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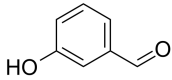
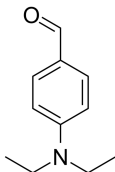
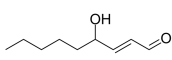
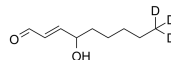
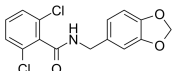
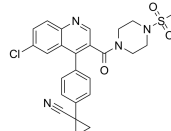
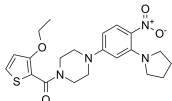
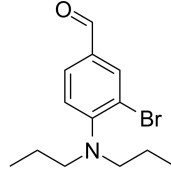
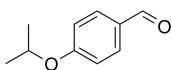
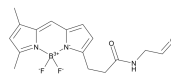
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

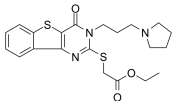
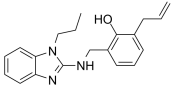
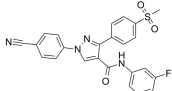
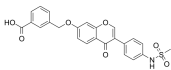
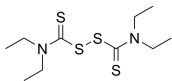
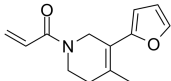
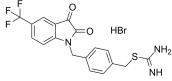
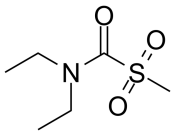
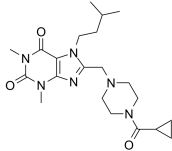
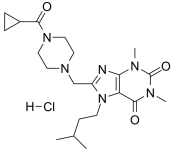
Aldehyde Dehydrogenase (ALDH)

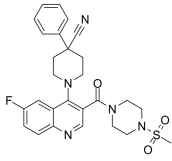
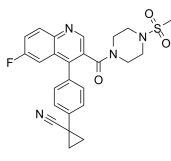
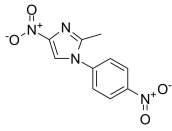
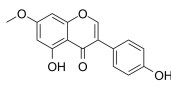
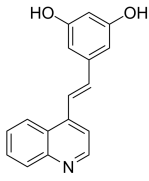
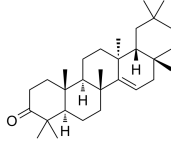
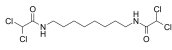
Aldehyde Dehydrogenases (ALDHs) are a superfamily of NADP⁺-dependent enzymes that metabolize endogenous and exogenous aldehydes to corresponding carboxylic acids. This superfamily of proteins is comprised of 19 isozymes, with constitutive activity of at least one isozyme observed in a majority of mammalian tissues. The ALDHs play important roles, among other things, in cellular detoxification, the protection against ultraviolet radiation-induced damage, and amino acid metabolism.

The ALDH1A subfamily plays a pivotal role in embryogenesis and development by mediating retinoic acid signaling. ALDH2, as a key enzyme that oxidizes acetaldehyde, is crucial for alcohol metabolism. ALDH1A1 and ALDH3A1 are lens and corneal crystallins, which are essential elements of the cellular defense mechanism against ultraviolet radiation-induced damage in ocular tissues. Many ALDH isozymes are important in oxidizing reactive aldehydes derived from lipid peroxidation and thereby help maintain cellular homeostasis. Increased expression and activity of ALDH isozymes have been reported in various human cancers and are associated with cancer relapse. As a direct consequence of their significant physiological and toxicological roles, inhibitors of the ALDH enzymes have been developed to treat human diseases.

Aldehyde Dehydrogenase (ALDH) Inhibitors, Agonists & Antagonists

<p>3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-76006</p>	<p>4-Diethylaminobenzaldehyde</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W016645</p>
<p>3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a precursor compound for phenolic compounds, such as Protocatechualdehyde (HY-N0295). 3-Hydroxybenzaldehyde is a substrate of aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) in rats and humans (ALDH2).</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>4-Diethylaminobenzaldehyde is a reversible aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALDHs) inhibitor, with a K_i of 4 nM for ALDH1. 4-Diethylaminobenzaldehyde displays potent anti-androgenic effect (IC_{50} = 1.71μM).</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 98.82% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p>4-Hydroxynonenal (4-HNE)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113466</p>	<p>4-Hydroxynonenal-d3 (4-HNE-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-1134665</p>
<p>4-Hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) is an α,β unsaturated hydroxyalkenal and an oxidative/nitrosative stress biomarker. 4-Hydroxynonenal is a substrate and an inhibitor of acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2).</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>4-Hydroxynonenal-d3 (4-HNE-d3) is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroxynonenal. 4-Hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) is an α,β unsaturated hydroxyalkenal and an oxidative/nitrosative stress biomarker.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Alda-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18936</p>	<p>ALDH1A1-IN-2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126003</p>
<p>Alda-1 is a potent and selective ALDH2 agonist, which activates wild-type ALDH2 and restores near wild-type activity to ALDH2*2.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.99% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>ALDH1A1-IN-2 is a potent inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase 1a1 (aldh1a1). Aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALDH) constitute a family of enzymes that play a critical role in oxidizing various cytotoxic xenogenic and biogenic aldehydes.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ALDH1A2-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139031</p>	<p>ALDH1A3-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144667</p>
<p>ALDH1A2-IN-1 is an active site-directed reversible ALDH1A2 inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.91 μM; K_d=0.26 μM) with several hydrophobic interactions.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ALDH1A3-IN-1 (Compound 14) is a potent ALDH1A3 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.63 μM and a K_i of 0.46 μM. ALDH1A3-IN-1 can be studied in prostate cancer.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ALDH1A3-IN-3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W017186</p>	<p>BODIPY aminoacetaldehyde (BAAA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136594</p>
<p>ALDH1A3-IN-3 (compound 16) is a potent inhibitor of ALDH1A3, with an IC_{50} of 0.26 μM. ALDH1A3-IN-3 is also a good ALDH3A1 substrate. ALDH1A3-IN-3 can be used for the research of prostate cancer.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 98.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 g</p>	<p>BODIPY aminoacetaldehyde (BAAA) is a fluorescent substrate for both murine and human aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH). BODIPY aminoacetaldehyde consists of an aminoacetaldehyde moiety bonded to the BODIPY fluorochrome and can be used to label stem cells.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>CM037 (A37)</p>	<p>CM10</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-110294</p> <p>CM037 is a selective inhibitor of ALDH1A1 (aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1) with an IC_{50} of 4.6 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-135841</p> <p>CM10 is a potent and selective aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A (ALDH1A) family inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1700, 740, and 640 nM for ALDH1A1, ALDH1A2, and ALDH1A3, respectively. CM10 does not inhibit any of the other ALDH family members.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CM121</p>	<p>CVT-10216</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-139032</p> <p>CM121 is an active site-directed reversible ALDH1A2 inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.54 μM/K_d=1.1 μM) with a variety of hydrophobic interactions.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-19801</p> <p>CVT-10216 is a highly selective, reversible aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH-2) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 29 nM. CVT-10216 also has inhibitory effect of ALDH-1 with an IC_{50} of 1.3 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Disulfiram (Tetraethylthiuram disulfide; TETD)</p>	<p>EN40</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0240</p> <p>Disulfiram (Tetraethylthiuram disulfide) is a specific inhibitor of aldehyde-dehydrogenase (ALDH1), used for the treatment of chronic alcoholism by producing an acute sensitivity to alcohol.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-122577</p> <p>EN40 is a potent, selective aldehyde dehydrogenase 3A1 (ALDH3A1) inhibitor as a covalent ligand, exhibits an IC_{50} value of 2 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 95.15% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>KS106</p>	<p>MeDTC (S-Methyl-N,N-diethylthiocarbamate Sulfone)</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-146683</p> <p>KS106 is a potent ALDH inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 334, 2137, 360 nM for ALDH1A1, ALDH2, and ALDH3A1, respectively. KS106 shows antiproliferative and anticancer effects with low low toxic.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-115757</p> <p>MeDTC (S-Methyl-N,N-diethylthiocarbamate Sulfone), a Disulfiram metabolite, is a potent, irreversible aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>NCT-501</p>	<p>NCT-501 hydrochloride</p>
<p>Cat. No.: HY-18768</p> <p>NCT-501 is a potent and selective theophylline-based inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1 (ALDH1A1), inhibits hALDH1A1 with IC_{50} of 40 nM, typically shows better selectivity over other ALDH isozymes and other dehydrogenases (hALDH1B1, hALDH3A1, and...</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-18768A</p> <p>NCT-501 hydrochloride is a potent and selective theophylline-based inhibitor of aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1 (ALDH1A1), inhibits hALDH1A1 with IC_{50} of 40 nM, typically shows better selectivity over other ALDH isozymes and other dehydrogenases (hALDH1B1, hALDH3A1, and...</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>NCT-505</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112277</p> <p>NCT-505 is a potent and selective aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH1A1) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 7 nM, and weakly inhibits hALDH1A2, hALDH1A3, hALDH2, hALDH3A1 (IC_{50}s, >57, 22.8, 20.1, >57 μM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.41% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>NCT-506</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112278</p> <p>NCT-506 is an orally bioavailable aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1 (ALDH1A1) inhibitors with an IC_{50} of 7 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Nitrefazole (EMD-15700)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107030</p> <p>Nitrefazole is a 4-nitroimidazole derivative with strong and long lasting inhibition of aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH), an enzyme involved in the metabolism of alcohol.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Prunetin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2597</p> <p>Prunetin, an O-methylated isoflavone, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Prunetin is a potent human aldehyde dehydrogenases inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.01% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>RV01</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126241</p> <p>RV01 is an analogue of resveratrol, inhibits DNA damage, reduces acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) mRNA expression induced by ethanol, and exhibits hydroxyl radical scavenging activity. RV01 decreases iNOS expression, with anti-neuroinflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Taraxerone</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1177</p> <p>Taraxerone is isolated from Sedum sarmentosum. Taraxerone enhances effects on alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) and acetaldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) activities with EC_{50} values of 512.42 and 500.16 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Win 18446</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011094</p> <p>Win 18446 is an orally active testes-specific enzyme ALDH1a2 inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM. Win 18446 reversibly inhibits spermatogenesis in many species and inhibits Retinoic acid (HY-14649) biosynthesis from Retinol (HY-B1342) within the testes.</p> <p>Purity: \geq95.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 	<p>α-NETA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138097</p> <p>α-NETA is a potent and noncompetitive choline acetyltransferase (ChA) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9 μM. α-NETA is a potent ALDH1A1 (IC_{50}=0.04 μM) and chemokine-like receptor-1 (CMKLR1) antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 