

ATP Synthase

ATPases are a class of enzymes that catalyze the decomposition ATP into ADP and a free phosphate ion. This dephosphorylation reaction releases energy, which the enzyme (in most cases) harnesses to drive other chemical reactions that would not otherwise occur. Some such enzymes are integral membrane proteins and move solutes across the membrane, typically against their concentration gradient. These are called transmembrane ATPases. Transmembrane ATPases import many of the metabolites necessary for cell metabolism and export toxins, wastes, and solutes that can hinder cellular processes. Such as the sodium-potassium exchanger (or Na+/K+ ATPase) and the hydrogen potassium ATPase (H+/K+ ATPase or gastric proton pump) that acidifies the contents of the stomach.

ATP Synthase Inhibitors

Apoptolidin

Cat. No.: HY-126679

Apoptolidin is a polyketide isolated from Nocardiopsis bacteria. Apoptolidin is a selective mitochondrial $\mathbf{F_1F_0}$ ATPase inhibitor.



Purity: ≥95.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 100 μg

ATP synthase inhibitor 1

ATP synthase inhibitor 1 is a potent inhibitor of c subunit of the F_1/F_0 -ATP synthase complex,

inhibits mitochondrial permeability transition pore (mPTP) opening, does not affect ATP levels.

Purity: 99.84%

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

N O=S=O S

Cat. No.: HY-112715

Bongkrekic acid

Cat. No.: HY-136406

Bongkrekic acid is a mitochondrial toxin secreted by the bacteria Pseudomonas cocovenenans. Bongkrekic acid specific ligand for mitochondrial adenine nucleotide translocase (ANT) rather than the electron transport chain.

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Purity: ≥95.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 500 μg

BTB06584

BTB06584 is a selective and IF1-dependent mitochondrial F₁F_o-ATPase inhibitor without compromising ATP synthesis. BTB06584 can delays

ischaemic cell death.

Cat. No.: HY-15877

Purity: 99.83%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate;

(R)-2-Hydroxyglutaric acid; ...)

 $\label{eq:D-a-Hydroxyglutaric} D-\alpha-Hydroxyglutaric acid ((R)-2-Hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolic accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.$

Cat. No.: HY-113038

Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium

(Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate)

D-α-Hydroxyglutaric acid disodium (Disodium (R)-2-hydroxyglutarate) is the principal metabolite accumulating in neurometabolic disease D-2-hydroxyglutaric aciduria.

NaOOONa

Cat. No.: HY-100542

Purity: ≥98.0%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gboxin

Cat. No.: HY-111651

Gboxin is an oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) inhibitor that targets glioblastoma. Gboxin inhibits the activity of $\mathbf{F_0F_1}$ ATP synthase. Antitumour activity.



Purity: 99.49%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: $10 \text{ mM} \times 1 \text{ mL}$, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

KUSC-5037

KUSC-5037 is a potent **HIF-1** inhibitor (IC_{s0} =1.2 μ M). KUSC-5037 inhibits mitochondrial respiratory complex V and $F_{o}F_{1}$ -ATP synthase.

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Cat. No.: HY-144750

Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oligomycin

Cat. No.: HY-N6782

Oligomycin, an antifungal antibiotic, is an inhibitor of H*-ATP-synthase. Oligomycin blocks oxidative phosphorylation and the electron transport chain. Oligomycin inhibits HIF-1alpha expression in hypoxic tumor cells.

Oligomycin

Purity: 98.53%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Oligomycin A

(MCH 32) Cat. No.: HY-16589

Oligomycin A (MCH 32), created by Streptomyces, acts as a mitochondrial F_0F_1 -ATPase inhibitor, with a K_i of 1 μ M; Oligomycin A shows anti-fungal activity.



Purity: 99.94%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oligomycin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6784

Oligomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from marine Streptomyces, used as an eukaryotic ATP synthase inhibitor, induces apoptosis.



Purity: > 98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg Venturicidin A

(Aabomycin A1) Cat. No.: HY-N125722

 $\label{thm:continuous} Venturicidin A \ (Aabomycin A1), from actinomycetes, is a membrane-active natural product inhibitor of ATP synthase.$



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg