT maleate)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19358B</p> <p>2-Methyl-5-HT maleate (2-Methyl-5-hydroxytryptamine maleate) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor agonist. 2-Methyl-5-HT maleate is shown to display anti-depressive-like effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>3-Hydroxy agomelatine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133111</p> <p>3-Hydroxy agomelatine is a metabolite of Agomelatine. 3-Hydroxy agomelatine is a 5-HT<sub>2c</sub> receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.2 μM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.8 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>3-Hydroxy agomelatine D3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133111S</p> <p>3-Hydroxy agomelatine D3 is a deuterium labeled 3-Hydroxy agomelatine. 3-Hydroxy agomelatine is a 5-HT<sub>2c</sub> receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.2 μM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.8 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

### 3-Hydroxy agomelatine-d3-1

Cat. No.: HY-133111S1

3-Hydroxy agomelatine-d3-1 is the deuterium labeled 3-Hydroxy agomelatine. 3-Hydroxy agomelatine is a metabolite of Agomelatine. 3-Hydroxy agomelatine is a 5-HT<sub>2c</sub> receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.2 μM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.8 μM.

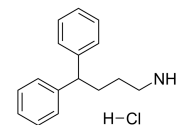


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 4,4-Diphenylbutylamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-141422A

4,4-Diphenylbutylamine shows affinity for the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and H<sub>1</sub> receptors with K<sub>s</sub> of 2589 and 1670 nM, respectively.

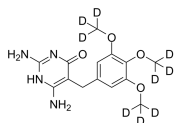


**Purity:** 99.00%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg

### 4-Hydroxy trimethoprim-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B0071S

4-Hydroxy trimethoprim-d9 is the deuterium labeled Granisetron. Granisetron (BRL 43694) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used as an antiemetic to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.

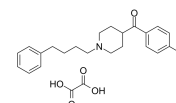


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### 4F 4PP oxalate

Cat. No.: HY-100970

4F 4PP (oxalate) is a selective 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonist with almost as high affinity (K<sub>i</sub> = 5.3 nM) as ketanserin but with a much lower affinity for 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> sites (K<sub>i</sub> = 620 nM).

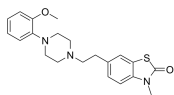


**Purity:** 98.08%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 5-HT1A modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-100290

5-HT<sub>1A</sub> modulator 1 displays very high affinities for the 5HT<sub>1A</sub>, adrenergic α<sub>1</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 2 ± 0.3 nM, 10 ± 3 nM and 40 ± 9 nM, respectively.

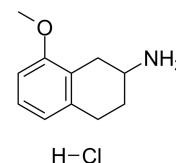


**Purity:** 97.12%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-HT1A modulator 2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-136621

5-HT<sub>1A</sub> modulator 2 hydrochloride, a derivative of 8-OH-DPAT (HY-112061), is a modulator of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> with a K<sub>i</sub> of 53 nM for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> binding.

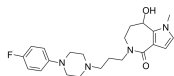


**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### 5-HT2 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00365

5-HT<sub>2</sub> antagonist 1 is a potent antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor, with weak α<sub>1</sub> adrenoceptor blocking activity.

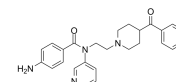


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-HT2A antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00286

5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonist 1 is a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonist extracted from patent US5728835A and JP 1007727. 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonist 1 may be useful in treatment of gastrointestinal disorders circulatory disorders.

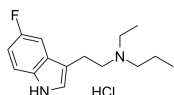


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-HT2A receptor agonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-145393

5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist-1 is a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist with the EC<sub>50</sub> of 5.54 nM. 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist-1 can be used for the research of mood disorders.

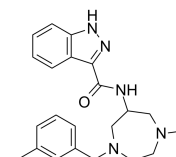


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 5-HT3 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-U00368

5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist 1 is a potent and selective antagonist of serotonin 3 (5-HT<sub>3</sub>) receptor.



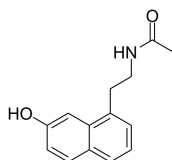
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>5-HT3 antagonist 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00408</p>	<p><b>5-HT3 antagonist 3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00322</p>
<p>5-HT3 antagonist 2 is a 5-HT3 receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5-HT3 antagonist 3 (Compound 15b) is a high-affinity 5-HT3 receptor antagonist. 5-HT3 antagonist 3 binds to 5-HT3 receptors in rat brain cortical membranes with <math>K_i</math> of 0.25 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>5-HT3-In-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00413</p>	<p><b>5-HT4 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100170</p>
<p>5-HT3-In-1 is extracted from patent EP0748807A1, compound example 8. It shows 5-HT3 inhibition activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5-HT4 antagonist 1 is a 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist with a <math>pK_i</math> of 9.6.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>5-HT6/5-HT2AR antagonist-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145862</p>	<p><b>5-HT6/7 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101622</p>
<p>5-HT6/5-HT2AR antagonist-1 is a potent dual 5-HT<sub>6</sub>/5-HT<sub>2A</sub>R antagonist with <math>K_i</math> values of 11 nM and 39 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5-HT6/7 antagonist 1 is a multifunctional ligand that antagonizes 5-HT6/7/2A and D2 receptors, without interacting with M1 receptors and hERG channels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>5-HT7 agonist 1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109527</p>	<p><b>5HT6-ligand-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00126</p>
<p>5-HT7 agonist 1 is a selective 5-HT7 receptor agonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 222.93 nM, can be used for the 5-HT7 receptor related disease, such as CNS disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>5HT6-ligand-1 is a potent 5-HT6 receptor ligand with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.43 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>7-Desmethyl-3-hydroxyagomelatine (3-Hydroxy-7-desmethyl agomelatine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133112</p>	<p><b>7-Desmethyl-3-hydroxyagomelatine-d3 (3-Hydroxy-7-desmethyl agomelatine-d3)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133112S</p>
<p>7-Desmethyl-3-hydroxyagomelatine (3-Hydroxy-7-desmethyl agomelatine), a metabolite of Agomelatine, has less activity than Agomelatine. Agomelatine is a <b>melatonergic</b> (MT1 and MT2) agonist and <b>serotonergic</b> (5HT2C) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>7-Desmethyl-3-hydroxyagomelatine-d3 (3-Hydroxy-7-desmethyl agomelatine-d3) is the deuterium labeled 7-Desmethyl-3-hydroxyagomelatine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

## 7-Desmethyl-agomelatine

Cat. No.: HY-133113

7-Desmethyl-agomelatine is a metabolite of Agomelatine. Agomelatine is a potent agonist at melatonin receptors (MT1 and MT2), and also is an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>.



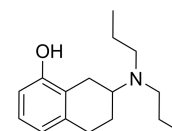
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## 8-Hydroxy-DPAT hydrobromide

(8-OH-DPAT hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15688

8-Hydroxy-DPAT hydrobromide (8-OH-DPAT hydrobromide) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> agonist with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 8.19. 8-Hydroxy-DPAT hydrobromide has selectivity of almost 1000 fold for a subtype of the 5-HT<sub>1</sub> binding site.



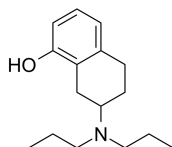
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## 8-OH-DPAT

(8-Hydroxy-DPAT)

Cat. No.: HY-112061

8-OH-DPAT is a potent and selective 5-HT agonist, with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 8.19 for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and a K<sub>i</sub> of 466 nM for 5-HT<sub>7</sub>; 8-OH-DPAT weakly binds to 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> (pIC<sub>50</sub>, 5.42), 5-HT (pIC<sub>50</sub> <5).



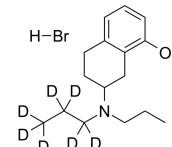
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## 8-OH-DPAT-d7 hydrobromide

(8-Hydroxy-DPAT-d7 hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-112061S

8-OH-DPAT-d7 hydrobromide (8-Hydroxy-DPAT-d7 hydrobromide) is the deuterium labeled 8-OH-DPAT hydrobromide. 8-OH-DPAT is a potent and selective 5-HT agonist, with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 8.19 for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and a K<sub>i</sub> of 466 nM for 5-HT<sub>7</sub>; 8-OH-DPAT weakly binds to 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> (pIC<sub>50</sub>, 5.42), 5-HT (pIC<sub>50</sub> <5).

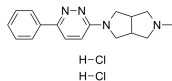


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

## A-582941 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-59201A

A-582941 dihydrochloride is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant partial agonist of α<sub>7</sub> nAChR, with K<sub>s</sub> of 10.8 and 16.7 nM in rat brain membranes and human frontal cortex, respectively. A-582941 dihydrochloride also binds to human 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 150 nM.

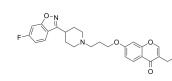


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Abaperidone

Cat. No.: HY-101619

Abaperidone is a potent antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 6.2 and 17 nM.

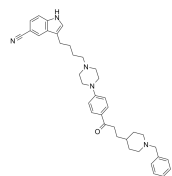


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## AChE-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-144272

AChE-IN-5 (compound 5) exhibits strong in vitro bioactivity against AChE/5-HT<sub>1A</sub>/SERT and exhibits good BBB permeability. AChE-IN-5 shows IC<sub>50</sub> value 2.29 nM against AChE, EC<sub>50</sub> 58.6 nM against 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and IC50 value against SERT. Orally active.



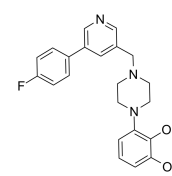
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Adoprazine

(SLV313)

Cat. No.: HY-14782

Adoprazine (SLV313) is a full 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist with a pEC<sub>50</sub> of 9 at cloned h5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors. Adoprazine (SLV313) is a full D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with pA<sub>2</sub>s of 9.3 and 8.9 at hD<sub>2</sub> and hD<sub>3</sub> receptors, respectively.



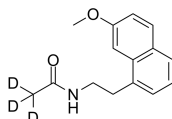
**Purity:** 98.10%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

## Agomelatine-d3

(S-20098-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-170385Z

Agomelatine-d3 (S-20098-d3) is the deuterium labeled Agomelatine. Agomelatine (S-20098) is a specific agonist of MT1 and MT2 receptors with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.1, 0.06, 0.12, and 0.27 nM for CHO-hMT1, HEK-hMT1, CHO-hMT2, and HEK-hMT2, respectively.



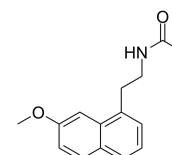
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Agomelatine

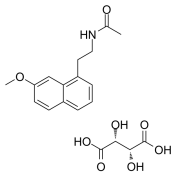
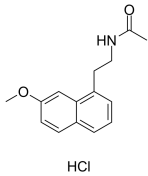
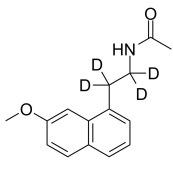
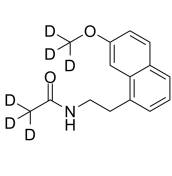
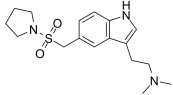
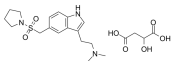
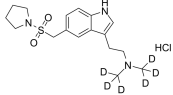
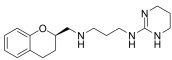
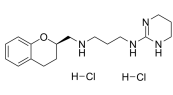
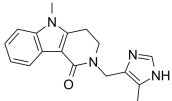
(S-20098)

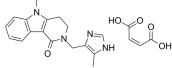
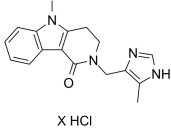
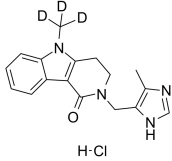
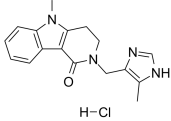
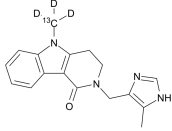
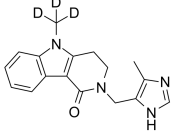
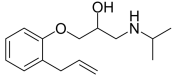
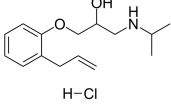
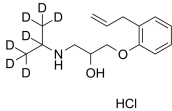
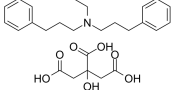
Cat. No.: HY-17038

Agomelatine (S-20098) is a specific agonist of MT1 and MT2 receptors with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.1, 0.06, 0.12, and 0.27 nM for CHO-hMT1, HEK-hMT1, CHO-hMT2, and HEK-hMT2, respectively.

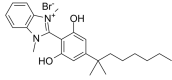
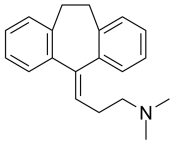
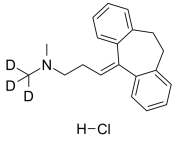
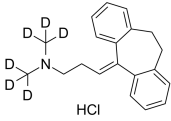
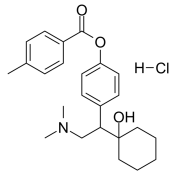
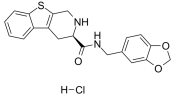
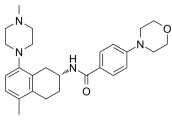
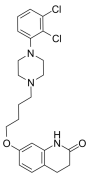
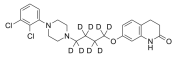
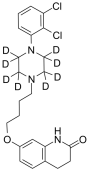


**Purity:** 98.77%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p><b>Agomelatine (L(+)-Tartaric acid)</b> (S-20098 L(+)-Tartaric acid) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17038B</span></p> <p>Agomelatine L(+)-Tartaric acid (S-20098 L(+)-Tartaric acid) is a specific agonist of <b>MT1</b> and <b>MT2</b> receptors with <math>K_S</math> of 0.1, 0.06, 0.12, and 0.27 nM for CHO-hMT1, HEK-hMT1, CHO-hMT2, and HEK-hMT2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Agomelatine hydrochloride</b> (S-20098 hydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17038A</span></p> <p>Agomelatine hydrochloride (S-20098 hydrochloride) is a specific agonist of <b>MT1</b> and <b>MT2</b> receptors with <math>K_S</math> of 0.1, 0.06, 0.12, and 0.27 nM for CHO-hMT1, HEK-hMT1, CHO-hMT2, and HEK-hMT2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Agomelatine-d4</b> (S-20098-d4) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17038S1</span></p> <p>Agomelatine-d4 (S-20098-d4) is the deuterium labeled Agomelatine. Agomelatine (S-20098) is a specific agonist of <b>MT1</b> and <b>MT2</b> receptors with <math>K_S</math> of 0.1, 0.06, 0.12, and 0.27 nM for CHO-hMT1, HEK-hMT1, CHO-hMT2, and HEK-hMT2, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Agomelatine-d6</b> (S-20098-d6) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17038S</span></p> <p>Agomelatine-d6 (S-20098-d6) is deuterium labeled Agomelatine. Agomelatine is a specific agonist of <b>MT1</b> and <b>MT2</b> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 
<p><b>Almotriptan</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0383A</span></p> <p>Almotriptan is a 5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub>-receptor agonist used to treat migraine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Almotriptan malate</b> (PNU180638) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0383</span></p> <p>Almotriptan Malate is a 5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub>-receptor agonist used to treat migraine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Almotriptan-d6 hydrochloride</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0383AS</span></p> <p>Almotriptan-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Almotriptan. Almotriptan is a 5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub>-receptor agonist used to treat migraine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Alniditan</b> (Alnitidan) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101698</span></p> <p>Alniditan (Alnitidan) is a potent 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors agonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.7 nM and 1.3 nM for h5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and h5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors in HEK293 cells, respectively. Alniditan has migraine-preventive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Alniditan dihydrochloride</b> (Alnitidan dihydrochloride) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101698B</span></p> <p>Alniditan (Alnitidan) dihydrochloride is a potent 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors agonist, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.7 nM and 1.3 nM for h5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and h5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors in HEK293 cells, respectively. Alniditan dihydrochloride has migraine-preventive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Alosetron</b> (GR 68755; GR 68755X) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-70050A</span></p> <p>Alosetron (GR 68755) is a potent and highly selective serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist. Alosetron is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 

<p><b>Alosetron ((Z)-2-butenedioate)</b> (GR 68755 (Z)-2-butenedioate); GR 68755X ((Z)-2-butenedioate) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70050B</p> <p>Alosetron (GR 68755) (Z)-2-butenedioate is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron (Z)-2-butenedioate is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Alosetron (Hydrochloride(1:X))</b> (GR 68755 (Hydrochloride(1:X)); GR 68755X (Hydrochloride(1:X))) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70050</p> <p>Alosetron (GR 68755) Hydrochloride(1:X) is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron Hydrochloride(1:X) is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alosetron D3 Hydrochloride</b> (GR-68755C D3) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70050CS</p> <p>Alosetron D3 Hydrochloride (GR-68755C D3) is deuterium labeled Alosetron, which is a serotonin <b>5HT<sub>3</sub>-receptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Alosetron Hydrochloride</b> (GR 68755C; GR 68755 Hydrochloride; GR 68755X Hydrochloride) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70050C</p> <p>Alosetron Hydrochloride (GR 68755C) is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron Hydrochloride is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Alosetron-13C,d3</b> (GR 68755-13C,d3; GR 68755X-13C,d3) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70050AS1</p> <p>Alosetron-13C,d3 (GR 68755-13C,d3) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Alosetron. Alosetron (GR 68755) is a potent and highly selective serotonin <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> antagonist. Alosetron is used for the research of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Alosetron-d3</b> (GR 68755-d3; GR 68755X-d3) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-70050AS</p> <p>Alosetron-d3 (GR 68755-d3) is a deuterium labeled Alosetron. Alosetron is a serotonin <b>5HT<sub>3</sub>-receptor</b> antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Alprenolol</b> ((RS)-Alprenolol; dl-Alprenolol) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1517</p> <p>Alprenolol is a non-selective beta blocker as well as 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor antagonist. The reference for administration is 10 mg/kg.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Alprenolol hydrochloride</b> ((RS)-Alprenolol hydrochloride; dl-Alprenolol hydrochloride) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1517A</p> <p>Alprenolol (hydrochloride) is a non-selective beta blocker as well as 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor antagonist. The reference for administration is 10 mg/kg.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Alprenolol-d7 hydrochloride</b> ((RS)-Alprenolol-d7 hydrochloride; dl-Alprenolol-d7(hydrochloride)) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1517AS</p> <p>Alprenolol-d7 ((RS)-Alprenolol-d7) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Alprenolol hydrochloride. Alprenolol hydrochloride is a non-selective beta blocker as well as 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Alverine citrate</b> (NSC 35459) <b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0500</p> <p>Alverine citrate is a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 101 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>

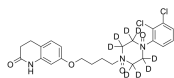


<p><b>AM9405</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112707</p> <p>AM9405 is a novel peripherally active <b>cannabinoid type 1 (CB1)</b> and <b>serotonin type 3 receptor</b> agonist. AM9405 inhibits twitch contraction of the ileum and the colon with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 45.71 and 0.076 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Amitriptyline hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0527A</p> <p>Amitriptyline hydrochloride is an inhibitor of <b>serotonin reuptake transporter (SERT)</b> and <b>noradrenaline reuptake transporter (NET)</b>, with <b>K<sub>s</sub></b> of 3.45 nM and 13.3 nM for human SERT and NET, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>  <p>HCl</p>
<p><b>Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135096</p> <p>Amitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline (hydrochloride).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p>H-Cl</p>	<p><b>Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0527AS</p> <p>Amitriptyline-d6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Amitriptyline hydrochloride.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>HCl</p>
<p><b>Ansofaxine hydrochloride</b> (LY03005; LPM570065)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00096</p> <p>Ansofaxine hydrochloride (LY03005; LPM570065) is a triple reuptake inhibitor; inhibits <b>serotonin</b>, <b>dopamine</b> and <b>norepinephrine</b> reuptake with <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> values of 723, 491 and 763 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>H-Cl</p>	<p><b>AP521</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100166</p> <p>AP521 is an agonist of human <b>5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor</b> with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> of 94 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>H-Cl</p>
<p><b>AR-A 2</b> (AR-A 000002)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107018</p> <p>AR-A 2 is a selective <b>5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor</b> antagonist, with high affinity to guinea pig cortex <b>5HT<sub>1B/1D</sub></b> and recombinant guinea pig <b>5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptors</b> (<b>K<sub>i</sub></b>=0.24 and 0.47 nM) and with 10-fold lower affinity to guinea pig <b>5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor</b> (<b>K<sub>i</sub></b>, 5 nM), and shows an <b>EC<sub>50</sub></b> of...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Aripiprazole</b> (OPC-14597)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14546</p> <p>Aripiprazole (OPC-14597) is a human <b>5-HT1A receptor</b> partial agonist with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 4.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 
<p><b>Aripiprazole (1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-d8)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14546S1</p> <p>Aripiprazole (1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-d8) is the deuterium labeled Aripiprazole. Aripiprazole (OPC-14597) is a human <b>5-HT1A receptor</b> partial agonist with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 4.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Aripiprazole (D8)</b> (OPC-14597 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14546S</p> <p>Aripiprazole D8 (OPC-14597 D8) is the deuterium labeled Aripiprazole, which is a human <b>5-HT1A receptor</b> partial agonist with a <b>K<sub>i</sub></b> of 4.2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

### Aripiprazole-d8 N,N-Dioxide

Cat. No.: HY-14546S4

Aripiprazole-d8 N,N-Dioxide is the deuterium labeled Aripiprazole. Aripiprazole (OPC-14597) is a human 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 4.2 nM.

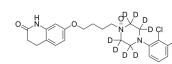


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Aripiprazole-d8 N1-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-14546S3

Aripiprazole-d8 N1-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Aripiprazole. Aripiprazole (OPC-14597) is a human 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 4.2 nM.

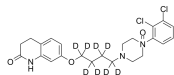


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Aripiprazole-d8 N4-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-14546S2

Aripiprazole-d8 N4-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Aripiprazole. Aripiprazole (OPC-14597) is a human 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 4.2 nM.

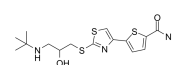


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Arotinolol

Cat. No.: HY-122537A

Arotinolol is a nonselective  $\alpha/\beta$ -adrenergic receptor blocker and a vasodilating  $\beta$ -blocker. Arotinolol also shows potency for inhibiting the binding of the radioligand <sup>125</sup>I-ICYP to 5HT<sub>1B</sub>-serotonergic receptor sites.

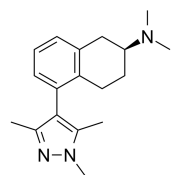


**Purity:** 98.23%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### AS19

Cat. No.: HY-103142

AS19 is a potent, selective 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor agonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.83 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.6 nM. AS19 is selective for 5-HT<sub>7</sub> over 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, and 5-HT<sub>5A</sub> receptors (K<sub>s</sub> = 89.7 nM, 490 nM, 6.6 nM and 98.5 nM, respectively).



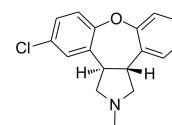
**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Asenapine

(Org 5222)

Cat. No.: HY-10121

Asenapine (Org 5222), an atypical antipsychotic, is an antagonist of serotonin receptors (pK<sub>i</sub>: 8.4-10.5), adrenoceptors (pK<sub>i</sub>: 8.9-9.5), dopamine receptors (pK<sub>i</sub>: 8.9-9.4) and histamine receptors (pK<sub>i</sub>: 8.2-9.0).

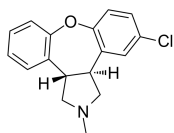


**Purity:** 98.81%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Asenapine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16567

Asenapine hydrochloride, an antipsychotic, is a 5-HT (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5A, 6, 7) and Dopamine (D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>) receptor antagonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.03-4.0 nM for 5-HT and 1.3, 0.42, 1.1 nM for Dopamine receptor, respectively.



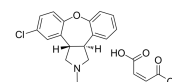
**Purity:** 98.76%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Asenapine maleate

(Org 5222 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-11100

Asenapine maleate is a 5-HT (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 2C, 5A, 6, 7) and D<sub>2</sub> antagonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.03-4.0 nM, 1.3nM, respectively, and an antipsychotic.

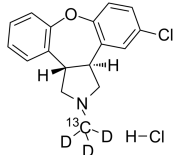


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

### Asenapine-13C,d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16567S

Asenapine-13C,d3 (hydrochloride) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled.



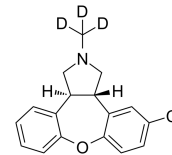
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Asenapine-d3

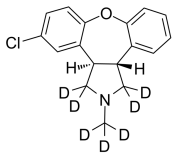
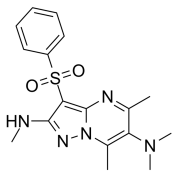
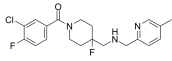
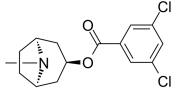
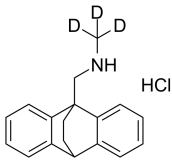
(Org 5222-d3)

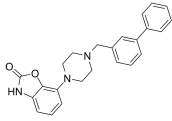
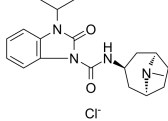
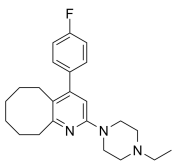
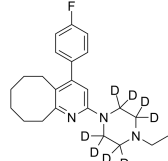
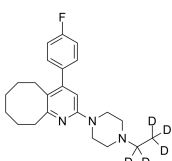
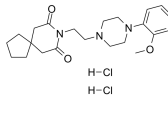
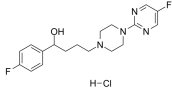
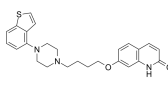
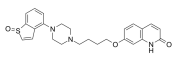
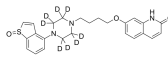
Cat. No.: HY-10121S

Asenapine-d3 (Org 5222-d3) is the deuterium labeled Asenapine.

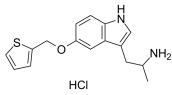
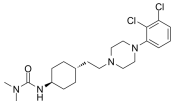
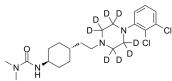
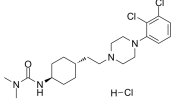
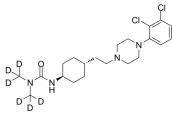
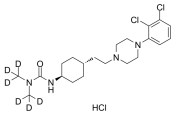
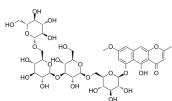
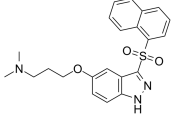


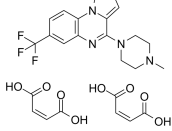
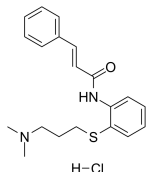
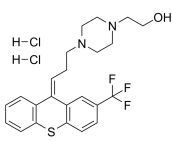
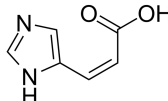
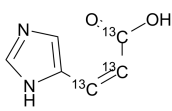
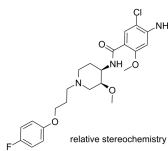
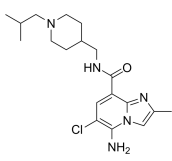
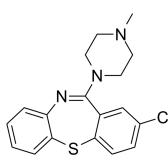
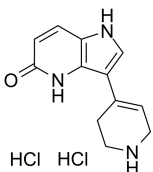
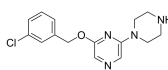
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

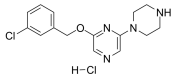
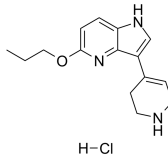
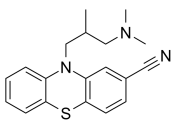
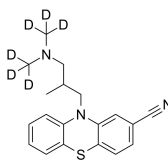
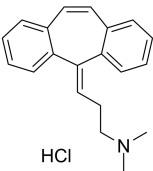
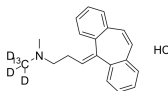
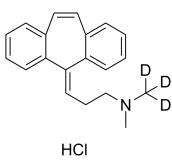
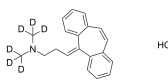
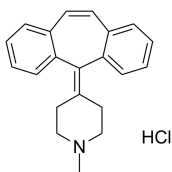
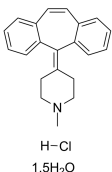
<p><b>Asenapine-d7</b> (Org 5222-d7)</p> <p>Asenapine-d7 (Org 5222-d7) is the deuterium labeled Asenapine.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10121S1</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>AVN-492</b></p> <p>AVN-492 is a very specific and highly-selective antagonist with picomolar affinity to 5-HT<sub>6R</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=91 pM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101924</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Befiradol</b> (NLX-112; F13640)</p> <p>Befiradol (NLX-112) is a selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-14785</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bemesetron</b> (MDL 72222)</p> <p>Bemesetron (MDL 72222) is a selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.33 nM. Neuroprotective effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1541</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Benzoctamine-d3 hydrochloride</b> (Ba-30803-d3)</p> <p>Benzoctamine-d3 hydrochloride (Ba-30803-d3) is the deuterium labeled Benzoctamine hydrochloride. Benzoctamine hydrochloride (Ba-30803) is a psychoactive agent with anti-anxiety effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-A0171AS</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
	<p><b>Benzoctamine hydrochloride</b> (Ba-30803)</p> <p>Benzoctamine hydrochloride (Ba-30803) is a psychoactive agent with anti-anxiety effect. Benzoctamine hydrochloride blocks the central postsynaptic serotonin receptors and decreases 5-HT turnover in the brain.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
	<p><b>BGC20-761</b></p> <p>BGC20-761 is a selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> and dopamine receptor antagonist (human receptor K<sub>i</sub> values: 5-HT<sub>6</sub> (20 nM), 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (69 nM), D<sub>2</sub> (140 nM)). BGC20-761, can enhance long-term memory. BGC20-761 has potential utility as an antipsychotic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Bifeprunox</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14547</p> <p>Bifeprunox is a potent <b>dopamine D2-like</b> and <b>5-HT1A receptor</b> partial agonist with <math>pK_i</math>s of 7.19 and 8.83 for cortex 5-HT1A and striatum D2, and a <math>pEC_{50}</math> of 6.37 for hippocampus 5-HT1A, respectively. Bifeprunox is an antipsychotic for the research of schizophrenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>BIMU 8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110094</p> <p>BIMU 8 is a potent and selective <b>5-HT4</b> agonist with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 18 nM, 77 nM, and 540 nM for <b>wild type 5HT4 receptor, T3.36A, and W6.48A mutant 5-HT4 receptors.</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Blonanserin</b> (AD-5423)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13575</p> <p>Blonanserin (AD-5423) is a potent and orally active <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b> (<math>K_i=0.812</math> nM) and <b>dopamine D2 receptor</b> (<math>K_i=0.142</math> nM) antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Blonanserin D8</b> (AD-5423 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13575S</p> <p>Blonanserin D8 (AD-5423 D8) is a deuterium labeled Blonanserin. Blonanserin is a <b>dopamine D<sub>2</sub>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist and an atypical antipsychotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Blonanserin-d5</b> (AD-5423-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13575S1</p> <p>Blonanserin D5 (AD-5423 D5) is a deuterium labeled Blonanserin. Blonanserin is a <b>dopamine D<sub>2</sub>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> antagonist and an atypical antipsychotic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>BMY 7378</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100554</p> <p>BMY 7378 is a selective antagonist of <math>\alpha_{1D}</math>-adrenoceptor (<math>\alpha_{1D}</math>-AR). BMY 7378 binds to membranes expressing the cloned rat <math>\alpha_{1D}</math>-AR with a &gt;100-fold higher affinity (<math>K_i=2</math> nM) than binding to either the cloned rat <math>\alpha_{1A}</math>-AR (<math>K_i=800</math> nM) or the hamster <math>\alpha_{1B}</math>-AR (<math>K_i=600</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>BMY-14802 hydrochloride</b> (BMY-14802-1; BMS 181100 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108509</p> <p>BMY-14802 hydrochloride (BMY-14802-1) is a selective and orally active <b>sigma receptor</b> antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 112 nM. BMY-14802 hydrochloride is also a <b>5-HT1A</b> and <b>adrenergic <math>\alpha_1</math> receptors</b> agonist. BMY-14802 hydrochloride has antipsychotic effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Brexipiprazole</b> (OPC-34712)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15780</p> <p>Brexipiprazole (OPC-34712), an atypical antipsychotic drug, is a partial agonist of human <b>5-HT1A</b> and <b>dopamine receptor</b> with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.12 nM and 0.3 nM, respectively. Brexipiprazole is also a <b>5-HT2A</b> receptor antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.47 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 
<p><b>Brexipiprazole S-oxide</b> (DM-3411)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133152</p> <p>Brexipiprazole S-oxide (DM-3411) is a main metabolite of Brexipiprazole and is metabolized by cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Brexipiprazole S-oxide D8</b> (DM-3411 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133152S</p> <p>Brexipiprazole S-oxide D8 (DM-3411 D8) is a deuterium labeled Brexipiprazole S-oxide. Brexipiprazole S-oxide is a main metabolite of Brexipiprazole and is metabolized by cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Brexiprazole-d8</b> (OPC-34712-d8)</p> <p>Brexiprazole D8 (OPC-34712 D8) is a deuterium labeled Brexiprazole (OPC-34712). Brexiprazole, an atypical antipsychotic drug, is a partial agonist of human 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and dopamine receptor (<math>K_i=0.12</math> nM and 0.3 nM, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Brilaroxazine</b> (RP5063)</p> <p>Brilaroxazine (RP5063) is a potent and orally active multimodal <b>dopamine (DA)/serotonin (5-HT)</b> modulator.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BRL 54443</b></p> <p>BRL 54443 is a potent 5-HT<sub>1E/1F</sub> receptor agonist (<math>K_i</math> values are 1.1 nM and 0.7 nM respectively); displays &gt; 30-fold selectivity over other 5-HT and dopamine receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.39% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>BRL-15572 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>BRL-15572 dihydrochloride is a selective antagonist of h5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, displays high affinity for h5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors. BRL-15572 dihydrochloride could be useful pharmacological agents to characterise 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor mediated responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>BRL-15572 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>BRL-15572 hydrochloride is a selective antagonist of h5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, displays high affinity for h5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors. BRL-15572 hydrochloride could be useful pharmacological agents to characterise 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor mediated responses.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Bromperidol</b> (R-11333)</p> <p>Bromperidol is a butyrophenone derivative, is a potent and long-acting neuroleptic, used as an antipsychotic in the treatment of schizophrenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bromperidol-d4</b></p> <p>Bromperidol-d4 is the deuterium labeled Bromperidol. Bromperidol is a butyrophenone derivative, is a potent and long-acting neuroleptic, used as an antipsychotic in the treatment of schizophrenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Bromperidol-d4-1</b> (R-11333-d4-1)</p> <p>Bromperidol-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Bromperidol.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Buspirone hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Buspirone hydrochloride is an anxiolytic psychotropic drug, is used to treat generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Buspirone-d8 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Buspirone-d8 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Buspirone hydrochloride. Buspirone hydrochloride is an anxiolytic psychotropic drug, is used to treat generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>BW-723C86</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101369</p> <p>BW-723C86 is a potent and a selective 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor agonist. BW-723C86 exhibits anxiolytic-like actions. BW-723C86 also causes hyperphagia and reduced grooming in rats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cariprazine</b> (RGH-188)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14763</p> <p>Cariprazine is a novel antipsychotic drug candidate that exhibits high affinity for the D<sub>3</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=0.085 nM) and D<sub>2</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=0.49 nM) receptors, and moderate affinity for the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=2.6 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Cariprazine D8</b> (RGH-188 D8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14763S1</p> <p>Cariprazine D8 (RGH-188 D8) is a deuterium labeled Cariprazine. Cariprazine is a novel antipsychotic drug candidate that exhibits high affinity for the D<sub>3</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=0.085 nM) and D<sub>2</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=0.49 nM) receptors, and moderate affinity for the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=2.6 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cariprazine hydrochloride</b> (RGH188 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14763A</p> <p>Cariprazine hydrochloride is a novel antipsychotic drug candidate that exhibits high affinity for the D<sub>3</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=0.085 nM) and D<sub>2</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=0.49 nM) receptors, and moderate affinity for the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=2.6 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Cariprazine-d6</b> (RGH-188-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14763S</p> <p>Cariprazine D6 (RGH-188 D6) is a deuterium labeled Cariprazine. Cariprazine is an antipsychotic agent that exhibits high affinity for the D<sub>3</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> of 0.085 nM) and D<sub>2</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> of 0.49 nM) receptors, and moderate affinity for the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> of 2.6 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>	<p><b>Cariprazine-d6 hydrochloride</b> (RGH188-d6 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14763S2</p> <p>Cariprazine-d6 (RGH188-d6) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Cariprazine hydrochloride.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CART(62-76)(human, rat)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1303</p> <p>CART(62-76)(human, rat) is a neuropeptide (62-76 residues of the CART peptide) with neurotransmitter-like effects.</p> <p>YGVQVPMCDAGEQCAV</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>CART(62-76)(human, rat) TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1303A</p> <p>CART(62-76)(human, rat) TFA is a neuropeptide (62-76 residues of the CART peptide) with neurotransmitter-like effects.</p> <p>YGVQVPMCDAGEQCAV (TFA salt)</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cassiaside B2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8200</p> <p>Cassiaside B2 is a protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) and human monoamine oxidase A (hMAO-A) inhibitor. Cassiaside B2 possesses antiallergic and is a 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Cerlapirdine</b> (SAM-531; PF-05212365)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14431</p> <p>Cerlapirdine (SAM-531, PF-05212365) is a selective and potent full antagonist of the 5-hydroxytryptamine 6 (5-HT<sub>6</sub>) receptor. Cerlapirdine has the potential for researching the Alzheimer's disease.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>CGS 12066 dimaleate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101049</p>	<p><b>Cinanserin hydrochloride</b> (SQ 10643)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100943</p>
<p>CGS 12066 (dimaleate) dimaleate is a selective 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor agonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 51 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cinanserin hydrochloride (SQ 10643) is a potent, selective and highly affinity 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 41 nM. Cinanserin hydrochloride has a much higher binding affinity for the 5-HT<sub>2</sub> than for the 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> of 3500 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>cis-(Z)-Flupentixol dihydrochloride</b> (cis-(Z)-Flupenthixol dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15856</p> <p>cis-(Z)-Flupentixol dihydrochloride is a potent and selective DA D1/D2 receptor antagonist, with K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.38 nM and 7 nM for D2 receptor and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>cis-Urocanic acid</b> (Z)-Urocanic acid; cis-UCA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113008A</p> <p>cis-Urocanic acid is a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist. cis-Urocanic acid binds to 5-HT receptor with relatively high affinity (K<sub>d</sub>=4.6 nM). cis-Urocanic acid is an immune modulator that induces immunosuppression by binding to the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>cis-Urocanic acid-13C3</b> (Z)-Urocanic acid-13C3; cis-UCA-13C3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113008AS</p> <p>cis-Urocanic Acid-13C3 ((Z)-Urocanic acid-13C3) is the 13C-labeled cis-Urocanic acid. cis-Urocanic acid is a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor agonist. cis-Urocanic acid binds to 5-HT receptor with relatively high affinity (K<sub>d</sub>=4.6 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cisapride</b> (R 51619; (±)-Cisaprid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14149</p> <p>Cisapride(R 51619) is a nonselective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist, it is also a potent hERG potassium channel inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>CJ033466</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103108</p> <p>CJ033466 is a novel and selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor partial agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 9 nM and has gastroprokinetic effect.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Clothiapine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117083</p> <p>Clothiapine, an atypical antipsychotic agent, shares with clozapine its strong antiserotonergic properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>CP 93129 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101357A</p> <p>CP 93129 dihydrochloride is a potent 5HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor agonist. CP 93129 dihydrochloride has the potential for parkinson's disease research.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>CP-809101</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15543</p> <p>CP-809101 is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist with pEC<sub>50</sub> of 9.96/7.19/6.81 for human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>/5-HT<sub>2B</sub>/5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>CP-809101 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15543A</p> <p>CP-809101 hydrochloride is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist with pEC<sub>50</sub> of 9.96/7.19/6.81 for human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>/5-HT<sub>2B</sub>/5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>CP94253 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103151</p> <p>CP94253 hydrochloride is a potent and selective agonist of 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> = 2 nM in a radioligand binding assay). K<sub>i</sub> values for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptors are 89, 49, 860, and 1600 nM respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cyamemazine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14264</p> <p>Cyamemazine is a neuroleptic agent that contains the phenothiazine chromophore. Cyamemazine is often used as an anxiolytic. Cyamemazine is a potent 5-HT<sub>3</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> of 12 nM), 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> = 1.5 nM) and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> of 75 nM) receptors antagonist with antipsychotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cyamemazine-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14264S</p> <p>Cyamemazine-d6 is the deuterium labeled Cyamemazine. Cyamemazine is a neuroleptic agent that contains the phenothiazine chromophore. Cyamemazine is often used as an anxiolytic.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride (MK130 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0740</p> <p>Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride (MK130 hydrochloride) is a skeletal muscle relaxant and a central nervous system (CNS) depressant. Target: 5-HT Receptor 2A Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride is a skeletal muscle relaxant and a central nervous system (CNS) depressant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p><b>Cyclobenzaprine-13C,d3 hydrochloride (MK130-13C,d3 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0740S1</p> <p>Cyclobenzaprine-13C,d3 (hydrochloride) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cyclobenzaprine-d3 hydrochloride (MK130-d3 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0740S</p> <p>Cyclobenzaprine-d3 (MK130-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride. Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride (MK130 hydrochloride) is a skeletal muscle relaxant and a central nervous system (CNS) depressant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Cyclobenzaprine-d6 hydrochloride (MK130-d6 hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0740S2</p> <p>Cyclobenzaprine-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Cyclobenzaprine (hydrochloride).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Cyproheptadine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0366A</p> <p>Cyproheptadine hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist, with antidepressant and antiserotonergic effects. Cyproheptadine hydrochloride has antiplatelet and thromboprotective activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p> 	<p><b>Cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1165</p> <p>Cyproheptadine hydrochloride sesquihydrate is an antihistamine and is an antagonist of serotonin and histamine<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.00%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 

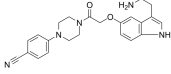


<p><b>Dehydroaripiprazole</b> (OPC-14857; DM-14857)</p> <p>Dehydroaripiprazole (OPC-14857) is an active metabolite of Aripiprazole. Aripiprazole is an antipsychotic agent and is metabolized by CYP3A4 and CYP2D6 forming mainly Dehydroaripiprazole. Dehydroaripiprazole has with antipsychotic activity equivalent to Aripiprazole.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Dehydroaripiprazole-d8</b> (OPC-14857-d8; DM-14857-d8)</p> <p>Dehydroaripiprazole-d8 is deuterium labeled Dehydroaripiprazole. Dehydroaripiprazole (OPC-14857) is an active metabolite of Aripiprazole.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Deramciclane</b> (EGIS-3886)</p> <p>Deramciclane has a high affinity for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors; it acts as an antagonist at both receptor subtypes and has inverse agonist properties at the 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors without direct stimulatory agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Desmethyl cariprazine</b></p> <p>Desmethyl cariprazine is an active metabolite of Cariprazine. Cariprazine, an antipsychotic drug candidate, exhibits high affinity for the D3 (K<sub>i</sub>=0.085 nM) and D2 (0.49 nM) receptors, and moderate affinity for the 5-HT1A receptor (2.6 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Didesmethyl cariprazine</b></p> <p>Didesmethyl cariprazine is a metabolite of Cariprazine and acts as the predominant circulating active moiety. Didesmethyl cariprazine has a long half-life of 1-3 weeks.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Dihydroergotamine mesylate</b></p> <p>Dihydroergotamine mesylate is an ergot alkaloid used to treat migraines.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Dolasetron</b> (MDL-73147)</p> <p>Dolasetron(MDL-73147) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Dolasetron Mesylate</b> (MDL-73147EF)</p> <p>Dolasetron Mesylate (MDL-73147EF) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Dolasetron Mesylate hydrate</b> (MDL-73147EF hydrate)</p> <p>Dolasetron Mesylate hydrate (MDL-73147EF hydrate) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Dolasetron-d4</b> (MDL-73147-d4)</p> <p>Dolasetron-d4 is deuterium labeled Dolasetron.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Donitriptan**

Cat. No.: HY-106157

Donitriptan is a potent, high efficacy agonist at 5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub> receptors with pK<sub>i</sub>s of 9.4 and 9.3, respectively.

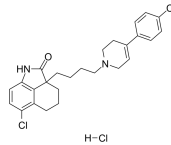


**Purity:** 98.12%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**DR4485 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-103126

DR4485 (hydrochloride) is an orally active and selective 5-HT<sub>7</sub> antagonist (pK<sub>i</sub>=8.14).

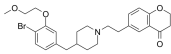


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**DSP-1053**

Cat. No.: HY-111419

DSP-1053, a benzylpiperidine derivative, is a potent Serotonin Transporter (SERT) inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.02 nM. DSP-1053 shows partial 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonistic activity with a K<sub>i</sub> of 5.05 nM. DSP-1053 has antidepressant activity.

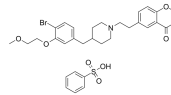


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**DSP-1053 benzenesulfonate**

Cat. No.: HY-111419A

DSP-1053, a benzylpiperidine derivative, is a potent serotonin transporter (SERT) inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.02 nM. DSP-1053 shows partial 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonistic activity with a K<sub>i</sub> of 5.05 nM. DSP-1053 has antidepressant activity.

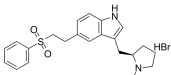


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Eletriptan hydrobromide**  
 (Eletriptan HBr)

Cat. No.: HY-A0010

Eletriptan HBr is a selective 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor agonist with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.92 nM and 3.14 nM, respectively.

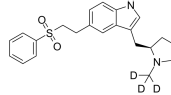


**Purity:** 98.13%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Eletriptan-d3**

Cat. No.: HY-A0039S

Eletriptan-d3 (Eletriptan-d3 HBr) is the deuterium labeled Eletriptan hydrobromide. Eletriptan hydrobromide is a selective 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor agonist with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.92 nM and 3.14 nM, respectively.

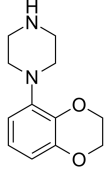


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

**Eltoprazine**  
 (DU 28853)

Cat. No.: HY-16687

Eltoprazine(DU28853) is a serenic or antiaggressive agent which as an agonist at the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptors and as an antagonist at the 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor.

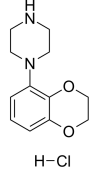


**Purity:** ≥95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Eltoprazine hydrochloride**  
 (DU 28853 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16687A

Eltoprazine hydrochloride (DU 28853 hydrochloride) is a serenic or antiaggressive agent which as an agonist at the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptors and as an antagonist at the 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor.

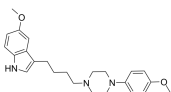


**Purity:** 99.85%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**EMD 56551**

Cat. No.: HY-19134

EMD 56551 is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist. EMD 56551 exerts anxiolytic activity.

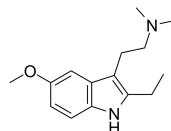


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**EMDT oxalate**

Cat. No.: HY-103098

EMDT oxalate is a selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> agonist, and has antidepressant effects.



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

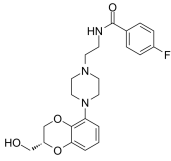
<p><b>Eplivanserin</b> (SR-46349)</p>	<p><b>Eplivanserin (mixture)</b> (SR-46349 (mixture))</p>
<p>Eplivanserin (SR-46349) is a potent, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.8 nM in rat cortical membrane, and a K<sub>d</sub> of 1.14 nM. Eplivanserin displays &gt;20-fold selectivity more selective for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> than 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Eplivanserin mixture (SR-46349 mixture) is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor and a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist, extracted from patent WO 2005/002578 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Eplivanserin hemifumarate</b> (SR-46349 hemifumarate; SR 46349B)</p>	<p><b>Eptapirone</b> (F 11440)</p>
<p>Eplivanserin (SR-46349) hemifumarate is a potent, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.8 nM in rat cortical membrane, and a K<sub>d</sub> of 1.14 nM. Eplivanserin hemifumarate displays &gt;20-fold selectivity more selective for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> than 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Eptapirone (F11440) is a potent, selective, high efficacy 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist with marked anxiolytic and antidepressant potential.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>F-15599</b> (NLX-101)</p>	<p><b>F13714 fumarate</b></p>
<p>F-15599 is a highly selective G-protein biased 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist, with K<sub>i</sub> of 3.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>F13714 fumarate, a selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor biased agonist, shows antidepressant-like properties after a single administration in the mouse model of chronic mild stress.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Fabesetron</b> (FK1052 free base)</p>	<p><b>Facinicline hydrochloride</b> (RG3487 hydrochloride)</p>
<p>Fabesetron (FK1052) is an orally active 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonistic activity. Fabesetron (FK1052) can be used in the study for both acute and delayed emesis induced by cancer chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Facinicline hydrochloride (RG3487 hydrochloride) is an orally active nicotinic α7 receptor partial agonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 6 nM for α7 human nAChR. Facinicline hydrochloride (RG3487 hydrochloride) improves cognition and sensorimotor gating in rodents.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Fananserin</b> (RP 62203)</p>	<p><b>Felcisetrag</b> (TD-8954)</p>
<p>Fananserin (RP 62203) is an orally bioavailable, potent and selective 5-hydroxytryptamine<sub>2</sub> (5-HT<sub>2</sub>) receptor antagonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.37 nM for the rat 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Felcisetrag (TD-8954) is an orally active, potent and selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist with gastrointestinal prokinetic properties. Felcisetrag has high affinity (pK<sub>i</sub> =9.4) for human 5-HT<sub>4(c)</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

**Flesinoxan**

Cat. No.: HY-121653

Flesinoxan is a hypotensive agent and a potent, high affinity and selective **5-hydroxytryptamine<sub>1A</sub> (5-HT<sub>1A</sub>) receptor** agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> value of 24 nM. Flesinoxan also has effective anxiolytic/antidepressant effects.

**Purity:** 99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

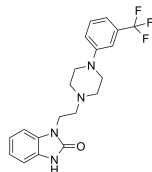


**Flibanserin**  
(BIMT-17; BIMT-17BS)

Cat. No.: HY-A0095

Flibanserin (BIMT-17) is a full agonist of the serotonin **5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor** (K<sub>i</sub>=1 nM) and an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (49 nM).

**Purity:** 99.10%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

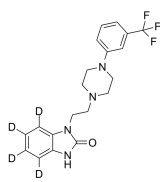


**Flibanserin-d4**  
(BIMT-17-d4; BIMT-17BS-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-A0095S

Flibanserin D4 is a deuterium labeled Flibanserin (BIMT-17). Flibanserin is a full agonist of the serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=1 nM) and an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (49 nM).

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

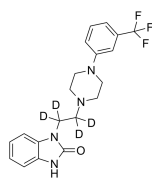


**Flibanserin-d4-1**  
(BIMT-17-d4-1; BIMT-17BS-d4-1)

Cat. No.: HY-A0095S1

Flibanserin-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Flibanserin. Flibanserin (BIMT-17) is a full agonist of the serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=1 nM) and an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (49 nM).

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

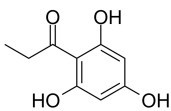


**Flopropione**

Cat. No.: HY-100562

Flopropione is a **5-HT receptor** antagonist and also a **catechol-o-methyltransferase (COMT)** inhibitor. Flopropione also as an antispasmodic agent.

**Purity:** 98.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

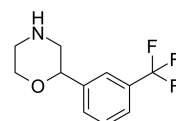


**Flumexadol**

Cat. No.: HY-133024

Flumexadol is a selective and affinity **5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor** agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 25 nM for the (+)-enantiomer of Flumexadol, and is 40-fold selective over the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor. Flumexadol is an orally active non-narcotic analgesic.

**Purity:** 98.87%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

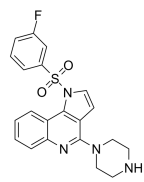


**FPPQ**

Cat. No.: HY-115724

FPPQ is a dual-acting 5-HT<sub>3</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> = 0.9 nM) and 5-HT<sub>6</sub> (K<sub>i</sub> = 3 nM) receptor antagonist with antipsychotic and procognitive properties.

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

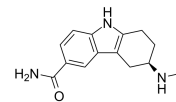


**Frovatriptan**  
(*(R)*-Frovatriptan; SB 209509; VML 251)

Cat. No.: HY-B1658

Frovatriptan is a potent **5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub> receptor** agonist and has the highest 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> potency in the triptan class. Frovatriptan is apparently cerebroselective.

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

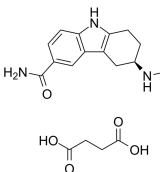


**Frovatriptan succinate** (*(R)*-Frovatriptan succinate; SB 209509 succinate; VML 251 succinate)

Cat. No.: HY-B1658B

Frovatriptan succinate (*(R)*-Frovatriptan succinate) is a potent, high affinity, selective and orally active **5-HT<sub>1B</sub>** (pK<sub>50</sub> of 8.2) and **5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor** agonist.

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

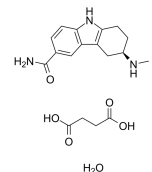


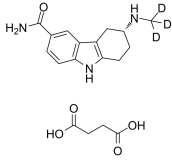
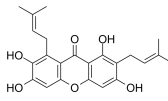
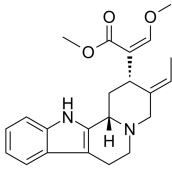
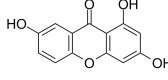
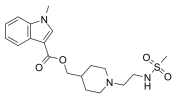
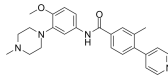
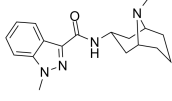
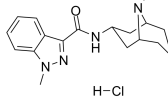
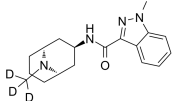
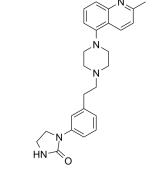
**Frovatriptan succinate hydrate** (*(R)*-Frovatriptan succinate hydrate; SB 209509 succinate hydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-B1658A

Frovatriptan succinate hydrate (*(R)*-Frovatriptan succinate hydrate) is a potent, high affinity, selective and orally active **5-HT<sub>1B</sub>** (pK<sub>50</sub> of 8.2) and **5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor** agonist.

**Purity:** 99.58%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg



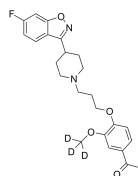
<p><b>Frovatriptan-d3 succinate</b> ((R)-Frovatriptan-d3 succinate; SB 209509-d3 succinate; VML 251-d3 succinate) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1658BS</span></p> <p>Frovatriptan-d3 (succinate) is deuterium labeled Frovatriptan (succinate). Frovatriptan succinate ((R)-Frovatriptan succinate) is a potent, high affinity, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> (pK<sub>50</sub> of 8.2) and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Gamma-Mangostin</b> (<math>\gamma</math>-Mangostin) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1957</span></p> <p>Gamma-Mangostin is a novel competitive 5-hydroxytryptamine 2A (5-HT<sub>2A</sub>) receptors antagonist, purified from the fruit hull of the medicinal plant <i>Garcinia mangostana</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Geissoschizine methyl ether</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2411</span></p> <p>Geissoschizine methyl ether, a major indole alkaloid found in <i>Uncaria hook</i>, is a major active component of Yokukansan with psychotropic effects. Geissoschizine methyl ether is potent 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Gentisein</b> (NSC 329491; 1,3,7-Trihydroxyxanthone) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-118166</span></p> <p>Gentisein (NSC 329491), the major metabolite of Mangiferin, shows the most potent serotonin uptake inhibition with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 4.7 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>GR 113808</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103152</span></p> <p>GR 113808 is a potent and highly selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist (pK<sub>b</sub>= 8.8). GR 113808 shows 300-fold selectivity over 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>GR 125743</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121392</span></p> <p>GR 125743 is a selective 5-HT<sub>1B/1D</sub> receptor antagonist, with pK<sub>s</sub> of 8.85 and 8.31 for wild-type h5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and wild-type h5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, respectively. GR 125743 is used for the research of Parkinson's disease and cardiovascular diseases.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Granisetron</b> (BRL 43694) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0071</span></p> <p>Granisetron (BRL 43694) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used as an antiemetic to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Granisetron Hydrochloride</b> (BRL 43694A) <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0071A</span></p> <p>Granisetron (Hydrochloride) (BRL 43694A) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used as an antiemetic to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Granisetron-d3</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132348S</span></p> <p>Granisetron-d3 (BRL 43694-d3) is the deuterium labeled Granisetron. Granisetron (BRL 43694) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used as an antiemetic to treat nausea and vomiting following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>GSK163090</b> <span style="float: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14348</span></p> <p>GSK163090 is a potent, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>1A/1B/1D</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 9.4/8.5/9.7, respectively. GSK163090 inhibits the functional activity of serotonin reuptake transporter (SerT) with a pK<sub>i</sub> value of 6.1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

<p><b>GTS-21 dihydrochloride</b> (DMXB-A; DMBX-anabaseine)</p> <p>GTS-21 dihydrochloride is a selective alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (<math>\alpha 7</math>-nAChR) agonist with antiinflammatory and cognitionenhancing activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Harmine hydrochloride</b> (Telepathine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Harmine Hydrochloride (Telepathine Hydrochloride) is a natural DYRK inhibitor with anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities. Harmine has a high affinity of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> <b>serotonin receptor</b>, with an <math>K_i</math> of 397 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Hydroxy ziprasidone</b></p> <p>Hydroxy ziprasidone is an impurity of Ziprasidone. Ziprasidone, an antipsychotic agent, is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Hydroxy ziprasidone-d8</b></p> <p>Hydroxy Ziprasidone-d8 is the deuterium labeled Hydroxy ziprasidone. Hydroxy ziprasidone is an impurity of Ziprasidone. Ziprasidone, an antipsychotic agent, is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Hypidone hydrochloride</b> (YL0919)</p> <p>Hypidone hydrochloride (YL0919) is an orally active antidepressant agent with dual activity as a highly selective 5-HT uptake blocker and an effective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> <b>receptor</b> agonist (<math>K_i=0.19</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Idalopirdine</b> (Lu AE58054)</p> <p>Idalopirdine (Lu AE58054) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> <b>receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.83 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Idalopirdine Hydrochloride</b> (Lu AE58054 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Idalopirdine Hydrochloride (Lu AE58054 Hydrochloride) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> <b>receptor</b> antagonist with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.83 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Ifersanerin</b> (S-MPEC)</p> <p>Ifersanerin (S-MPEC) is a selective 5-HT <b>receptor</b> (serotonin receptor) antagonist with an affinity for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> <b>receptor</b>. Ifersanerin has the potential for internal hemorrhoid disease treatment.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Iloperidone</b> (HP 873)</p> <p>Iloperidone (HP 873) is a D<sub>2</sub>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist. Iloperidone is an atypical antipsychotic for the schizophrenia symptoms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Iloperidone hydrochloride</b> (HP 873 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Iloperidone hydrochloride (HP 873 hydrochloride) is a D<sub>2</sub>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist. Iloperidone hydrochloride is an atypical antipsychotic for the schizophrenia symptoms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

## Iloperidone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17410S

Iloperidone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Iloperidone. Iloperidone (HP 873) is a  $D_2/5-HT_2$  receptor antagonist. Iloperidone is an atypical antipsychotic for the schizophrenia symptoms.

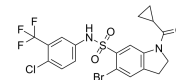


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

## Indophagolin

Cat. No.: HY-134807

Indophagolin is a potent, indoline-containing **autophagy** inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =140 nM). Indophagolin antagonizes the purinergic receptor  $P2X_4$  as well as  $P2X_1$  and  $P2X_3$  with  $IC_{50}$ s of 2.71, 2.40 and 3.49  $\mu$ M, respectively.



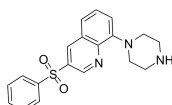
**Purity:** 98.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Intepirdine

(SB-742457; GSK-742457; RVT-101)

Cat. No.: HY-14339

Intepirdine (SB742457) is a highly selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.63; exhibits >100-fold selectivity over other receptors.

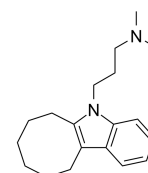


**Purity:** 98.92%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Iprindole

Cat. No.: HY-12392

Iprindole, a tricyclic indole antidepressant, is a weak inhibitor of the uptake of noradrenaline and 5-HT.<br/>



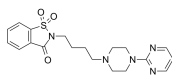
**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Ipsapirone

(TVX Q 7821 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-19686

Ipsapirone (TVX Q 7821) is an anxiolytic compound and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist. Ipsapirone (TVX Q 7821) also exhibits 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor antagonistic effect, and only at high doses it can also produce an inhibitory effect on 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and the  $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic function.



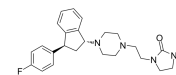
**Purity:** 99.37%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

## Irindalone

(Lu 21-098)

Cat. No.: HY-101632

Irindalone is a novel serotonin 5-HT<sub>2</sub> antagonist.

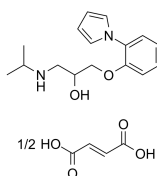


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Isamoltane hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-19578B

Isamoltane hemifumarate is a selective antagonist of 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 39 nM for inhibits the binding of [<sup>125</sup>I]ICYP to 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> recognition sites in rat brain membranes. Isamoltane hemifumarate is also a  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor ligand, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 8.4 nM.



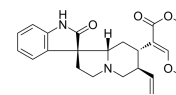
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

## Isocorynoxine

(7-Isocorynoxine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0775

Isocorynoxine, an isorhynchophylline-related alkaloid, exhibits a dose-dependent inhibition of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor-mediated current response with an  $IC_{50}$  of 72.4  $\mu$ M.

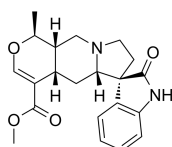


**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

## Isopteropodine

Cat. No.: HY-N4157

Isopteropodine is heteroyohimbine-type oxindole alkaloid components of Uncaria tomentosa (Willd.) DC. Isopteropodine acts as positive modulators of muscarinic M1 and 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptors.

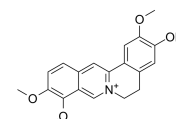


**Purity:** 98.66%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

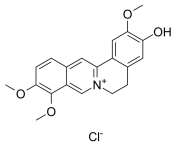
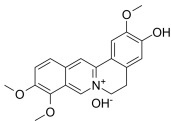
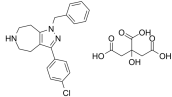
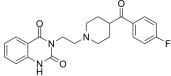
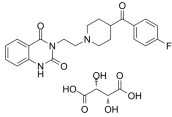
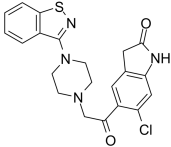
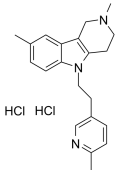
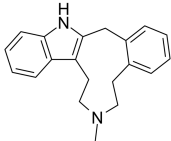
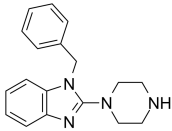
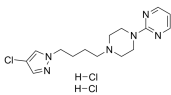
## Jatrorrhizine

Cat. No.: HY-N0749

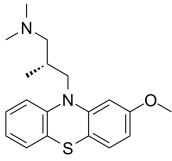
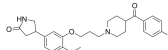
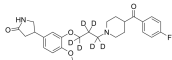
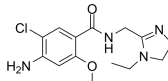
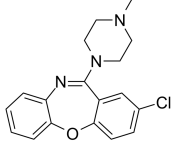
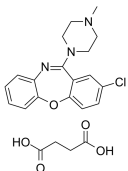
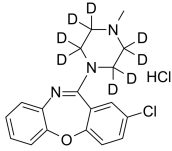
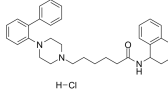
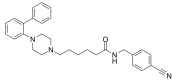
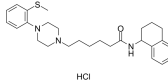
Jatrorrhizine is an alkaloid isolated from Coptis chinensis with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.



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

<p><b>Jatrorrhizine chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0740</p> <p>Jatrorrhizine chloride is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Coptis chinensis</i> with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	<p><b>Jatrorrhizine hydroxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0749A</p> <p>Jatrorrhizine hydroxide is an alkaloid isolated from <i>Coptis chinensis</i> with neuroprotective, antimicrobial, antiplasmodial and antioxidant activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>JNJ-18038683</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19889</p> <p>JNJ-18038683 is a 5-Hydroxytryptamine Type 7 (5-HT<sub>7</sub>) receptor antagonist, with pK<sub>s</sub> of 8.19, 8.20 for rat and human 5-HT<sub>7</sub> in HEK293 cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Ketanserin</b> (R41468)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10562</p> <p>Ketanserin is a selective 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist. Ketanserin also blocks hERG current (I<sub>hERG</sub>) in a concentration-dependent manner (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.11 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ketanserin tartrate</b> (R41468 tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10562A</p> <p>Ketanserin (R41468) tartrate is a selective 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist. Ketanserin tartrate also blocks hERG current (I<sub>hERG</sub>) in a concentration-dependent manner (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.11 μM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Keto Ziprasidone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100648</p> <p>Keto Ziprasidone is an impurity of Ziprasidone. Ziprasidone, an antipsychotic agent, is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Latrepirdine dihydrochloride</b> (Dimebolin dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14537</p> <p>Latrepirdine dihydrochloride is a neuroactive compound with antagonist activity at histaminergic, α-adrenergic, and serotonergic receptors. Latrepirdine stimulates amyloid precursor protein (APP) catabolism and amyloid-β (Aβ) secretion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>LE 300</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103428</p> <p>LE 300 is a potent and selective dopamine D<sub>1</sub>-like receptor antagonist with K<sub>s</sub> of 1.9 nM and 7.5 nM in CHO cell membranes expressing human dopamine D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> receptors, respectively. LE 300 is an antagonist of the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor with a pA<sub>2</sub> of 8.32 in a rat tail artery assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lerisetron</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105090</p> <p>Lerisetron is a potent 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonists and possess high-affinity binding for the 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors with pK<sub>i</sub> value of 9.2. Lerisetron has a potent ability to inhibit the 5-HT-evoked reflex bradycardia in urethane-anesthetized rats.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Lesopitron dihydrochloride</b> (E4424)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101609</p> <p>Lesopitron dihydrochloride is a full and selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist with IC<sub>50</sub> of 125 nM in rat hippocampal membranes.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.67%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>



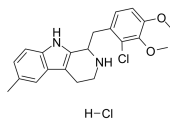
<p><b>Levomepromazine</b> (Methotrimeprazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1693</p> <p>Levomepromazine (Methotrimeprazine) is an orally available neuroleptic agent, which is commonly used to relieve nausea and vomiting in palliative care settings.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lidanserin</b> (ZK-33839)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101815</p> <p>Lidanserin (ZK-33839) acts as a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and α<sub>1</sub>-adrenergic receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Lidanserin-d6</b> (ZK-33839-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101815S</p> <p>Lidanserin-d6 (ZK-33839-d6) is the deuterium labeled Lidanserin. Lidanserin (ZK-33839) acts as a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and α<sub>1</sub>-adrenergic receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Lintopride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00121</p> <p>Lintopride is a 5HT<sub>4</sub> antagonist with moderate 5HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.38% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>Loxapine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17390</p> <p>Loxapine Succinate is a D2DR and D4DR inhibitor, serotonergic receptor antagonist and also a dibenzoxazepine anti-psychotic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>Loxapine succinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17390A</p> <p>Loxapine Succinate is a D2DR and D4DR inhibitor, serotonergic receptor antagonist and also a dibenzoxazepine anti-psychotic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.85% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Loxapine-d8 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17390BS</p> <p>Loxapine-d8 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Loxapine. Loxapine Succinate is a D2DR and D4DR inhibitor, serotonergic receptor antagonist and also a dibenzoxazepine anti-psychotic agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>LP 12 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103105</p> <p>LP 12 hydrochloride (compound 21) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.13 nM. LP 12 hydrochloride displays selectivity for 5-HT<sub>7</sub> over D<sub>2</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors (K<sub>i</sub> values are 224 nM, 60.9 nM and &gt;1000 nM, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>LP-211</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111455</p> <p>LP-211 is a selective and blood-brain barrier penetrant 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor agonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.58 nM, with high selectivity over 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>, 188 nM) and D<sub>2</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>, 142 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>LP44 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103101</p> <p>LP44 (hydrochloride) is a selective 5-HT<sub>7</sub> agonist with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.22 nM. LP44 (hydrochloride) induces hypothermic effect in a dose-dependent manner by intracerebroventricular injection.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Lumateperone tosylate</b> (ITI-007 tosylate)</p> <p>Lumateperone tosylate (ITI-007 tosylate) is a 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist (K<sub>i</sub> = 0.54 nM), a partial agonist of presynaptic D<sub>2</sub> receptors and an antagonist of postsynaptic D<sub>2</sub> receptors (K<sub>i</sub> = 32 nM), and a SERT blocker (K<sub>i</sub> = 61 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Lurasidone</b> (SM-13496)</p> <p>Lurasidone (SM-13496) is an antagonist of both dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and 5-HT<sub>7</sub>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.68 and 0.495 nM, respectively. Lurasidone (SM-13496) is also a partial agonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.75 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Lurasidone Hydrochloride</b> (SM-13496 Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Lurasidone (Hydrochloride) (SM-13496 (Hydrochloride)) is an antagonist of both dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and 5-HT<sub>7</sub>, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.68 and 0.495 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Lurasidone-d8</b> (SM-13496-d8)</p> <p>Lurasidone-d8 is deuterium labeled Lurasidone. Lurasidone (SM-13496) is an antagonist of both dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and 5-HT<sub>7</sub> with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.68 and 0.495 nM, respectively. Lurasidone (SM-13496) is also a partial agonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 6.75 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Lurasidone-d8 hydrochloride</b> (SM-13496-d8 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Lurasidone-d8 (SM-13496-d8) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lurasidone, which is an inhibitor of Dopamine D<sub>2</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and noradrenaline α<sub>2C</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>LY 344864</b></p> <p>LY 344864 is a selective receptor agonist with an affinity of 6 nM (K<sub>i</sub>) at the recently cloned 5-HT<sub>1F</sub> receptor. IC<sub>50</sub> Value: 6 nM (K<sub>i</sub>) Target: 5-HT<sub>1F</sub> LY 344864 possesses little affinity for the 56 other serotonergic and non-serotonergic neuronal binding sites examined.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LY 344864 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>LY 344864 hydrochloride is a selective 5-HT<sub>1F</sub> agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 6 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>LY 344864 racemate</b></p> <p>LY 344864 racemate is a 5-HT<sub>1F</sub> receptor agonist extracted from patent US 5708187 A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>LY 344864 S-enantiomer</b></p> <p>LY 344864 S-enantiomer is the S-enantiomer of LY344864. LY344864 is a 5-HT<sub>1F</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>LY-272015 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>LY-272015 hydrochloride is an orally active, specific 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist. LY-272015 hydrochloride completely inhibits the phosphorylation of ERK2 induced by 5-HT or BW723C86.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### LY266097 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103094

LY266097 hydrochloride is a selective 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>s</sub> of 7.7, 9.8, and 7.6 for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, respectively. 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor blockade contributes to the research in depression.

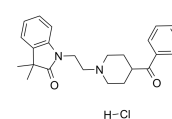


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### LY310762

Cat. No.: HY-13527

LY310762 is a 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor antagonist with K<sub>i</sub> of 249 nM, having a weaker affinity for 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor. IC<sub>50</sub> value: 249 nM (K<sub>i</sub>) Target: 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> in vitro: LY310762 has a higher affinity for the guinea pig 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor than for the 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor.

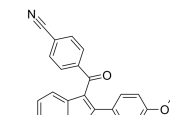


**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### LY320135

Cat. No.: HY-W011040

LY320135 is a potent and selective antagonist of CB<sub>1</sub> receptor, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 141 nM. LY320135 also binds to 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and muscarinic receptors with K<sub>s</sub> of 6.4 μM and 2.1 μM, respectively. LY320135 exhibits neuroprotective effect.

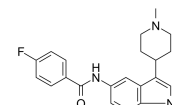


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### LY334370

Cat. No.: HY-103107

LY334370 is a selective 5-HT<sub>1F</sub> receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.6 nM.

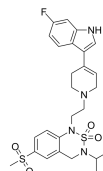


**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### LY393558

Cat. No.: HY-103089

LY393558 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of the 5-HT transporter and an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptors. LY393558 increase the extracellular levels of 5-HT in mice model frontal cortex. LY393558 can be used for researching depression.



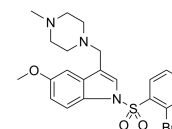
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Masupirdine free base

(SUVN-502 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-109118

Masupirdine free base (SUVN-502 free base) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable, and brain penetrant 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist (K<sub>i</sub> of 2.04 nM for human 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor).



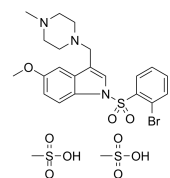
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Masupirdine mesylate

(SUVN-502 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-109118A

Masupirdine mesylate (SUVN-502 mesylate) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable, and brain penetrant 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist (K<sub>i</sub> of 2.04 nM for human 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor).

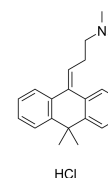


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

### Melitracen hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108256

Melitracen hydrochloride is an orally active biphasic antidepressant and antianxiety agent. Melitracen hydrochloride can inhibit the uptake of Norepinephrine and 5-HT (serotonin) through the presynaptic membrane inducing the increase of monoamine transmitters in synaptic space.

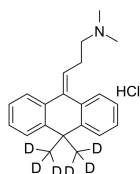


**Purity:** 99.48%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Melitracen-d<sub>6</sub> hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108256S

Melitracen-d<sub>6</sub> hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Melitracen hydrochloride. Melitracen hydrochloride is an orally active biphasic antidepressant and antianxiety agent.



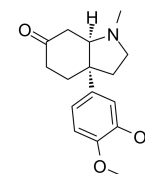
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Mesembrine

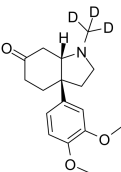
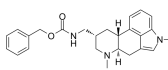
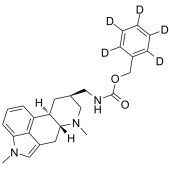
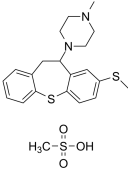
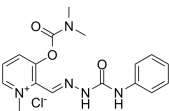
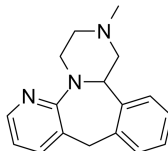
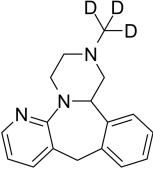
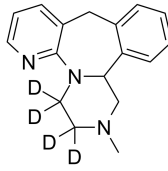
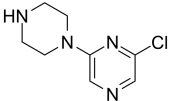
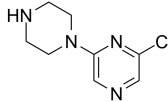
(+)-Mesembrine

Cat. No.: HY-121162

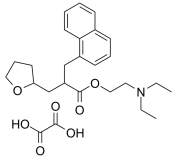
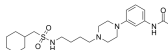
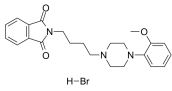
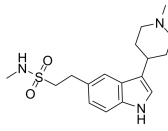
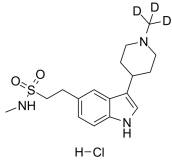
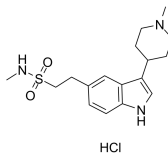
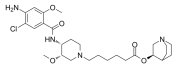
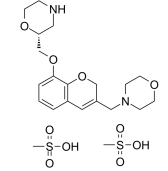
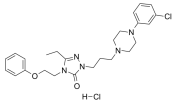
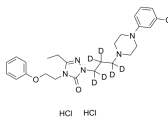
Mesembrine ((+)-Mesembrine) a main alkaloid that features an aryloctahydroindole skeleton. Mesembrine is a 5-HT transporter inhibitor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.4 nM. Mesembrine also inhibits phosphodiesterase 4B (PDE4B) with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.8 μM.

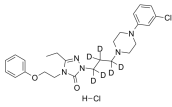
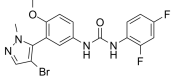
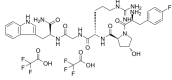
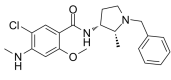
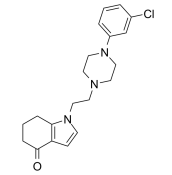
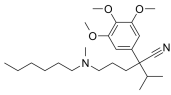
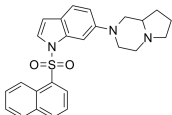
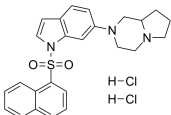
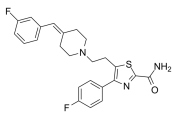
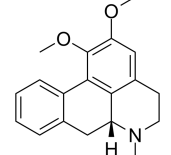


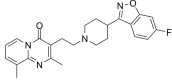
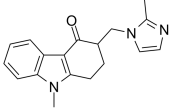
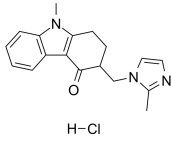
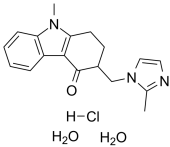
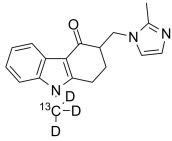
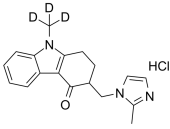
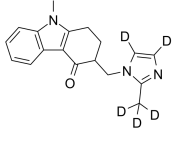
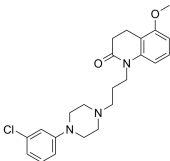
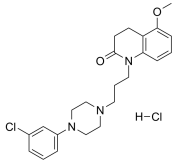
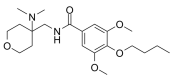
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

<p><b>Mesembrine-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121162S</p> <p>Mesembrine-d3 ((+)-Mesembrine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Mesembrine. Mesembrine ((+)-Mesembrine) a main alkaloid that features an aryloctahydroindole skeleton. Mesembrine is a <b>5-HT transporter inhibitor</b> with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.4 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Metergoline</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1033</p> <p>Metergoline is a <b>serotonin (5-HT) receptor and dopamine receptors antagonist</b>, with <math>pK_s</math> of 8.64, 8.75 and 8.75 for 5-HT<sub>2A'</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C'</sub>, respectively. Metergoline is a high-affinity ligand for the h5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 16 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Metergoline-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1033S</p> <p>Metergoline-d5 is the deuterium labeled Metergoline. Metergoline is a <b>serotonin (5-HT) receptor and dopamine receptors antagonist</b>, with <math>pK_s</math> of 8.64, 8.75 and 8.75 for 5-HT<sub>2A'</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C'</sub>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Methiothepin mesylate</b> (Metitepine mesylate; Ro 8-6837 mesylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107836</p> <p>Methiothepin mesylate is a potent and non-selective <b>5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist</b>, with <math>pK_s</math> of 7.10 (5-HT<sub>1A</sub>), 7.28 (5-HT<sub>1B</sub>), 7.56 (5-HT<sub>1C</sub>), 6.99 (5-HT<sub>1D</sub>), 7.0 (5-HT<sub>5A</sub>), 7.8 (5-HT<sub>5B</sub>), 8.74 (5-HT<sub>6</sub>), and 8.99 (5-HT<sub>7</sub>), and <math>pK_s</math> of 8.50 (5HT<sub>2A</sub>), 8.68 (5HT<sub>2B</sub>), and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.32%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>MHP 133</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101653</p> <p>MHP 133 is a drug with multiple CNS targets, and inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE) with <math>K_i</math> of 69 <math>\mu</math>M; also active against muscarinic M1 and M2 receptors, serotonin 5HT4 receptors, and imidazole I2 receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mirtazapine</b> (Org3770; 6-Azamienserin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352</p> <p>Mirtazapine (Org3770) is a potent and orally active noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA) agent. Mirtazapine is also a <b>5-HT<sub>2</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3</sub>, histamine H1 receptor and <math>\alpha</math>2-adrenoceptor antagonist</b> with <math>pK_i</math> values of 8.05, 8.1, 9.3 and 6.95, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mirtazapine D3</b> (Org3770 D3; 6-Azamienserin D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352S</p> <p>Mirtazapine D3 (Org3770 D3; 6-Azamienserin D3) is a deuterium labeled Mirtazapine. Mirtazapine is a <b>5-HT receptor inhibitor</b>. Mirtazapine is a potent and orally active noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA) agent by blocking 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.49%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mirtazapine-d4</b> (Org3770-d4; 6-Azamienserin-d4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0352S2</p> <p>Mirtazapine-d4 is deuterium labeled Mirtazapine. Mirtazapine (Org3770) is a potent and orally active noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA) agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>MK-212</b> (CPP)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101324</p> <p>MK-212 (CPP) is a centrally acting <b>5-HT<sub>1C</sub>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> agonist</b>. MK-212 can stimulate phosphoinositide hydrolysis in cerebral cortex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>MK-212 monohydrochloride</b> (CPP monohydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101324A</p> <p>MK-212 (CPP) monohydrochloride is a centrally acting <b>5-HT<sub>1C</sub>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> agonist</b>. MK-212 monohydrochloride can stimulate phosphoinositide hydrolysis in cerebral cortex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>HCl</p>

<p><b>ML 10302</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14441</p>	<p><b>ML 10302 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14442</p>
<p>ML 10302 is a potent agonist 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor with K<sub>i</sub> of 1.07 nM. 5-Hydroxytryptamine (5-HT<sub>4</sub>) receptor agonists stimulate gut motility through cholinergic pathways. ML10302 induces significant prokinesia both in the small bowel and colon through activation of cholinergic pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ML 10302 hydrochloride is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 4 nM. ML 10302 hydrochloride displays more than 680-fold selectivity over 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor in binding assay.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>MM 77 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101322A</p>	<p><b>Mosapride</b> (TAK-370; AS-4370)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0189</p>
<p>MM 77 dihydrochloride is a potent postsynaptic antagonist of the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor. MM 77 dihydrochloride exhibits anxiolytic-like activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Mosapride is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist. Target: 5HT<sub>4</sub> Mosapride is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Mosapride citrate</b> (TAK-370 citrate; AS-4370 citrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0189A</p>	<p><b>Mosapride-d5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0189S1</p>
<p>Mosapride citrate is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist. Target: 5HT<sub>4</sub> Mosapride is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Mosapride-d5 is the deuterium labeled Mosapride. Mosapride is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Mosapride-d5 citric amide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0189AS</p>	<p><b>Mosapride-d5 N-Oxide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0189S</p>
<p>Mosapride-d5 citric amide is the deuterium labeled Mosapride citrate. Mosapride citrate is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Mosapride-d5 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Mosapride. Mosapride is a gastroprokinetic agent that acts as a selective 5HT<sub>4</sub> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>MS 245 oxalate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103113</p>	<p><b>Myristicin</b> (Myristicine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2510</p>
<p>MS 245 oxalate is a potent antagonist of 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor with a K<sub>i</sub> of 2 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Myristicine act as a serotonin receptor antagonist, a weak <b>monamine oxidase (MAO)</b> inhibitor. Myristicine is the main component of nutmeg essential oil from Myristica fragrans Houtt.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Naftidrofuryl oxalate</b> (Nafronyl oxalate salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1107</p> <p>Naftidrofuryl oxalate (Nafronyl oxalate salt) is a drug used in the management of peripheral and cerebral vascular disorders as a vasodilator, enhance cellular oxidative capacity, and may also be a 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.45% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Naluzotan</b> (PRX 00023)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14848</p> <p>Naluzotan is a novel, potent, and selective amidosulfonamide 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> agonist with IC<sub>50</sub> and K<sub>i</sub> of appr 20 nM and 5.1 nM, used for the treatment of anxiety and depression; Also a weak hERG K<sup>+</sup> channel blocker, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 3800 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>NAN-190 hydrobromide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19818A</p> <p>NAN-190 hydrobromide is a serotonin receptor 5-HT antagonist. NAN-190 is a selective antagonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p> 	<p><b>Naratriptan</b> (GR-85548A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0197</p> <p>Naratriptan is a selective 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor subtype agonist and is a triptan drug that is used for the treatment of migraine headaches. Target: 5-HT<sub>1</sub> Receptor Naratriptan is a triptan drug marketed by GlaxoSmithKline and is used for the treatment of migraine headaches.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Naratriptan D3 Hydrochloride</b> (GR-85548A D3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0197AS</p> <p>Naratriptan D3 Hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Naratriptan, which is a selective 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor subtype agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Naratriptan hydrochloride</b> (GR-85548A hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0197A</p> <p>Naratriptan hydrochloride is a selective 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor subtype agonist and is a triptan drug that is used for the treatment of migraine headaches.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p><b>Naronapride</b> (ATI-7505)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121826</p> <p>Naronapride (ATI-7505) is a potent prokinetic 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist. Naronapride can be used for gastrointestinal diseases research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>NAS181</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103156</p> <p>NAS181 is a potent and selective antagonist of rat 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 47 nM. NAS181 shows 13-fold selectivity for r5-HT<sub>1B</sub> over bovine 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=630 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Nefazodone hydrochloride</b> (BMY-13754; MJ-13754-1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1396</p> <p>Nefazodone hydrochloride (BMY-13754) is a potent and selective 5HT<sub>2A</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=5.8 nM) antagonist with moderate inhibition of 5-HT and noradrenaline uptake (IC<sub>50</sub> of 290 and 300 nM, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Nefazodone-d6 dihydrochloride</b> (BMY-13754-d6 dihydrochloride; MJ-13754-1-d6 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1396S1</p> <p>Nefazodone-d6 (dihydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Nefazodone (hydrochloride).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Nefazodone-d6 hydrochloride</b> (BMY-13754-d6; MJ-13754-1-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1396S</p> <p>Nefazodone-d6 hydrochloride (BMY-13754-d6) is the deuterium labeled Nefazodone hydrochloride.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Nelotanserin</b> (APD125)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10559</p> <p>Nelotanserin is a potent 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> inverse agonist, a moderately potent 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> partial inverse agonist and a weak 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> inverse agonist, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 1.7, 79, 791 nM in IP accumulation assays, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Nemifide diTFA</b> (INN 00835 diTFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105077A</p> <p>Nemifide diTFA (INN 00835 diTFA) is a synthetic pentapeptide antidepressant with a potential for rapid onset of action. Nemifide diTFA is a peptide analog of melanocyte-inhibiting factor (MIF). Nemifide diTFA can cross the blood-brain barrier.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Nemonapride</b> (YM-09151-2; Emilace; Emonapride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103415</p> <p>Nemonapride is a highly potent dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.06 nM. Nemonapride also activates 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 34 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NEO 376</b> (SPI-376)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101583</p> <p>NEO 376 is a selective modulator of 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor, GABA receptor and dopamine receptor, with anti-psychotic actively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Nexopamil racemate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101727</p> <p>Nexopamil racemate is the racemate of Nexopamil. Nexopamil is a combined Ca<sup>2+</sup>/5-HT<sub>2</sub> antagonist on thrombus formation in vivo and on platelet aggregation in vitro.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NPS ALX Compound 4a</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103090</p> <p>NPS ALX Compound 4a is a potent and selective 5-hydroxytryptamine<sub>6</sub> (5-HT<sub>6</sub>) receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.2 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>NPS ALX Compound 4a dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103090A</p> <p>NPS ALX Compound 4a dihydrochloride is a potent and selective 5-hydroxytryptamine<sub>6</sub> (5-HT<sub>6</sub>) receptor antagonist, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 7.2 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.2 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>NRA-0160</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101641</p> <p>NRA-0160 is a selective dopamine D<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.48 nM and with negligible affinity for dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>: &gt;10000 nM), D<sub>3</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>: 39 nM), rat 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>: 180 nM) and rat α<sub>1</sub> adrenoceptor (K<sub>i</sub>: 237 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Nuciferine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0049</p> <p>Nuciferine is an antagonist at 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (IC<sub>50</sub>=478 nM), 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> (IC<sub>50</sub>=131 nM), and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> (IC<sub>50</sub>=1 μM), an inverse agonist at 5-HT<sub>7</sub> (IC<sub>50</sub>=150 nM), a partial agonist at D<sub>2</sub> (EC<sub>50</sub>=64 nM), D<sub>5</sub> (EC<sub>50</sub>=2.6 μM) and 5-HT<sub>6</sub> (EC<sub>50</sub>=700 nM), an agonist at 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> (EC<sub>50</sub>=3.2 μM) and...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

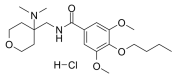
<p><b>Ocaperidone</b> (R79598)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101094</p> <p>Ocaperidone is an effective antipsychotic agent, acting as a potent 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> antagonist, and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> agonist, with K<sub>i</sub>s of 0.14 nM, 0.46 nM, 0.75 nM, 1.6 nM and 5.4 nM for 5-HT<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>1</sub>-adrenergic receptor, dopamine D<sub>2</sub>, histamine H<sub>1</sub> and α<sub>2</sub>-adrenergic...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ondansetron</b> (GR 38032; SN 307)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0002B</p> <p>Ondansetron (GR 38032; SN 307) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used mainly as antiemetic (to treat nausea and vomiting), often following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.46% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ondansetron hydrochloride</b> (GR 38032 hydrochloride; SN 307 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0002</p> <p>Ondansetron hydrochloride (GR 38032 hydrochloride; SN 307 hydrochloride) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used mainly as antiemetic (to treat nausea and vomiting), often following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate</b> (GR 38032 hydrochloride dihydrate; SN 307 hydrochloride dihydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0002A</p> <p>Ondansetron hydrochloride dihydrate (GR 38032 hydrochloride dihydrate; SN 307 hydrochloride dihydrate) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used mainly as antiemetic (to treat nausea and vomiting), often following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.03% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 50 mg, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 
<p><b>Ondansetron-13C,d3</b> (GR 38032-13C,d3; SN 307-13C,d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0002B52</p> <p>Ondansetron-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Ondansetron-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0002S</p> <p>Ondansetron-d3 (GR 38032-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ondansetron hydrochloride. Ondansetron hydrochloride (GR 38032 hydrochloride) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used mainly as antiemetic (to treat nausea and vomiting), often following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Ondansetron-d5</b> (GR 38032-d5; SN 307-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0002BS</p> <p>Ondansetron-d5 (GR 38032-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ondansetron. Ondansetron (GR 38032; SN 307) is a serotonin 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist used mainly as antiemetic (to treat nausea and vomiting), often following chemotherapy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>OPC-14523 free base</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116594</p> <p>OPC-14523 free base is an orally active sigma and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist, with high affinity for sigma receptors (σ<sub>1/2</sub> IC<sub>50</sub>=47/56 nM), the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.3 nM), and the 5-HT transporter (IC<sub>50</sub>=80 nM). OPC-14523 free base shows antidepressant-like activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>OPC-14523 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116594A</p> <p>OPC-14523 hydrochloride is an orally active sigma and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist, with high affinity for sigma receptors (σ<sub>1/2</sub> IC<sub>50</sub>=47/56 nM), the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (IC<sub>50</sub>=2.3 nM), and the 5-HT transporter (IC<sub>50</sub>=80 nM). OPC-14523 hydrochloride shows antidepressant-like activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Opiranserin</b> (VZ-149)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-109067</p> <p>Opiranserin (VZ-149), a non-opioid and non-NSAID analgesic candidate, is a dual antagonist of glycine transporter type 2 (GlyT2) and serotonin receptor 2A (5HT2A), with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 0.86 and 1.3 μM, respectively. Opiranserin shows antagonistic activity on rP2X3 (IC<sub>50</sub>=0.87 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 



**Opiranserin hydrochloride**  
(VVZ-149 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-109067A

Opiranserin (VVZ-149) hydrochloride, a non-opioid and non-NSAID analgesic candidate, is a dual antagonist of **glycine transporter type 2 (GlyT2)** and **serotonin receptor 2A (5HT2A)**, with  $IC_{50}$ s of 0.86 and 1.3  $\mu$ M, respectively.

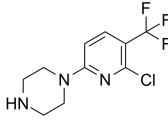


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Org-12962**

Cat. No.: HY-118152

Org-12962 is a potent, selective and orally active **5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor** agonist with a  $pEC_{50}$  value of 7.01. Org-12962 also exhibits high efficacy for the 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor with  $pEC_{50}$ s of 6.38 and 6.28, respectively.

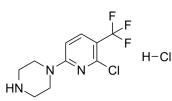


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Org-12962 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-21994

Org 12962 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and efficacious 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist and exhibits  $pEC_{50}$  values of 7.01, 6.38 and 6.28 for 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A'</sub> respectively. Org 12962 hydrochloride is effective in panic-like anxiety animal model. </br>.



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

**Org37684**

Cat. No.: HY-103120

Org37684 is a highly potent 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist ( $pEC_{50}$ =8.17). Org37684 exhibits a rank order of potency of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>>5-HT<sub>2B</sub>>5-HT<sub>2A</sub>.

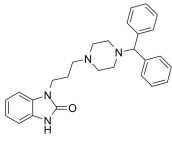


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Oxatomide**

Cat. No.: HY-123205

Oxatomide is a potent and orally active dual **H1-histamine receptor** and **P2X7 receptor** antagonist with antihistamine and anti-allergic activity. Oxatomide almost completely blocks the ATP-induced current in **human P2X7 receptors** ( $IC_{50}$  of 0.95  $\mu$ M).

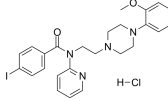


**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**p-MPPI hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-120738

p-MPPI hydrochloride is a selective **5-HT1A receptor** antagonist with high affinity for 5-HT1A receptors. p-MPPI hydrochloride can cross the blood-brain barrier, and has clear antidepressant and anxiolytic-like effects.

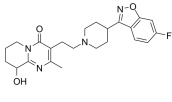


**Purity:** 99.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Paliperidone**  
(9-Hydroxyrisperidone)

Cat. No.: HY-A0019

Paliperidone (9-Hydroxyrisperidone), the major active metabolite of Risperidone, is a **dopamine D2 antagonist** and **5-HT2A antagonist**. Paliperidone is also active as an antagonist at  $\alpha$ 1 and  $\alpha$ 2 adrenergic receptors and **H1-histaminergic receptors**.

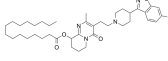


**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Paliperidone palmitate**  
(9-Hydroxyrisperidone palmitate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0019A

Paliperidone palmitate (9-Hydroxyrisperidone palmitate), an atypical long-acting antipsychotic agent, is an ester prodrug of Paliperidone. Paliperidone is a **dopamine antagonist** and **5-HT2A antagonist** of the atypical antipsychotic class.

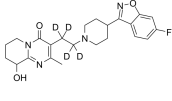


**Purity:** 98.41%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mg

**Paliperidone-d4**

Cat. No.: HY-A0019S

Paliperidone-d4 is the deuterium labeled Paliperidone. Paliperidone (9-Hydroxyrisperidone), the major active metabolite of Risperidone, is a **dopamine D2 antagonist** and **5-HT2A antagonist**.

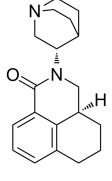


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

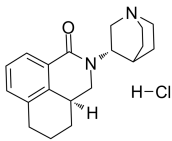
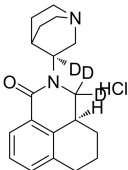
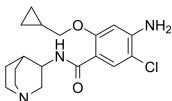
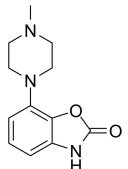
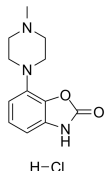
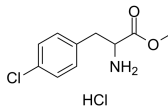

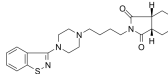
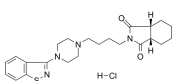
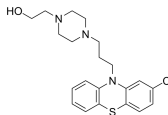
**Palonosetron**

Cat. No.: HY-A0018

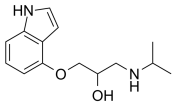
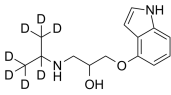
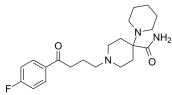
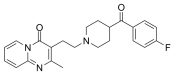
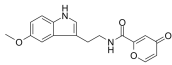
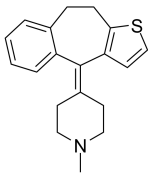
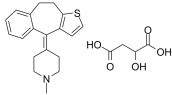
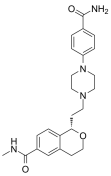
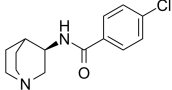
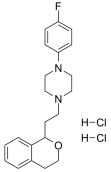
Palonosetron is a **5-HT3 antagonist** used in the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).



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

<p><b>Palonosetron hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0021</p> <p>Palonosetron hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist used in the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Palonosetron-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0021S</p> <p>Palonosetron-d<sub>3</sub> hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Palonosetron hydrochloride. Palonosetron hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist used in the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pancopride</b> (LAS 30451)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19684</p> <p>Pancopride is a new potent and selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Pardoprunox</b> (SLV-308; DU-126891)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14958</p> <p>Pardoprunox (SLV-308) is a partial dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> receptor partial agonist and a serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist, with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 8, 9.2, and 6.3, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pardoprunox hydrochloride</b> (SLV-308 hydrochloride; DU-126891 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14958A</p> <p>Pardoprunox (SLV-308) hydrochloride is a partial dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> receptor partial agonist and a serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist, with pEC<sub>50</sub>s of 8, 9.2, and 6.3, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>PCPA methyl ester hydrochloride</b> (4-Chloro-DL-phenylalanine methyl ester hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101456</p> <p>PCPA methyl ester hydrochloride (4-Chloro-DL-phenylalanine methyl ester hydrochloride), a reversible tryptophan hydroxylase inhibitor, is a serotonin (5-HT) synthesis inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 g</p>
<p><b>Peptide 401</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12537</p> <p>Peptide 401, a potent mast cell degranulating factor from bee venom, suppresses the increased vascular permeability due to intradermal injection of various smooth muscle spasmogens (histamine, and 5-HT).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Perospirone</b> (SM-9018 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0731A</p> <p>Perospirone (SM-9018 free base) is an orally active antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=0.6 nM) and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=1.4 nM), and also a partial agonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=2.9 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Perospirone hydrochloride</b> (SM-9018)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0731</p> <p>Perospirone hydrochloride (SM-9018) is an orally active antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> of 0.6 nM) and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> of 1.4 nM). Perospirone hydrochloride is also a partial agonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub> of 2.9 nM).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Perphenazine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0077</p> <p>Perphenazine is a typical antipsychotic drug, inhibits 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor, Alpha-1A adrenergic receptor, Dopamine receptor D<sub>2</sub>/D<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>2L</sub> receptor, and Histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor, with K<sub>i</sub> values of 5.6, 10, 0.765/0.13, 3.4, and 8 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p><b>Perphenazine D8 Dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0077AS</p>	<p><b>PF-04995274</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18137</p>
<p>Perphenazine D8 Dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Perphenazine, which is a typical antipsychotic drug(5-HT, Dopamine receptor ligand).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PF-04995274 is a potent, high-affinity, orally active and partial <b>serotonin 4 receptor (5-HT<sub>4</sub>R)</b> agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Phenylbiguanide</b> (N-Phenylbiguanide; PBG; 1-Phenylbiguanide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101331</p>	<p><b>Piboserod</b> (SB-207266)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15574</p>
<p>Phenylbiguanide is a <b>5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor</b> selective agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 3.0±0.1 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Piboserod (SB 207266) is a selective 5-HT(4) receptor antagonist. IC50 value: Target: 5-HT4 antagonist in vitro: Piboserod did not modify the basal contractions but concentration-dependently antagonized the ability of 5-HT to enhance bladder strip contractions to EFS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.12%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Piboserod hydrochloride</b> (SB-207266 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15574A</p>	<p><b>Pimavanserin</b> (ACP-103)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14557</p>
<p>Piboserod (SB 207266) Hcl is a selective 5-HT(4) receptor antagonist. IC50 value: Target: 5-HT4 antagonist in vitro: Piboserod did not modify the basal contractions but concentration-dependently antagonized the ability of 5-HT to enhance bladder strip contractions to EFS.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pimavanserin is a selective inverse agonist of the <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b> receptor with pIC<sub>50</sub> and pK<sub>d</sub> of 8.73 and 9.3, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pimavanserin hemitartrate</b> (ACP-103 hemitartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14557A</p>	<p><b>Pimavanserin-d9</b> (ACP-103-d9)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14557S</p>
<p>Pimavanserin (ACP-103) hemitartrate is a potent <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b> receptor inverse agonist with pIC<sub>50</sub> and pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.73 and 9.3, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pimavanserin-d9 (ACP-103-d9) is the deuterium labeled Pimavanserin. Pimavanserin is a selective inverse agonist of the <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b> receptor with pIC<sub>50</sub> and pK<sub>d</sub> of 8.73 and 9.3, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Pimethixene</b> (Pimetixene)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1101</p>	<p><b>Pimethixene maleate</b> (Pimetixene maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1101A</p>
<p>Pimethixene is antihistamine and antiserotonergic compound, acts as an antimigraine agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Pimethixene maleate is antihistamine and antiserotonergic compound, acts as an antimigraine agent.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p>

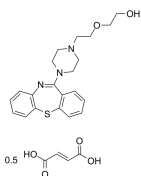
<p><b>Pindolol</b> (LB-46)</p> <p>Pindolol (LB-46) is a nonselective <math>\beta</math>-blocker with partial beta-adrenergic receptor agonist activity, also functions as a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor weak partial antagonist (<math>K_i=33</math>nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0982</p> 	<p><b>Pindolol-d7</b></p> <p>Pindolol-d7 (LB-46-d7) is the deuterium labeled Pindolol. Pindolol (LB-46) is a nonselective <math>\beta</math>-blocker with partial beta-adrenergic receptor agonist activity, also functions as a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor weak partial antagonist (<math>K_i=33</math> nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0982S</p> 
<p><b>Pipamperone</b> (Floripamide; McN-JR 3345; R 3345)</p> <p>Pipamperone (Floripamide; McN-JR 3345; R 3345) is a high-affinity antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor (<math>pK_i=8.2</math>) and D<sub>4</sub> receptor (<math>pK_i=8.0</math>) and a low-affinity antagonist of D<sub>2</sub> receptor (<math>pK_i=6.7</math>).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100703</p> 	<p><b>Pirenperone</b> (R 47465)</p> <p>Pirenperone (R 47465) is a 5-HT<sub>2</sub> serotonin receptor antagonist. Pirenperone exhibits modest anxiolytic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1737</p> 
<p><b>Piromelatine</b> (Neu-P11)</p> <p>Piromelatine (Neu-P11) is a melatonin MT<sub>1</sub>/MT<sub>2</sub> receptor agonist, serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>/5-HT<sub>1D</sub> agonist, and serotonin 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.21% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-105285</p> 	<p><b>Pizotifen</b> (Pizotyline; BC-105)</p> <p>Pizotifen (Pizotyline) is a potent 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist, with a high affinity for 5-HT<sub>1C</sub> binding site.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0115</p> 
<p><b>Pizotifen malate</b> (Pizotyline malate; BC-105 malate)</p> <p>Pizotifen malate (Pizotyline malate) is a potent 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist, with a high affinity for 5-HT<sub>1C</sub> binding site.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0115A</p> 	<p><b>PNU-142633</b></p> <p>PNU-142633 is a high affinity, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor agonist with <math>K_15</math> of 6 nM and &gt; 18 000 nM for human 5-HT<sub>1D</sub> receptor and human 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor, respectively. PNU-142633 has anti-migraine efficacy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103131</p> 
<p><b>PNU-282987 free base</b></p> <p>PNU-282987 (free base) (Compound C7) is a potent <math>\alpha</math>7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) agonist with an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 154 nM. PNU-282987 (free base) is also a functional antagonist of the 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4541 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-12560</p> 	<p><b>PNU-96415E</b></p> <p>PNU-96415E is a selective D<sub>4</sub>/5-HT<sub>2A</sub> antagonist. PNU-96415E may have potential antipsychotic efficacy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-103404</p> 

<p><b>Prucalopride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14151</p>	<p><b>Prucalopride succinate</b> (R-108512)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12694</p>
<p>Prucalopride (R093877) is a drug acting as a selective, high affinity 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist (pK<sub>i</sub>=8.6/8.1 for 5-HT<sub>4a</sub>/4b); &gt;150-fold higher affinity for 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptors than for other receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Prucalopride succinate is a selective, high affinity 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor agonist with pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.6/8.1 for 5-HT<sub>4a</sub>/4b.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>Prucalopride-13C,d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14151S</p>	<p><b>PRX-07034 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14559</p>
<p>Prucalopride-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PRX-07034 hydrochloride is a highly selective and potent 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub>= 4-8 nM and an IC<sub>50</sub> of 19 nM. PRX-07034 can be used for the research of enhancing working memory and cognitive flexibility.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.09%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>PRX-08066</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15472</p>	<p><b>PRX933 hydrochloride</b> (GW876167 hydrochloride; BVT-933 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100171</p>
<p>PRX-08066 is a selective 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2B (5-HT<sub>2BR</sub>, IC<sub>50</sub>= 3.4 nM) antagonist that causes selective vasodilation of pulmonary arteries.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.62%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PRX933 hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>2c</sub> receptor agonist extracted from patent WO 2014140631 A1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PU02</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103118</p>	<p><b>Puerarin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0145</p>
<p>PU02, a derivative of 6-MP (HY-13677), is a negative allosteric modulator (NAM) of 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor, with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 0.36 and 0.73 μM in HEK293 cells transfected with human 5-HT<sub>3A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>3AB</sub> receptors respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.29%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Puerarin, an isoflavone extracted from Radix puerariae, is a 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Pumosetrag Hydrochloride</b> (MKC-733; DDP-733)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19650</p>	<p><b>Quetiapine</b> (ICI204636)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14544</p>
<p>Pumosetrag Hydrochloride (MKC-733; DDP-733) is an orally available 5-HT<sub>3</sub> partial agonist developed for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome and gastroesophageal reflux disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Quetiapine (ICI204636) is a 5-HT receptors agonist with a pEC<sub>50</sub> of 4.77 for human 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor. Quetiapine is a dopamine receptor antagonist with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 6.33 for human D2 receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

### Quetiapine hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0031

Quetiapine hemifumarate is a **5-HT receptors** agonist with a  $pEC_{50}$  of 4.77 for human **5-HT1A receptor**. Quetiapine hemifumarate is a **dopamine receptor** antagonist with a  $pIC_{50}$  of 6.33 for human **D2 receptor**.

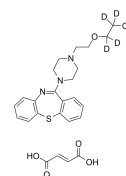


**Purity:** 98.24%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Quetiapine-d4 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0031S

Quetiapine D4 fumarate is the deuterium labeled Quetiapine fumarate. Quetiapine fumarate is a 5-HT receptors agonist and a dopamine receptor antagonist. Antidepressant and anxiolytic effects.

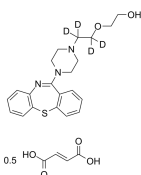


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg

### Quetiapine-d4 hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0031S1

Quetiapine D4 hemifumarate is the deuterium labeled Quetiapine hemifumarate. Quetiapine hemifumarate is a 5-HT receptors agonist and a dopamine receptor antagonist. Antidepressant and anxiolytic effects.

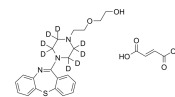


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 10 mg

### Quetiapine-d8 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0031S2

Quetiapine-d8 fumarate is the deuterium labeled Quetiapine. Quetiapine is a 5-HT receptors agonist with a  $pEC_{50}$  of 4.77 for human **5-HT1A receptor**. Quetiapine is a **dopamine receptor** antagonist with a  $pIC_{50}$  of 6.33 for human **D2 receptor**.

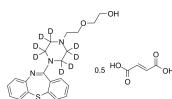


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Quetiapine-d8 hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-B0031S3

Quetiapine-d8 hemifumarate is the deuterium labeled Quetiapine hemifumarate. Quetiapine hemifumarate is a 5-HT receptors agonist with a  $pEC_{50}$  of 4.77 for human **5-HT1A receptor**.



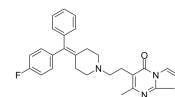
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### R 59-022

(DKGI-I; Diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor I)

Cat. No.: HY-107613

R 59-022 (DKGI-I) is a **diacylglycerol kinase** inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =2.8  $\mu$ M). R 59-022 is a **5-HTR** antagonist, and activates **protein kinase C (PKC)**.



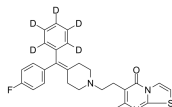
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### R 59-022-d5

(DKGI-I-d5; Diacylglycerol kinase inhibitor I-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-107613S

R 59-022-d5 (DKGI-I-d5) is the deuterium labeled R 59-022. R 59-022 (DKGI-I) is a **diacylglycerol kinase** inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =2.8  $\mu$ M). R 59-022 is a **5-HTR** antagonist, and activates **protein kinase C (PKC)**.



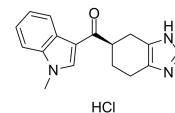
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ramosetron Hydrochloride

(YM060)

Cat. No.: HY-B0595

Ramosetron Hydrochloride (YM060 Hydrochloride) is a serotonin **5-HT3 receptor** antagonist for the treatment of nausea and vomiting. Target: **5-HT3 Receptor**. Ramosetron hydrochloride selectively blocks serotonin receptors (**5-HT3**).



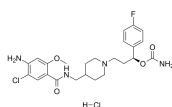
**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Relenopride hydrochloride

(YKP10811 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16729A

Relenopride (YKP10811) hydrochloride is a specific and selective **5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor** agonist ( $K_i$ =4.96 nM). Relenopride hydrochloride has 120-fold and 6-fold lower affinity, respectively, for **5-HT<sub>2A</sub>** ( $K_i$ =600 nM) and **5-HT<sub>2B</sub>** receptors ( $K_i$ =31 nM) than for **5-HT<sub>4</sub>**.



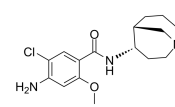
**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Renzapride

(BRL 24924)

Cat. No.: HY-14147

Renzapride (BRL 24924), a substituted benzamide, is a full **5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor** agonist with a  $K_i$  value of 115 nM. Renzapride (BRL 24924) is also a **5HT<sub>2b</sub>** and **5HT<sub>3</sub> receptor** antagonist. Renzapride could be used for constipation predominant irritable bowel syndrome (C-IBS) study.

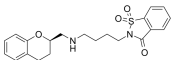


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Repinotan**  
(BAY x 3702 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-12959

Repinotan (BAY x 3702 free base) is a potent, selective, brain-penetrant and orally active **5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor** agonist, with  $K_i$  values of 0.19 nM (calf hippocampus), 0.25 nM (rat and human cortex), and 0.59 nM (rat hippocampus).

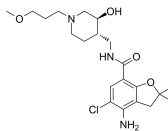


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Revexepride**

Cat. No.: HY-U00373

Revexepride is a highly selective **5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor** agonist, and a potential inducer of **CYP3A4 enzyme**, used for the treatment of gastroesophageal reflux disease.

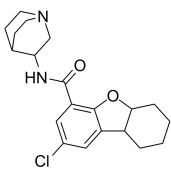


**Purity:** 95.81%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**RG-12915**

Cat. No.: HY-19110

RG-12915 is a selective **5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist**, with  $IC_{50}$  value of 0.16 nM.

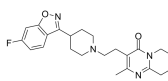


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Risperidone**  
(R 64 766)

Cat. No.: HY-11018

Risperidone is a serotonin **5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor** antagonist, with  $K_i$ s of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor, respectively.

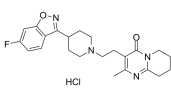


**Purity:** 98.01%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

**Risperidone hydrochloride**  
(R 64 766 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-11018A

Risperidone hydrochloride (R 64 766 hydrochloride) is a serotonin **5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor** antagonist, with  $K_i$ s of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor, respectively.

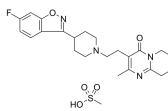


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Risperidone mesylate**  
(R 64 766 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-11018B

Risperidone mesylate (R 64 766 mesylate) is a serotonin **5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor** antagonist, with  $K_i$ s of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor, respectively.

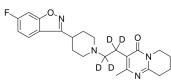


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**Risperidone-d4**  
(R 64 766-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-110232

Risperidone-d4 (R 64 766-d4) is the deuterium labeled Risperidone. Risperidone is a serotonin **5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor** blocker, **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor and potent **dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor** antagonist, with  $K_i$ s of 4.8, 5.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor, respectively.

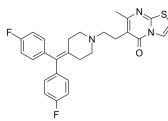


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 2.5 mg, 5 mg

**Ritanserin**  
(R 55667)

Cat. No.: HY-10791

Ritanserin (R 55667) is a highly potent, relatively selective, orally active, long acting antagonist of **5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor**, with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.9 nM, less active on Histamine H<sub>1</sub>, Dopamine D<sub>2</sub>, Adrenergic  $\alpha_1$ , Adrenergic  $\alpha_2$  receptors.

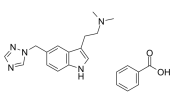


**Purity:** 99.78%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

**Rizatriptan benzoate**  
(MK 462)

Cat. No.: HY-B0206

Rizatriptan Benzoate (Maxalt) is a **5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonist** triptan drug for the treatment of migraine headaches. Target: 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonist Rizatriptan Benzoate (Maxalt) is a 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonist triptan drug for the treatment of migraine headaches.

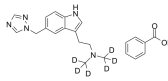


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Rizatriptan-d6 benzoate**

Cat. No.: HY-B0206S

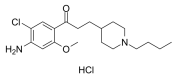
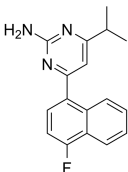
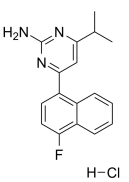
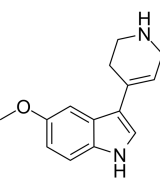
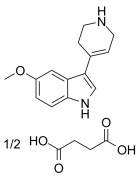
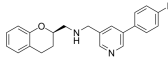
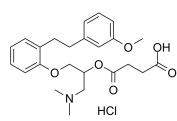
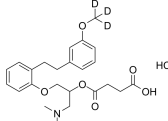
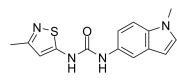
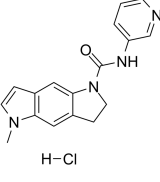
Rizatriptan-d6 benzoate (MK 462-d6) is the deuterium labeled Rizatriptan benzoate. Rizatriptan benzoate is a 5-HT<sub>1</sub> agonist triptan drug for the treatment of migraine headaches.



**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

<p><b>Ro 04-6790</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14335</p> <p>Ro 04-6790 is a potent, competitive and selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 7.26, 7.35 for rat and human 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptors, respectively. Ro 04-6790 has no affinity at other receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ro60-0175</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123838</p> <p>Ro60-0175 is a potent and selective agonist of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor. Ro60-0175 reduces cocaine self-administration, and the ability of cocaine to reinstate responding after extinction of drug-seeking behavior.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ro60-0175 fumarate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103140</p> <p>Ro60-0175 fumarate is a potent and selective agonist of 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor. Ro60-0175 fumarate reduces Cocaine self-administration, and the ability of Cocaine to reinstate responding after extinction of drug-seeking behavior.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Rodatristat (KAR5417)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120083</p> <p>Rodatristat (KAR5417) is a potent <b>tryptophan hydroxylase 1 (TPH1)</b> and TPH2 inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub> value of 33 nM and 7 nM, respectively, and shows robust reduction of <b>intestinal serotonin (5-HT)</b> levels in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rodatristat ethyl (KAR5585)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101124</p> <p>Rodatristat ethyl (KAR5585) is a first-in-class oral <b>tryptophan hydroxylase 1 (TPH1)</b> inhibitor with nanomolar in vitro potency. Rodatristat ethyl reduces the level of 5-HT and significantly reduces pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Roluperidone (CYR-101; MIN-101; MT-210)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19469</p> <p>Roluperidone (CYR-101) is a novel cyclic amide derivative that has high equipotent affinities for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and sigma-2 receptors (K<sub>i</sub> of 7.53 nM and 8.19 nM for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and sigma-2, respectively).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Rotigotine (N-0437; N-0923)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-75502</p> <p>Rotigotine (N-0437; N-0923) is a full agonist of <b>dopamine receptor</b>, a partial agonist of the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor, and an antagonist of the α<sub>2B</sub>-adrenergic receptor, with K<sub>s</sub> of 0.71nM, 4-15nM, and 83nM for the dopamine D3 receptor and D2, D5, D4 receptors, and dopamine...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Rotigotine Hydrochloride (N-0923 Hydrochloride)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0007</p> <p>Rotigotine Hydrochloride (N-0923 Hydrochloride) is a full agonist of <b>dopamine receptor</b>, a partial agonist of the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor, and an antagonist of the α<sub>2B</sub>-adrenergic receptor, with K<sub>i</sub> of 0.71nM, 4-15nM, and 83nM for the dopamine D3 receptor and D2, D5, D4 receptors, and dopamine...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.47%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>Rotundine ((-)-Tetrahydropalmatine; L-Tetrahydropalmatine)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0096</p> <p>Rotundine is an antagonist of <b>dopamine D1, D2 and D3 receptors</b> with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 166 nM, 1.4 μM and 3.3 μM, respectively. Rotundine is also an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 370 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>RS 39604</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101343</p> <p>RS 39604 is a potent, selective, and orally active 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.1 in guinea pig striatal membranes.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

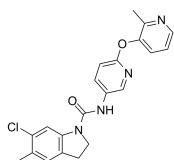


<p><b>RS 67333 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101341</p>	<p><b>RS-127445</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15419A</p>
<p>RS 67333 hydrochloride is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor (5-HT<sub>4</sub>R) partial agonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.7 in guinea-pig striatum.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>RS-127445 is a selective, high affinity, orally bioavailable 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.5. RS-127445 shows 1000 fold selectivity for this receptor as compared to numerous other receptor and ion channel binding sites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>RS-127445 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15419</p> <p>RS-127445 hydrochloride is a selective, high affinity, orally bioavailable 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.5. RS-127445 hydrochloride shows 1000 fold selectivity for this receptor as compared to numerous other receptor and ion channel binding sites.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>RU 24969</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16688</p> <p>RU 24969 is a preferential 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> agonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.38 nM, but also displays appreciable affinity for the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=2.5 nM), and has low affinity for other receptor sites in the brain. RU 24969 could decrease fluid consumption and increase forward locomotion.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>RU 24969 hemisuccinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16688B</p> <p>RU 24969 hemisuccinate is a preferential 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> agonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.38 nM, but also displays appreciable affinity for the 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=2.5 nM), and has low affinity for other receptor sites in the brain.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Sarizotan</b></p> <p>(EMD 128130)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100820</p> <p>Sarizotan (EMD 128130) is an orally active serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor and dopamine receptor agonist.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sarpogrelate hydrochloride</b></p> <p>(MCI-9042)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10564</p> <p>Sarpogrelate hydrochloride (MCI-9042) is a selective 5-HT<sub>2R</sub> antagonist, with pK<sub>s</sub> of 8.52, 6.57, and 7.43 for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Sarpogrelate-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>(MCI-9042-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10564S</p> <p>Sarpogrelate-d3 hydrochloride (MCI-9042-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sarpogrelate hydrochloride. Sarpogrelate hydrochloride (MCI-9042) is a selective 5-HT<sub>2R</sub> antagonist, with pK<sub>s</sub> of 8.52, 6.57, and 7.43 for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SB 204741</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103153</p> <p>SB 204741 is a selective and high affinity 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> value of 7.1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>SB 206553 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103135</p> <p>SB 206553 hydrochloride is a high affinity, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> / 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist (rat 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> pA<sub>2</sub> = 8.89, human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> pK<sub>i</sub> = 7.92). SB 206553 possesses anxiolytic-like properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**SB 242084**

Cat. No.: HY-13409

SB 242084 is a 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist (pK<sub>i</sub>=9.0) that displays 158- and 100-fold selectivity over 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors respectively.

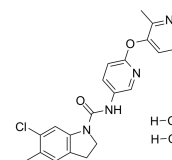


**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**SB 242084 dihydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-13409A

SB 242084 hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist (pK<sub>i</sub>=9.0) that displays 158- and 100-fold selectivity over 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors respectively.

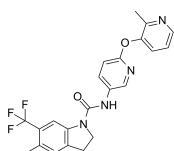


**Purity:** 98.33%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**SB 243213**

Cat. No.: HY-103112B

SB 243213 is an orally active, selective and high-affinity 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.37 and a pK<sub>b</sub> of 9.8 for human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor. SB 243213 shows greater than a 100-fold selectivity over a wide range of neurotransmitter receptors, enzymes and ion channels.

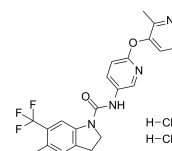


**Purity:** 98.62%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SB 243213 dihydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-103112A

SB 243213 dihydrochloride is an orally active, selective and high-affinity 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.37 and a pK<sub>b</sub> of 9.8 for human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor.

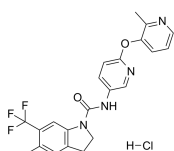


**Purity:** ≥99.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**SB 243213 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-103112

SB 243213 hydrochloride is an orally active, selective and high-affinity 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.37 and a pK<sub>b</sub> of 9.8 for human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor.

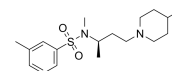


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**SB 258719**

Cat. No.: HY-U00443

SB 258719 is a selective 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor antagonist with high affinity (pK<sub>i</sub>=7.5) for the receptor. SB 258719 can be used for the research of cancer and neurological disease.

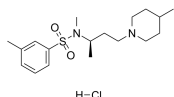


**Purity:** 99.16%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

**SB 258719 hydrochloride**

Cat. No.: HY-103123

SB 258719 hydrochloride is a selective 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor antagonist displayed high affinity (pK<sub>i</sub>=7.5) for the receptor. SB-258719 hydrochloride can be used for the research of cancer and neurological diseases.



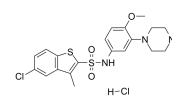
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

**SB 271046 Hydrochloride**

(SB 271046A)

Cat. No.: HY-14336A

SB 271046 Hydrochloride (SB 271046A) is a potent, selective and orally active 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> of 9.02, 8.55, and 8.81 for rat, pig and human, respectively.

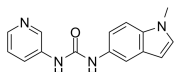


**Purity:** 98.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

**SB-200646**

Cat. No.: HY-103129A

SB-200646 is the first selective 5-HT<sub>2B/2C</sub> over 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 7.5, 6.9 and 5.2 for 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, respectively. SB-200646 is orally active and has electrophysiological and anxiolytic properties in vivo.

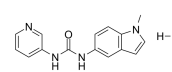


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

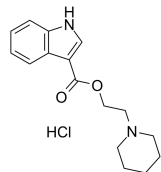
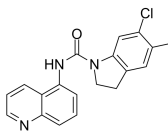
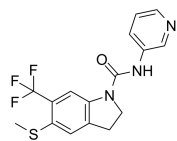
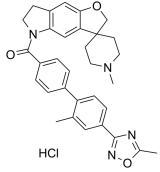
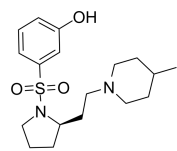
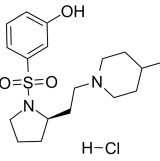
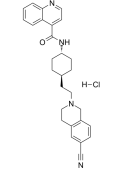
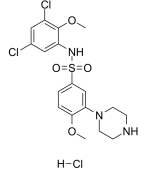
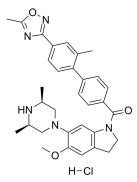
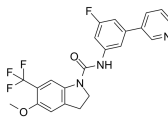
**SB-200646A**

Cat. No.: HY-103129

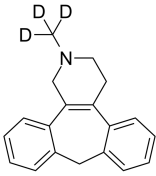
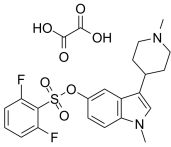
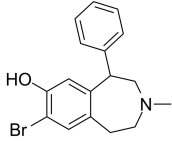
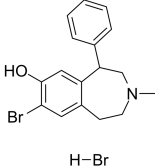
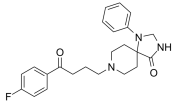
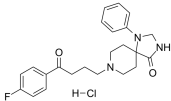
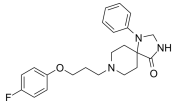
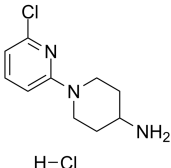
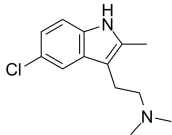
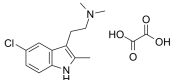
SB-200646A is the first selective 5-HT<sub>2B/2C</sub> over 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 7.5, 6.9 and 5.2 for 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, respectively. SB-200646A is orally active and has electrophysiological and anxiolytic properties in vivo.

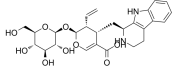
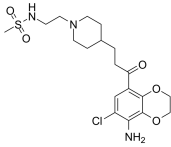
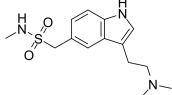
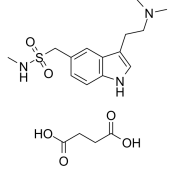
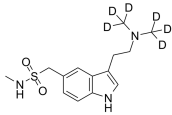
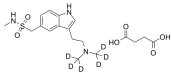
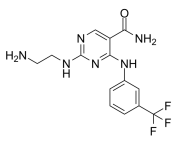
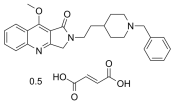
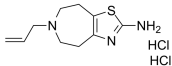
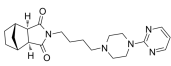


**Purity:** 99.47%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

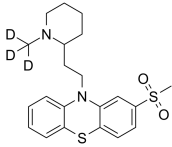
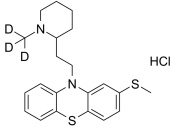
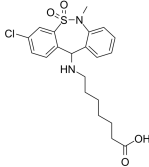
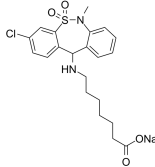
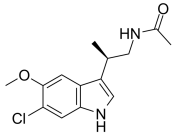
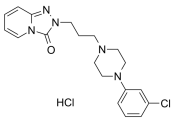
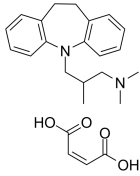
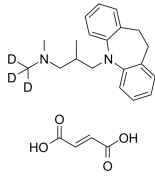
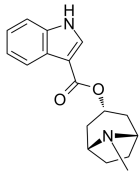
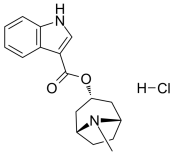
<p><b>SB-203186 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101222</p>	<p><b>SB-215505</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18596</p>
<p>SB-203186 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and competitive 5-HT<sub>4</sub> antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.87%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SB-215505 is a potent and subtype-selective 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 8.3, 6.77, 7.66 for 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, respectively. SB-215505 increases wakefulness and motor activity in rats.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-221284</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103155</p>	<p><b>SB-224289 hydrochloride</b> (SB-224289A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101105A</p>
<p>SB 221284 is a selective 5-HT<sub>2C/2B</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values are 6.4, 7.9 and 8.6 for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptors, respectively. SB 221284 can be used for the research of neurological disease.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SB-224289 hydrochloride is a selective 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor antagonist, with anxiolytic effect.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.97%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-269970</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15370</p>	<p><b>SB-269970 hydrochloride</b> (SB-269970A)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15370A</p>
<p>SB-269970 is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.3. SB-269970 exhibits &gt;50-fold selectivity against other 5-HT receptors.</p>  <p>Purity: &gt;98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SB-269970 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and brain-penetrant 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor antagonist with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 8.3. SB-269970 hydrochloride exhibits &gt;50-fold selectivity against other 5-HT receptors.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.15%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-277011 hydrochloride</b> (SB-277011A hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10847B</p>	<p><b>SB-399885 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103099</p>
<p>SB-277011 hydrochloride (SB-277011A hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, orally bioavailable and brain penetrate dopamine D<sub>3</sub> receptor (D<sub>3</sub>R) antagonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 10.7 nM and 11.2 nM at rodent and human D<sub>3</sub>R, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.22%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SB-399885 hydrochloride is a 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.54%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SB-616234-A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19477</p>	<p><b>SB228357</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103154</p>
<p>SB-616234-A is a selective and orally bioavailable 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> receptor antagonist, with anxiolytic and antidepressant activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.14%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>SB228357 is a selective, potent and orally active 5-HT<sub>2C/2B</sub> receptor antagonist with pK<sub>i</sub> values of 6.9, 8.0 and 9.0 for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, respectively. SB228357 has antidepressant/anxiolytic effects.</p>  <p>Purity: ≥99.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>SCH 39166 hydrobromide</b> (SCH391660)</p> <p>SCH 39166 hydrobromide (SCH391660) is potent and selective antagonist of <b>dopamine D1/D5 receptor</b>, with <math>K_s</math> of 1.2 nM and 2.0 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>SCH-23390 hydrochloride</b> (R-(+)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride)</p> <p>SCH-23390 hydrochloride (R-(+)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective <b>dopamine D<sub>1</sub>-like receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_s</math> of 0.2 nM and 0.3 nM for the D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.31% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>SCH-23390 maleate</b> (R-(+)-SCH-23390 maleate)</p> <p>SCH-23390 maleate (R-(+)-SCH-23390 maleate) is a potent and selective <b>dopamine D<sub>1</sub>-like receptor</b> antagonist with <math>K_s</math> of 0.2 nM and 0.3 nM for the D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> receptor, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>SCH-23390-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>SCH-23390-d3 (R-(+)-SCH-23390-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled SCH-23390 hydrochloride.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>SEP-363856</b> (SEP-856)</p> <p>SEP-363856 (SEP-856), an orally active and CNS active psychotropic agent with a unique, non-D2/5-HT2A mechanism of action, exerts its antipsychotic-like effects. SEP-363856 (SEP-856) has the potential for the study of schizophrenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>SEP-363856 hydrochloride</b> (SEP-856 hydrochloride)</p> <p>SEP-363856 hydrochloride (SEP-856 hydrochloride), an orally active and CNS active psychotropic agent with a unique, non-D2/5-HT2A mechanism of action, exerts its antipsychotic-like effects. SEP-363856 hydrochloride (SEP-856 hydrochloride) has the potential for the study of schizophrenia.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Sertindole</b> (Lu 23-174)</p> <p>Sertindole, a neuroleptic, is one of the newer antipsychotic medications available. Target: Multi-target In vitro studies showed that sertindole exerts a potent antagonism at serotonin 5-HT2A, 5-HT2C, dopamine D2, and <math>\alpha</math>1 adrenergic receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Sertindole-d4</b></p> <p>Sertindole-d4 (Lu 23-174-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sertindole. Sertindole, a neuroleptic, is one of the newer antipsychotic medications available.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Setiptiline</b> (Org-8282)</p> <p>Setiptiline (Org-8282) is a <b>serotonin receptor</b> antagonist. Setiptiline is a tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) which acts as a noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.54% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Setiptiline maleate</b> (MO-8282)</p> <p>Setiptiline maleate (MO-8282 maleate) is a <b>serotonin receptor</b> antagonist. Setiptiline maleate is a tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) which acts as a noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.18% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>Setiptiline-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-32329S</p> <p>Setiptiline-d3 (Org-8282-d3) is the deuterium labeled Setiptiline. Setiptiline (Org-8282) is a <b>serotonin receptor</b> antagonist. Setiptiline is a tetracyclic antidepressant (TeCA) which acts as a noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressant (NaSSA).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b></p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>SGS518 oxalate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19668A</p> <p>SGS518 oxalate is a selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub>R antagonist. SGS518 oxalate can be used for the research of cognitive impairments such as amnesia, anxiety and depression, and it is effective in protecting mouse retina at high doses<sup>7/sup</sup>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>SKF-83566</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103430A</p> <p>SKF-83566 is a potent, blood-brain permeable and orally active <b>D1-like dopamine receptor (D1DR)</b> antagonist and a weaker competitive antagonist at the vascular 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=11 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>SKF-83566 hydrobromide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103430</p> <p>SKF-83566 hydrobromide is a potent, blood-brain permeable and orally active <b>D1-like dopamine receptor (D1DR)</b> antagonist and a weaker competitive antagonist at the vascular 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>=11 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>Spiperone</b> (Spiroperidol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1371</p> <p>Spiperone is a potent <b>dopamine D2, serotonin 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, and serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub></b> antagonist. <b>Spiperone is a widely used pharmacological tool. Spiperone has the potential for the research of neurology diseases..</b></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Spiperone hydrochloride</b> (Spiroperidol hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1371A</p> <p>Spiperone hydrochloride (Spiroperidol hydrochloride) is a selective <b>dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor</b> (K<sub>i</sub> values of 0.06 nM, 0.6 nM, 0.08 nM, ~350 nM, ~3500 nM for D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>5</sub> receptors, respectively) and <b>5-HT<sub>2A</sub>/5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor</b> (K<sub>i</sub>s of 1 nM/49 nM)...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Spiramide</b> (AMI-193)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100971</p> <p>Spiramide (AMI-193) is a potent and selective antagonist of <b>5-HT<sub>2</sub></b> and <b>dopamine D2 receptor</b>, with K<sub>s</sub> of 2 nM and 3 nM, respectively. Spiramide has &gt;2000-fold selectivity for 5-HT<sub>2</sub> versus 5-HT<sub>1C</sub> (K<sub>i</sub>=4300 nM) receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.81%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>SR 57227A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-102064</p> <p>SR 57227A is a potent, orally active and selective <b>5-HT3 receptor</b> agonist, with ability to cross the blood brain barrier.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>ST1936</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103110</p> <p>ST1936 is a selective, nanomolar affinity <b>5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor</b> agonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 13 nM, 168 nM and 245 nM for human 5-HT<sub>6</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors, respectively. ST1936 also shows moderate affinity (K<sub>i</sub> of 300 nM) for human and rat <b>α2 adrenergic receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.70%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>ST1936 oxalate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103110A</p> <p>ST1936 oxalate is a selective, nanomolar affinity <b>5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor</b> agonist with K<sub>i</sub> values of 13 nM, 168 nM and 245 nM for human 5-HT<sub>6</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors, respectively. ST1936 oxalate also shows moderate affinity (K<sub>i</sub> of 300 nM) for human and rat <b>α2 adrenergic receptor</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p><b>Strictosidinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7514</p> <p>Strictosidinic acid, an orally active glycoside indole monoterpene alkaloid isolated from <i>Psychotria myriantha</i> leaves, inhibits precursor enzymes of 5-HT biosynthesis and reduces the 5-HT levels. Strictosidinic acid has peripheral analgesic and antipyretic activities in mice.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulamserod</b> (RS-100302)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101668</p> <p>Sulamserod is a 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor antagonist, with antiarrhythmic activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sumatriptan</b> (GR 43175 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0121B</p> <p>Sumatriptan (GR 43175 free base) is an orally active 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor agonist with K<sub>s</sub> of 17 nM, 27 nM and 100 nM for 5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors, respectively. Sumatriptan can be used for migraine headache research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sumatriptan succinate</b> (GR 43175)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0121</p> <p>Sumatriptan succinate (GR 43175) is an orally active 5-HT<sub>1</sub> receptor agonist with K<sub>s</sub> of 17 nM, 27 nM and 100 nM for 5-HT<sub>1D</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors, respectively. Sumatriptan succinate can be used for migraine headache research.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Sumatriptan-d6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0121BS1</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sumatriptan-d6 succinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0121BS</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Syk Inhibitor II</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112390A</p> <p>Syk Inhibitor II is a potent, high selective and ATP-competitive Syk inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 41 nM. Syk Inhibitor II inhibits 5-HT release from RBL-cells with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 460 nM. Syk Inhibitor II shows less potent against other kinases and has anti-allergic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>T 82</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00028</p> <p>T 82 is a potent 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonist and acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitor, used for treatment of Alzheimer's Disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Talipexole dihydrochloride</b> (B-HT 920 dihydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0008</p> <p>Talipexole dihydrochloride (B-HT 920 dihydrochloride) is a dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptor agonist, α<sub>2</sub>-adrenoceptor agonist and 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist, which displays antiParkinsonian activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tandospirone</b> (SM-3997)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14558</p> <p>Tandospirone (SM-3997) is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 27 nM. Tandospirone has anxiolytic and antidepressant activities. Tandospirone can be used for the research of the central nervous system disorders and the underlying mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.41%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>Tandospirone citrate</b> (SM-3997 citrate)</p> <p>Tandospirone citrate is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist (K<sub>i</sub> = 27 nM) that displays selectivity over SR-2, SR-1C, α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> receptors (K<sub>i</sub> values ranging from 1300-41000 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Tedatioxetine hydrobromide</b> (Lu AA24530 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Tedatioxetine (Lu AA24530) hydrobromide acts as a serotonin and norepinephrine (NE)-preferring triple reuptake inhibitor (TRI) and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3</sub> and α<sub>1A</sub>-adrenergic receptor antagonist</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tegaserod</b></p> <p>Tegaserod is a <b>serotonin receptor 4</b> agonist (HTR<sub>4</sub>) used in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). Anti-tumor activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Tegaserod maleate</b> (SDZ-HTF-919; HTF-919)</p> <p>Tegaserod maleate is a selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor partial agonist and a 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist. Tegaserod maleate exhibits a promotile effect throughout the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Tegaserod-13C,d3 maleate</b> (SDZ-HTF-919-13C,d3; HTF-919-13C,d3)</p> <p>Tegaserod-13C,d3 (maleate) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Tegaserod maleate is a selective 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor partial agonist and a 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptor antagonist. Tegaserod maleate exhibits a promotile effect throughout the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Temanogrel</b> (APD791)</p> <p>Temanogrel is a highly selective 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor antagonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 4.9 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Tertatolol</b> (±)-Tertatolol; Racemic Tertatolol; dl-Tertatolol)</p> <p>Tertatolol is a potent antagonist of <b>beta-adrenoceptor</b> and <b>5-HT receptor</b>, with unique renal vasodilatory effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>TG6-10-1</b></p> <p>TG6-10-1 is an <b>EP<sub>2</sub></b> antagonist, shows low-nanomolar antagonist activity against only EP<sub>2</sub>, &gt;300-fold selectivity over human EP<sub>3</sub>, EP<sub>4</sub>, and IP receptors, 100-fold selectivity over EP<sub>1</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Thioridazine</b></p> <p>Thioridazine, an antagonist of the <b>dopamine receptor D<sub>2</sub></b> family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities. Thioridazine is also a potent inhibitor of <b>PI3K-Akt-mTOR</b> signaling pathways with anti-angiogenic effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Thioridazine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Thioridazine hydrochloride, an orally active antagonist of the <b>dopamine receptor D<sub>2</sub></b> family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.93% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

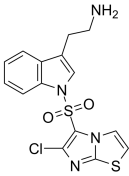
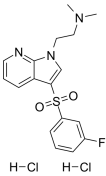
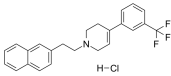
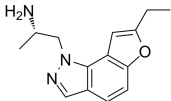
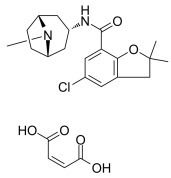
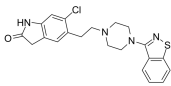
<p><b>Thioridazine-d3 2-Sulfone</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0965S</p> <p>Thioridazine-d3 2-Sulfone is the deuterium labeled Thioridazine hydrochloride. Thioridazine hydrochloride, an orally active antagonist of the <b>dopamine receptor D2</b> family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Thioridazine-d3 hydrochloride</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0965AS</p> <p>Thioridazine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Thioridazine. Thioridazine, an antagonist of the <b>dopamine receptor D2</b> family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tianeptine</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-90003</p> <p>Tianeptine is a selective facilitator of <b>5-HT</b> uptake. Tianeptine has no affinity for a wide range of receptors, including 5-HT and dopamine (<math>IC_{50} &gt; 10 \mu M</math>) and has no effect on noradrenalin or dopamine uptake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tianeptine sodium salt</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-90003A</p> <p>Tianeptine sodium salt is a selective facilitator of <b>5-HT</b> uptake. Tianeptine sodium salt has no affinity for a wide range of receptors, including 5-HT and dopamine (<math>IC_{50} &gt; 10 \mu M</math>) and has no effect on noradrenalin or dopamine uptake.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>TIK-301</b> (PD-6735; LY-156735)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-106136</p> <p>TIK-301 (PD-6735) is a chlorinated melatonin derivative and a potent, high-affinity and orally active <b>melatonin MT<sub>1</sub></b> and <b>MT<sub>2</sub></b> receptors agonist with <math>K_s</math> of 0.081 nM and 0.042 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Trazodone hydrochloride</b> (AF-1161)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0478</p> <p>Trazodone (hydrochloride) (AF-1161) is an antidepressant belonging to the class of serotonin receptor antagonists and reuptake inhibitors for treatment of anxiety disorders.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p><b>Trimipramine maleate</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1213</p> <p>Trimipramine maleate is a 5-HT receptor antagonist, with <math>pK_s</math> of 6.39, 8.10, 4.66 for 5-HT<sub>1C</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Trimipramine-d3 maleate</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1213S</p> <p>Trimipramine-d3 maleate is the deuterium labeled Trimipramine maleate. Trimipramine maleate is a 5-HT receptor antagonist, with <math>pK_s</math> of 6.39, 8.10, 4.66 for 5-HT<sub>1C</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2</sub> and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tropisetron</b> (SDZ-ICS-930 free base)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0072</p> <p>Tropisetron (SDZ-ICS-930 free base) is a selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist and <math>\alpha 7</math>-nicotinic receptor antagonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70.1 <math>\pm</math> 0.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tropisetron Hydrochloride</b> (SDZ-ICS-930)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0020</p> <p>Tropisetron Hydrochloride (SDZ-ICS-930) is a selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist and <math>\alpha 7</math>-nicotinic receptor agonist with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 70.1 <math>\pm</math> 0.9 nM for 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 



<p><b>U92016A hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117507</p> <p>U92016A hydrochloride is a potent, metabolically stable, orally active 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist with an exceptionally high degree of intrinsic activity. U92016A hydrochloride binds with high affinity to human 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors expressed in Chinese hamster ovary cells (K<sub>i</sub>=0.2 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>UCSF648</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145700</p> <p>UCSF648 (Compound 5A6-48) is a chemical probe for the 5-HT<sub>5A</sub> serotonin receptor. UCSF648 weakly activates ADRA2A and MTNR1A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>UCSF678</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145698</p> <p>UCSF678 is a 42 nM arrestin-biased partial agonist at the 5-HT<sub>5A</sub>R with a more restricted off-target profile and decreased assay liabilities. UCSF678 is a selective probe with which to study the function of the 5-HT<sub>5A</sub>R.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>UCSF686</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145699</p> <p>UCSF686 is a probe with which to study the function of the 5-HT<sub>5A</sub>R. UCSF686 loses affinity at 5-HT<sub>5A</sub>R (&gt;10000 nM) but not at 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>R, 5-HT<sub>2B</sub>R, and 5-HT<sub>7</sub>R. UCSF686 controls for off-target effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>UNC9994</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117829</p> <p>UNC9994, an analog of Aripiprazole, is a functionally selective β-arrestin-biased dopamine D2 receptor (D2R) agonist with EC<sub>50</sub> &lt;10 nM for β-arrestin-2 recruitment to D2 receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Urapidil</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0716</p> <p>Urapidil is an α<sub>1</sub> adrenoceptor antagonist and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Urapidil D6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0716S</p> <p>Urapidil D6 is a deuterium labeled Urapidil. Urapidil is an α<sub>1</sub>-adrenoceptor antagonist and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Urapidil hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0354A</p> <p>Urapidil HCl is an α<sub>1</sub>-adrenoceptor antagonist and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>Urapidil-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0716S1</p> <p>Urapidil-d3 is the deuterium labeled Urapidil. Urapidil is an α<sub>1</sub> adrenoceptor antagonist and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Urapidil-d4 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0354AS</p> <p>Urapidil-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Urapidil hydrochloride. Urapidil hydrochloride is an α<sub>1</sub>-adrenoceptor antagonist and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b>  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p><b>Usmarapride</b> (SUVN-D4010)</p> <p>Usmarapride (SUVN-D4010) is a potent, selective, orally active and brain penetrant 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor partial agonist (EC<sub>50</sub>=44 nM). Usmarapride (SUVN-D4010) can be used for the research of cognitive deficits associated with Alzheimer's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Usmarapride free base</b> (SUVN-D4010 free base)</p> <p>Usmarapride (SUVN-D4010) free base is a potent, selective, orally active and brain penetrant 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor partial agonist (EC<sub>50</sub>=44 nM). Usmarapride (SUVN-D4010) free base can be used for the research of cognitive deficits associated with Alzheimer's disease.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Vabicaserin hydrochloride</b> (SCA 136)</p> <p>Vabicaserin hydrochloride is a 5-hydroxytryptamine 2C (5-HT<sub>2C</sub>) receptor-selective agonist with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 8 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Valerenic acid</b> (-)-Valerenic Acid)</p> <p>Valerenic acid ((-)-Valerenic Acid), a sesquiterpenoid, is an orally active positive allosteric modulator of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors. Valerenic acid is also a partial agonist of the 5-HT<sub>5A</sub> receptor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Velusetrag</b> (TD-5108)</p> <p>Velusetrag (TD-5108) is an orally active, potent and selective agonist of serotonin 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor (5-HT<sub>4R</sub>), with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 7.7. Velusetrag exhibits no affinity (K<sub>i</sub>&gt;10 μM) for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Velusetrag hydrochloride</b> (TD-5108 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Velusetrag (TD-5108) hydrochloride is an orally active, potent and selective agonist of serotonin 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor (5-HT<sub>4R</sub>), with a pK<sub>i</sub> of 7.7. Velusetrag hydrochloride exhibits no affinity (K<sub>i</sub>&gt;10 μM) for 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2B</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.65% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Vilazodone</b> (EMD 68843; SB659746A)</p> <p>Vilazodone (EMD 68843; SB 659746A) is a potent, selective and orally active serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) and partial 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Vilazodone Hydrochloride</b> (EMD 68843 Hydrochloride; SB659746A Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Vilazodone Hydrochloride (EMD 68843 Hydrochloride) is a serotonin transporter (SER) inhibitor and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Vilazodone-d4</b> (EMD 68843-d4; SB659746A-d4)</p> <p>Vilazodone-d4 (EMD 68843-d4) is the deuterium labeled Vilazodone. Vilazodone (EMD 68843; SB 659746A) is a potent, selective and orally active serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) and partial 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Vilazodone-d8</b></p> <p>Vilazodone D8 is the a deuterium labeled vilazodone, which is a combined serotonin specific reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) and 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor partial agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Volinanserin</b> (MDL100907; M 100907)</p> <p>Volinanserin is a potent and selective antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor, with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.36 nM, and shows 300-fold selectivity for 5-HT<sub>2</sub> receptor over 5-HT<sub>1c</sub>, alpha-1 and DA D<sub>2</sub> receptors. Volinanserin has antipsychotic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Volinanserin-d4 hydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-14940</p> <p>Volinanserin-d4 (MDL100907-d4) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Volinanserin hydrochlorid.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Vortioxetine</b> (Lu AA 21004)</p> <p>Vortioxetine is a inhibitor of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor and SERT, with K<sub>i</sub> values of 15 nM, 33 nM, 3.7 nM, 19 nM and 1.6 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.52% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Vortioxetine D8</b> (Lu AA 21004 D8)</p> <p>Vortioxetine D8 is a deuterium labeled Vortioxetine. Vortioxetine is an inhibitor of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor and SERT, with K<sub>i</sub> values of 15 nM, 33 nM, 3.7 nM, 19 nM and 1.6 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Vortioxetine hydrobromide</b> (Lu AA21004 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Vortioxetine hydrobromide is a multimodal serotonergic agent, inhibits 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>1B</sub>, 5-HT<sub>3A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptor and SERT with K<sub>i</sub> values of 15 nM, 33 nM, 3.7 nM, 19 nM and 1.6 nM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p><b>Vortioxetine-d8 hydrobromide</b> (Lu AA21004-d8 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Vortioxetine-d8 (Lu AA21004-d8) hydrobromide is the deuterium labeled Vortioxetine hydrobromide.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>WAY 163909</b> Cat. No.: HY-15401</p> <p>WAY 163909 is a potent and selective 5-HT(2C) receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 10.5±1.1 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>WAY-100135 dihydrochloride</b> Cat. No.: HY-117575A</p> <p>WAY-100135 dihydrochloride is a selective antagonist at presynaptic and postsynaptic 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 34 nM at the rat hippocampal 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor. WAY-100135 dihydrochloride has potential antipsychotic properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>WAY-100635</b> Cat. No.: HY-10349</p> <p>WAY-100635 is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> Receptor antagonist with a pIC<sub>50</sub> of 8.87, an apparent pA<sub>2</sub> of 9.71. WAY-100635 is a potent and selective 5-hydroxytryptamine 1A (5-HT1A) receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.91 nM and K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.39 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>WAY-100635 Maleate</b> Cat. No.: HY-10349A</p> <p>WAY-100635 maleate is a potent and selective 5-hydroxytryptamine 1A (5-HT1A) receptor antagonist with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.91 nM and K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.39 nM. WAY-100635 maleate has pIC<sub>50</sub> values for 5-HT1A and α1-adrenergic receptors of 8.9 and 6.6, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

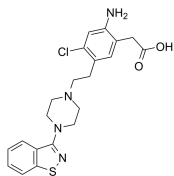
<p><b>WAY-181187</b> (SAX-187)</p> <p>WAY-181187 (SAX-187) is a potent and selective full 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor agonist with a K<sub>i</sub> of 2.2 nM and an EC<sub>50</sub> of 6.6 nM. WAY181187 mediates 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor-dependent signal pathways, such as cAMP, Fyn and ERK1/2 kinase, as specific agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>WAY208466 dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14340</p>  <p>WAY 208466 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor agonist (EC<sub>50</sub>=7.3 nM for the human 5-HT<sub>6</sub> receptor). WAY-208466 dihydrochloride elevates cortical GABA levels in rat frontal cortex.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-103133</p> 
<p><b>Wf-516</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19417A</p> <p>Wf-516 is an inhibitor of 5-HT reuptake, and an antagonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors, with K<sub>i</sub> of 5 nM and 40 nM for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor and 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptor in humans, respectively, and has potent antidepressant activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Xaliproden hydrochloride</b> (SR57746A; SR57746 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14604</p> <p>Xaliproden hydrochloride (SR57746A) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptor, shows a high affinity for 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> specific binding sites in the rat hippocampus (IC<sub>50</sub>=3 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.05% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	
<p><b>Xanthotoxol</b> (8-Hydroxypsoralen)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-30152</p> <p>Xanthotoxol (8-Hydroxypsoralen) is a biologically active linear furocoumarin, shows strong pharmacological activities as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, 5-HT antagonistic, and neuroprotective effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.58% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>YM348</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100330</p> <p>YM348 is a potent and orally active 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor agonist, which shows a high affinity for cloned human 5-HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor (K<sub>i</sub>: 0.89 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	
<p><b>Zacopride hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103137</p> <p>Zacopride hydrochloride is a highly potent 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with K<sub>i</sub>s of 0.38 and 373 nM for 5-HT<sub>3</sub> and 5-HT<sub>4</sub> receptor, respectively. Zacopride hydrochloride is also a moderate I<sub>K1</sub> channel agonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.69% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Zatosetron maleate</b> (LY 277359 maleate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00234</p> <p>Zatosetron maleate is a potent and selective 5HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	
<p><b>Ziconapine</b> (Lu 31-130)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14827</p> <p>Ziconapine is an antipsychotic medication with a strong pro-cognitive effect in animal models and the potential to treat a number of neurological and psychiatric diseases. Ziconapine has potent antagonistic effects at dopamine D<sub>1</sub>/D<sub>2</sub>, and serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ziprasidone</b> (CP-88059)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14542</p> <p>Ziprasidone, an antipsychotic agent, is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist. Ziprasidone has high affinity for rat (K<sub>i</sub>: 3.4 nM)/human (2.5 nM) 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors, 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> (0.42 nM), and dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptors (4.8 nM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.28% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	

### Ziprasidone amino acid

(Ziprasidone Impurity C; Ziprasidone open ring impurity)

Cat. No.: HY-131255

Ziprasidone amino acid (Ziprasidone Impurity C) is an impurity of Ziprasidone. Ziprasidone is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist. Ziprasidone exhibits potent effects of antipsychotic activity.



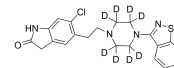
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ziprasidone D8

(CP-88059 D8)

Cat. No.: HY-145425

Ziprasidone D8 is deuterium labeled Ziprasidone, which is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist which exhibits potent effects of antipsychotic activity.



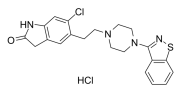
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ziprasidone hydrochloride

(CP-88059 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14542A

Ziprasidone (CP-88059) hydrochloride, an antipsychotic agent, is a combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist.



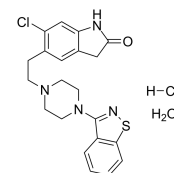
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ziprasidone hydrochloride monohydrate

(CP 88059 hydrochloride monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17407

Ziprasidone (CP 88059) hydrochloride monohydrate, an antipsychotic agent, is an orally active combined 5-HT (serotonin) and dopamine receptor antagonist.

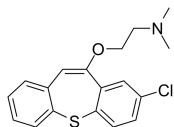


**Purity:** 99.83%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Zotepine

Cat. No.: HY-103093

Zotepine, an antipsychotic agent, is a potent antagonist of 5-HT<sub>2A</sub>, 5-HT<sub>2C</sub>, Histamine H<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>1</sub>-adrenergic and Dopamine D<sub>2</sub> receptors, with K<sub>d</sub>s of 2.6 nM, 3.2 nM, 3.3 nM, 7.3 nM and 8 nM, respectively. Zotepine exhibits antidepressive and anxiolytic effects in vivo.



**Purity:** 99.66%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg