Amyloid-β

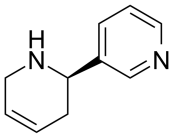
β-amyloid peptide; Aβ; Abeta

Amyloid-β (Aβ) denotes peptides of 36–43 amino acids that are crucially involved in Alzheimer's disease as the main component of theamyloid plaques found in the brains of Alzheimer patients. The peptides result from the amyloid precursor protein (APP), which is being cut by certain enzymes to yield Aβ. Amyloid-β molecules can aggregate to form flexible soluble oligomers which may exist in several forms. Amyloid-β peptide is due to overproduction of Aβ and/or the failure of clearance mechanisms. Amyloid-β self-aggregates into oligomers, which can be of various sizes, and forms diffuse and neuritic plaques in the parenchyma and blood vessels. Amyloid-β oligomers and plaques are potent synaptotoxins, block proteasome function, inhibit mitochondrial activity, alter intracellular Ca2+levels and stimulate inflammatory processes. Loss of the normal physiological functions of Aβ is also thought to contribute to neuronal dysfunction.

(R)-(+)-Anatabine

Cat. No.: HY-126047B

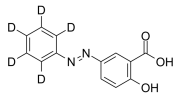
(R)-(+)-Anatabine is an less active R-enantiomer of Anatabine. Anatabine is a potent **α4β2 nAChR** agonist. Anatabine inhibits **NF-κB** activation lower **amyloid-β (Aβ)** production by preventing the β-cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP).



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

2-Hydroxy-5-(phenyldiazenyl)benzoic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-W013425S



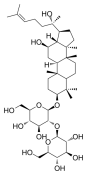
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na**$^+$ and **hKv1.4** channel with IC_{50}s of 32.2±4.5 and 32.6±2.2 μM, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **Aβ** levels, **NF-κB** activity, and **COX-2** expression.

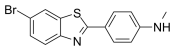


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-(6-Bromo-2-benzothiazolyl)-N-methylbenzenamine

Cat. No.: HY-111513

4-(6-Bromo-2-benzothiazolyl)-N-methylbenzenamine is a potent amyloid imaging agent which binds to **Amyloid-β** (1-40) with a K_D of 1.7 nM.

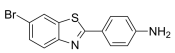


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-(6-Bromo-2-benzothiazolyl)benzenamine

Cat. No.: HY-111514

4-(6-Bromo-2-benzothiazolyl)benzenamine is a **β-amyloid** PET (positron emission tomography) tracer that can be used in the diagnosis of neurological diseases, such as Alzheimer's and Down's syndrome.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

AC 253

Cat. No.: HY-P2285

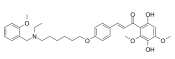
AC 253, an **amylin** antagonist, inhibits 125I-adrenomedullin binding, with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.

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

AChE-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-144790

AChE-IN-12 is a potent and blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetrant **acetylcholinesterase (AChE)** with IC_{50}s of 0.41 μM and 1.88 μM for rat AChE and electric eel AChE.



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

Aducanumab

(BIIB037)

Cat. No.: HY-P9967

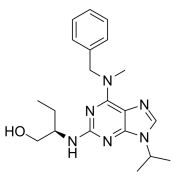
Aducanumab (BIIB037), a human monoclonal antibody selective for aggregated forms of **amyloid beta (Aβ)**. Aducanumab shows brain penetration, and can be used for Alzheimer's disease (AD) research.

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

Aftin-4

Cat. No.: HY-111267

Aftin-4 is an **Amyloid-$β_{42}$** ($Aβ_{42}$) inducer.

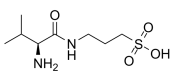


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ALZ-801

Cat. No.: HY-117259

ALZ-801 is a potent and orally available small-molecule **β-amyloid (Aβ)** anti-oligomer and aggregation inhibitor, valine-conjugated prodrug of Tramiprosate with substantially improved PK properties and gastrointestinal tolerability compared with the parent...



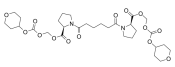
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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

amyloid P-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-19771

amyloid P-IN-1 is used in the research of diseases or disorders wherein depletion of serum amyloid P component (SAP), including amyloidosis, Alzheimer's disease, type 2 diabetes mellitus and osteoarthritis.

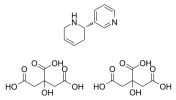


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Anatabine dicitrate

Cat. No.: HY-19918A

Anatabine dicitrate is a tobacco alkaloid that can cross the blood-brain barrier. Anatabine dicitrate is a potent **α4β2 nAChR** agonist.

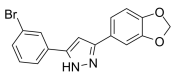


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Anle138b

Cat. No.: HY-101855

Anle138b, an **oligomeric aggregation** inhibitor, blocks the formation of pathological aggregates of prion protein (PrPSc) and of α-synuclein (α-syn). Anle138b strongly inhibits oligomer accumulation, neuronal degeneration, and disease progression in vivo.

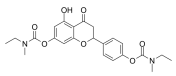


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Antioxidant agent-2

Cat. No.: HY-145888

Antioxidant agent-2 (comp 3c), an BBB-penetrated antioxidant agent and a selective metal ions chelator, presents good neuroprotective effect and hepatoprotective effect for the study of Alzheimer's disease.

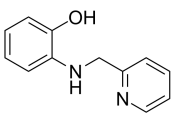


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ARN2966

Cat. No.: HY-18292

ARN2966 is a potent post-transcriptional modulator of APP expression; reduces expression of APP with resultant lower production of Aβ.



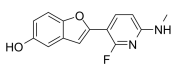
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD4694

(NAV4694)

Cat. No.: HY-113938

AZD4694 (NAV4694), a fluorinated β-amyloid (Aβ) plaque neuroimaging PET radioligand, shows high affinity for **Aβ fibrils** (K_d = 2.3 nM).



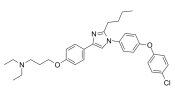
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azeliragon

(TTP488; PF-04494700)

Cat. No.: HY-50682

Azeliragon (TTP488) is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of the **receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE)** in development as a potential treatment to slow disease progression in patients with mild Alzheimer's disease (AD). Azeliragon also can cross the blood-brain barrier (BBB).

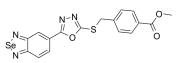


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aβ Fibrillization modulator 1

Cat. No.: HY-139740

Aβ Fibrillization modulator 1 stabilizes **Aβ** monomers.

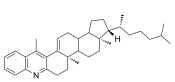


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aβ-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144326

Aβ-IN-1 is a **Aβ1–42 aggregation** inhibitor. Aβ-IN-1 inhibits Aβ1-42 self-aggregation in vitro by delaying the exponential growth phase or reduces the quantity of fibrils in the steady state. Aβ-IN-1 can be used for the research of conformational disorders.

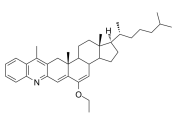


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aβ-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144327

Aβ-IN-2 is a **Aβ1–42 aggregation** inhibitor. Aβ-IN-2 inhibits Aβ1-42 self-aggregation in vitro by delaying the exponential growth phase or reduces the quantity of fibrils in the steady state. Aβ-IN-2 can be used for the research of conformational disorders.

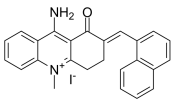


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aβ/tau aggregation-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-141661

Aβ/tau aggregation-IN-1 is a potent **$Aβ_{1-42}$ β-sheets** formation and **tau** aggregation inhibitor. The K_D values of Aβ/tau aggregation-IN-1 with **$Aβ_{1-42}$** and **tau** are 160 μM and 337 μM, respectively. Aβ/tau aggregation-IN-1 can permeate the blood-brain barrier.

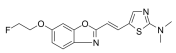


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BF 227

Cat. No.: HY-105252A

BF 227 is a candidate for an amyloid imaging probe for PET, with a K_i of 4.3 nM for **Aβ1-42 fibrils**.

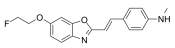


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BF-168

Cat. No.: HY-112830

BF-168, a candidate probe for PET, is found to specifically recognize both neuritic and diffuse plaques, with a K_i of 6.4 nM for **Aβ1-42**.

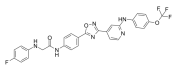


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BuChE-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-143413

BuChE-IN-2 is an excellent butyrylcholinesterase (**BuChE**) inhibitor (IC_{50}s of 1.28 μM and 0.67 μM for BuChE and NO). BuChE-IN-2 can inhibit the aggregation of Aβ, ROS formation and chelate Cu^{2+}, exhibiting proper blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetration.

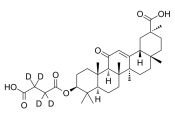


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carbenoxolone-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1588S

Carbenoxolone-d4 is deuterium labeled Carbenoxolone. Carbenoxolone, a semi-synthetic derivative of glycyrrhetinic acid, has previously been used for the management of dyspepsia and peptic ulcer because of its anti-inflammatory properties.



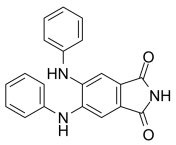
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP52411

(DAPH)

Cat. No.: HY-103442

CGP52411 (DAPH) is a high selective, potent, orally active and ATP-competitive **EGFR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM.

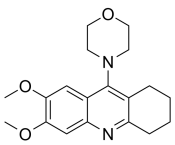


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

ChE/Aβ1-42-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144388

ChE/Aβ1-42-IN-1 (compound 28) is a potent **ChE** and **$Aβ_{1-42}$** aggregation inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.062, 0.767 and 1.227 μM for AChE, BuChE and $Aβ_{1-42}$ aggregation, respectively. ChE/β1-42-IN-1 shows excellent BBB penetration. ChE/Aβ1-42-IN-1 is a potent multi-targeted anti-Alzheimer's agent.

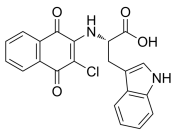


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cl-NQTrp

Cat. No.: HY-138643

Cl-NQTrp signifcantly disrupts the preformed fbrillar aggregates of Tau-derived PHF6 (VQIVYK) peptide and full-length tau protein.



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

Colivelin

Cat. No.: HY-P1061

Colivelin is a brain penetrant **neuroprotective peptide** and a potent activator of **STAT3**, suppresses neuronal death by activating STAT3 in vitro.

SALLRSIPAPAGASRLLLLTGEIDLP

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

Colivelin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1061A

Colivelin TFA is a brain penetrant **neuroprotective peptide** and a potent activator of **STAT3**, suppresses neuronal death by activating STAT3 in vitro.

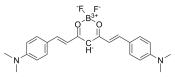
SALLRSIPAPAGASRLLLLTGEIDLP (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

CRANAD-2

Cat. No.: HY-103242

CRANAD-2 is a near-infrared (NIR) Aβ plaque-specific fluorescent probe. CRANAD 2 penetrates the blood brain barrier and has a high affinity for Aβ aggregates with a K_d of 38 nM.

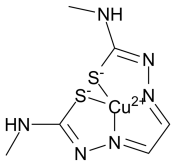


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cu(II)GTSM

Cat. No.: HY-139324

Cu(II)GTSM, a cell-permeable Cu-complex, significantly inhibits **GSK3β**. Cu(II)GTSM inhibits Amyloid-β oligomers **(AβOs)** and decreases **tau** phosphorylation. Cu(II)GTSM also decreases the abundance of Amyloid-β trimers. Cu(II)GTSM is a potential anticancer and antimicrobial agent.



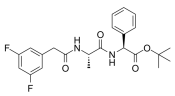
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DAPT

(GSI-IX)

Cat. No.: HY-13027

DAPT (GSI-IX) is a potent and orally active **γ-secretase** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 115 nM and 200 nM for total **amyloid-β (Aβ)** and $Aβ_{42}$, respectively. DAPT inhibits the activation of **Notch 1** signaling and induces cell differentiation.

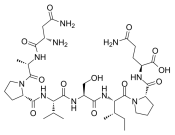


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Davunetide

Cat. No.: HY-105066

Davunetide is an eight amino acid snippet derived from activity-dependent neuroprotective protein (ADNP), a neurotrophic factor that exists in the mammalian CNS. Davunetide possesses neuroprotective, neurotrophic and cognitive protective roperties.



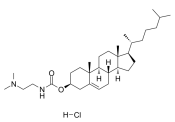
Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

DC-Chol hydrochloride

(DC-Cholesterol hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-137131

DC-Chol hydrochloride could inhibit Aβ40 fibril formation under appropriate experimental conditions. DC-Chol hydrochloride strongly inhibits amyloidogenesis of oxidized hCT in a dose-dependent manner.



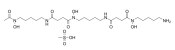
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Deferoxamine mesylate

(Desferrioxamine B mesylate; DFOM)

Cat. No.: HY-B0988

Deferoxamine mesylate is an iron chelator that binds free iron in a stable complex, preventing it from engaging in chemical reactions.



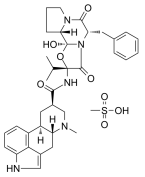
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroergocristine mesylate

(DHEC mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-N2319

Dihydroergocristine mesylate (DHEC mesylate) is a inhibitor of γ-secretase (**GSI**), reduces the production of the Alzheimer's disease **amyloid-β** peptides, binds directly to γ-secretase and Nicastrin with equilibrium dissociation constants (K_d) of 25.7 nM and 9.8 μM, respectively.



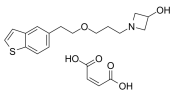
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Edonerpic maleate

(T-817 maleate; T-817MA)

Cat. No.: HY-17631A

Edonerpic maleate is a novel neurotrophic agent which can inhibit **amyloid-β peptides** (**Aβ**).

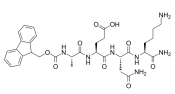


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fmoc-Ala-Glu-Asn-Lys-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-114174

Fmoc-Ala-Glu-Asn-Lys-NH2 is a selective **asparagine endopeptidase (AEP)** inhibitor peptide and suppresses amyloid precursor protein (APP) cleavage. AEP, a pH-controlled cysteine proteinase, is activated during ageing and mediates APP proteolytic processing.

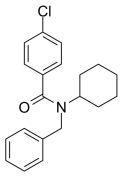


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FPS-ZM1

Cat. No.: HY-19370

FPS-ZM1 is a high-affinity **RAGE** inhibitor with a K_i of 25 nM.

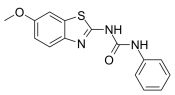


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Frentizole

Cat. No.: HY-15374

Frentizole, an FDA-approved immunosuppressive drug, is a novel inhibitor of the Aβ-ABAD interaction.

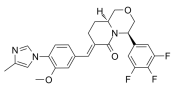


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

gamma-Secretase Modulators

(Amyloid-β production inhibitor; γ-Secretase Modulators) Cat. No.: HY-50900

gamma-Secretase Modulators (Amyloid-β production inhibitor) is a Amyloid-β production inhibitor. gamma-Secretase Modulators is useful for Alzheimer's disease. IC50 value: Target: γ-secretase modulator.



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

Gantenerumab

Cat. No.: HY-P99022

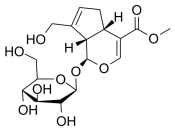
Gantenerumab is a fully human anti-**amyloid-β (Aβ)** IgG1 monoclonal antibody demonstrates sustained cerebral amyloid-β binding. Gantenerumab can be used for Alzheimer's disease research.

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

Geniposide

Cat. No.: HY-N0009

Geniposide is an iridoid glucoside extracted from Gardenia jasminoides Ellis fruits; exhibits a varity of biological activities such as anti-diabetic, antioxidative, antiproliferative and neuroprotective activities.

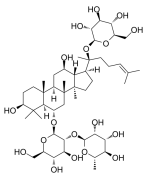


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ginsenoside Re

(Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re) Cat. No.: HY-N0044

Ginsenoside Re (Ginsenoside B2) is an extract from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Re decreases the **β-amyloid** protein (**Aβ**). Ginsenoside Re plays a role in antiinflammation through inhibition of **JNK** and **NF-κB**.

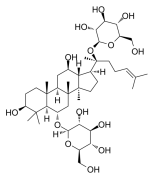


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg1

(Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1) Cat. No.: HY-N0045

Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates the impaired cognitive function, displays promising effects by reducing cerebral **Aβ** levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces **NF-κB** nuclear translocation.

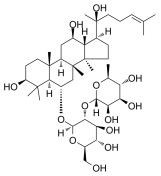


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg2

(Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2) Cat. No.: HY-N0602

Ginsenoside Rg2 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg2 inhibits **VCAM-1** and **ICAM-1** expressions stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Ginsenoside Rg2 also reduces $A\beta_{1-42}$ accumulation.

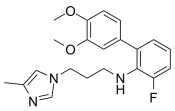


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112269

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 1 is a **glutaminyl cyclase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.5 μM.

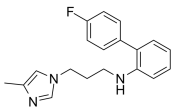


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-112270

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 2 is a **glutaminyl cyclase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.23 μM.

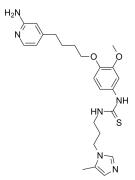


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-101282

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 3 (compound 212), a designed anti-Alzheimer's compound, is a potent human **Glutaminyl Cyclase (GC)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 4.5 nM.

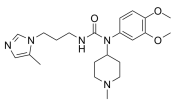


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 4

Cat. No.: HY-126331

Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 4 (compound 90) is a potent, selective **glutaminyl cyclase (QC)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.1 nM. Glutaminyl Cyclase Inhibitor 4 is a potent anti-Alzheimer's agent.

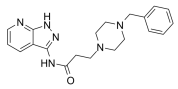


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hAChE/Aβ1-42-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144389

hAChE/Aβ1-42-IN-1 (Compound 16) is a potent inhibitor of **hAChE** and **Aβ1-42** aggregation. hAChE/Aβ1-42-IN-1 shows acceptable relative safety upon hepG2 cell line and excellent BBB penetration with wide safety margin.



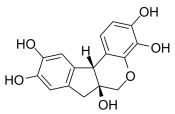
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hematoxylin

(Natural Black 1; Haematoxylin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0116

Hematoxylin (Natural Black 1), a naturally occurring flavonoid compound derived from the logwood tree, Haematoxylon campechianum. Hematoxylin is a nuclear stain in histology and is also a potent **Aβ42 fibrillogenesis** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.6 μM.



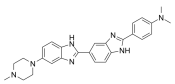
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Hoechst 34580

(HOE 34580)

Cat. No.: HY-15560

Hoechst 34580 is a cell-permeable fluorescent dye for staining DNA and nuclei.



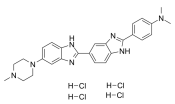
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hoechst 34580 tetrahydrochloride

(HOE 34580 tetrahydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15560B

Hoechst 34580 tetrahydrochloride is a cell-permeable fluorescent dye for staining DNA and nuclei.

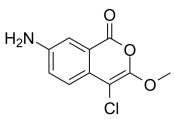


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

JLK-6

Cat. No.: HY-103538

JLK-6 markedly reduce the production of **amyloid β-peptide (Aβ)** by amyloid-β Precursor protein (APP) expressing HEK293 cells by affecting the γ-secretase cleavage of APP, with no effect on the cleavage of the Notch receptor.



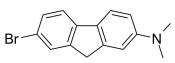
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K 01-162

(K162)

Cat. No.: HY-14533

K 01-162 (K162) binds and destabilizes AβO (β-amyloid), with an EC50 of 80 nM.



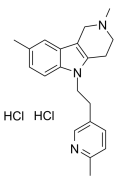
Purity: 97.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Latrepirdine dihydrochloride

(Dimebolin dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14537

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.



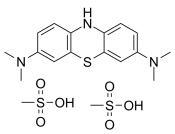
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Leucomethylene blue mesylate

(TRx0237 mesylate; Methylene blue leuco base mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-19948

Leucomethylene blue (TRx0237) mesylate, an orally active second-generation **tau** protein aggregation inhibitor (K_i of 0.12 μM), could be used for the study of Alzheimer's Disease.

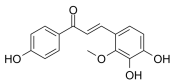


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Licochalcone B

Cat. No.: HY-N0373

Licochalcone B is an extract from the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate.

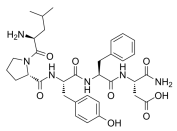


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

LPYFD-NH2

Cat. No.: HY-P1060

LPYFD-NH2, a pentapeptide, exerts some inhibitory effect on the aggregation of **Aβ(1-42)**. LPYFD-NH2 can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.

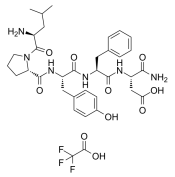


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LPYFD-NH2 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1060A

LPYFD-NH2 TFA, a pentapeptide, exerts some inhibitory effect on the aggregation of **Aβ(1-42)**. LPYFD-NH2 TFA can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.

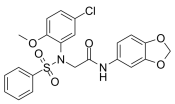


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LX2343

Cat. No.: HY-111383

LX2343 is a **BACE1** enzyme inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 11.43±0.36 μM. LX2343 acts as a non-ATP competitive **PI3K** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 15.99±3.23 μM. LX2343 stimulates **autophagy** in its promotion of **Aβ** clearance.



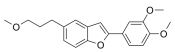
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MDR-1339

(DWK-1339)

Cat. No.: HY-14503

MDR-1339 (DWK-1339) is an orally active and blood-brain-barrier-permeable **Aβ-aggregation** inhibitor, used in the research of Alzheimer's disease.

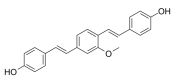


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methoxy-X04

Cat. No.: HY-103240

Methoxy-X04 is a fluorescent dye that crosses the blood-brain barrier and selectively binds to beta-pleated sheets found in dense core amyloid Aβ plaques.

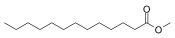


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methyl tridecanoate

Cat. No.: HY-W004287

Methyl tridecanoate moderately inhibits β-amyloid aggregation. Methyl tridecanoate weakly inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE).

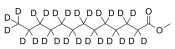


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Methyl tridecanoate-d25

Cat. No.: HY-W004287S

Methyl tridecanoate-d25 is the deuterium labeled Methyl tridecanoate. Methyl tridecanoate moderately inhibits β-amyloid aggregation. Methyl tridecanoate weakly inhibits acetylcholinesterase (AChE).

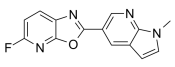


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-3328

Cat. No.: HY-100275

MK-3328 is a **β-Amyloid** PET ligand, which exhibits high binding potency with an IC_{50} of 10.5 nM.

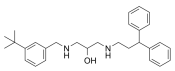


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Multitarget AD inhibitor-1

Cat. No.: HY-136813

Multitarget AD inhibitor-1 is a selective and reversible **butyrylcholinesterase (BuChE)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 7.22 μM and 1.55 μM for hBuChE and eqBuChE (BuChE from equine serum), respectively.



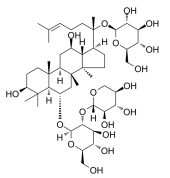
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Notoginsenoside R1

(Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0615

Notoginsenoside R1 (Sanchinoside R1), a saponin, is isolated from P. notoginseng. Notoginsenoside R1 exhibits anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic, and anti-apoptosis activities.

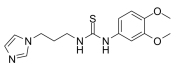


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PBD-150

Cat. No.: HY-119173

PBD-150 is a human **glutaminyl cyclase (hQC) Y115E-Y117E** variant inhibitor, with a K_i value of 490 nM.

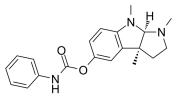


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Phenserine

((-)-Eseroline phenylcarbamate; (-)-Phenserine) Cat. No.: HY-103374

Phenserine ((-)-Eseroline phenylcarbamate) is a derivative of Physostigmine and is a potent, noncompetitive, long-acting and selective **AChE** inhibitor. Phenserine reduces **β-amyloid precursor protein (APP)** and **β-amyloid peptide (Aβ)** formation.

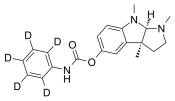


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phenserine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-103374S

Phenserine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Phenserine. Phenserine ((-)-Eseroline phenylcarbamate) is a derivative of Physostigmine and is a potent, noncompetitive, long-acting and selective **AChE** inhibitor.

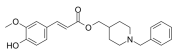


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PQM130

Cat. No.: HY-128346

PQM130, a Feruloyl-Donepezil Hybrid compound with brain penatration, is a multitarget drug candidate against the neurotoxicity induced by $A\beta_{1-42}$ oligomer (AβO) and shows anti-inflammatory activity. PQM130 acts as a neuroprotective compound for anti-AD drug development.



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

RAGE antagonist peptide

Cat. No.: HY-P2268

RAGE antagonist peptide is an advanced glycation end products (RAGE) antagonist. RAGE antagonist peptide prevents RAGE from binding with several of its most important ligands, including HMGB-1, S100P, and S100A4.

Ac-ELKVLMEKEL-NH_2

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

RAGE antagonist peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2268A

RAGE antagonist peptide TFA is an advanced glycation end products (RAGE) antagonist. RAGE antagonist peptide TFA prevents RAGE from binding with several of its most important ligands, including HMGB-1, S100P, and S100A4.

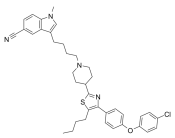
Ac-ELKVLMEKEL-NH_2 (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RAGE/SERT-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146619

RAGE/SERT-IN-1 is a potent and orally active **advanced glycation end products (RAGE)** and **serotonin transporter (SERT)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8.26 μM and 31.09 nM, respectively.

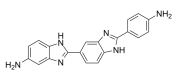


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ro 90-7501

Cat. No.: HY-103241

Ro 90-7501 is an **amyloid β_{42} ($A\beta_{42}$) fibril assembly** inhibitor that reduces $A\beta_{42}$-induced cytotoxicity (EC_{50} of 2 μM). Ro 90-7501 inhibits **ATM** phosphorylation and DNA repair.

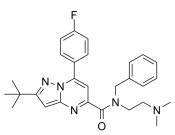


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RU-505

Cat. No.: HY-117983

RU-505 is an effective **β-amyloid (Aβ)**-fibrinogen interaction inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.00 and 2.72 μM in fluorescence polarization (FP) and AlphaLISA assays, respectively. RU-505 is highly permeable to the BBB. RU-505 reduces cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA).

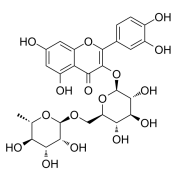


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rutin

(Rutoside; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0148

Rutin (Rutoside) is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.

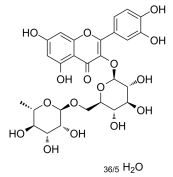


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Rutin hydrate

(Rutoside hydrate; Quercetin 3-O-rutinoside hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-N0148A

Rutin (Rutoside) hydrate is a flavonoid found in many plants and shows a wide range of biological activities including anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant, neuroprotective, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective and reducing Aβ oligomer activities.

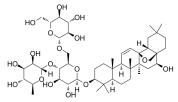


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg

Saikosaponin C

Cat. No.: HY-N0249

Saikosaponin C is a bioactive component found in radix bupleuri, targets **amyloid beta** and **tau** in Alzheimer's disease. Saikosaponin C inhibits the secretion of both Aβ1-40 and Aβ1-42, and suppresses abnormal tau phosphorylation, but shows no effect on BACE1 activity and expression.

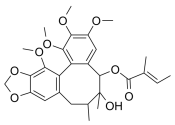


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Schisantherin B

(Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B) Cat. No.: HY-N0695

Schisantherin B (Gomisin-B; Wuweizi ester-B; Schisantherin-B) is a natural product.

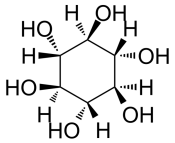


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Scyllo-Inositol

Cat. No.: HY-W010041

Scyllo-Inositol, an amyloid inhibitor, potentialy inhibits α-synuclein aggregation.

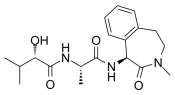


Purity: ≥98.0
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Semagacestat

(LY450139) Cat. No.: HY-10009

Semagacestat is a **γ-secretase** inhibitor, inhibits **β-amyloid** (**Aβ42**), **Aβ38** and **Aβ40** with IC_{50}s of 10.9, 12 and 12.1 nM, respectively; also inhibits **Notch** signaling with IC_{50} of 14.1 nM. Semagacestat can be used for the research of alzheimer's disease.

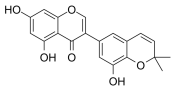


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Semilicoisoflavone B

Cat. No.: HY-N1280

Semilicoisoflavone B, an isoflavone, mainly derived from Glycyrrhiza uralensis Fisch.. Semilicoisoflavone B reduces **amyloid β** (**Aβ**) secretion by inhibiting β-secretase-1 (BACE1) expression and activity.

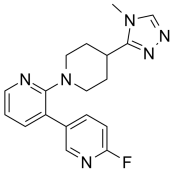


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SEN177

Cat. No.: HY-136780

SEN177 is a potent **glutaminyl cyclase (QPCT)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.013μM for glutaminyl-peptide cyclotransferase-like (QPCTL). SEN177 has a K_i of 20 nM for human glutaminyl cyclase (hQC).

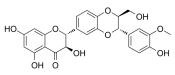


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Silybin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7046

Silybin B, a flavonolignan separated from Silybum marianum, has anti-tumor activity. Silybin B is the most potent antifibrillogenic and anti-oligomeric component of silymarin and proposes it as a promising anti Alzheimer's disease drug candidate.

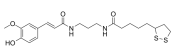


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

SV5

Cat. No.: HY-147547

SV5 is a potent anti-Alzheimer agent. SV5 can significantly protect SHSY-5Y cells against $Aβ_{1-42}$-induced death. SV5 shows moderate antioxidant and good neuroprotective activities. SV5 shows the high stability in human plasma and the best pharmacological profile.

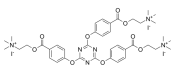


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TAE-1

Cat. No.: HY-115650

TAE-1 is a potent inhibitor of **AChE** and **BuChE**. TAE-1 also inhibits **Aβ** fibril formation and aggregation. TAE-1 can be used for the researches of Alzheimer's disease.

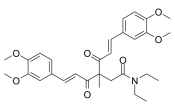


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TML-6

Cat. No.: HY-137315

TML-6, an orally active curcumin derivative, inhibits the synthesis of the β-amyloid precursor protein and **β-amyloid (Aβ)**. TML-6 can upregulate Apo E, suppress **NF-κB** and **mTOR**, and increase the activity of the anti-oxidative **Nrf2** gene.



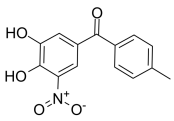
Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tolcapone

(Ro 40-7592)

Cat. No.: HY-17406

Tolcapone (Ro 40-7592) is a selective, orally active and powerful mixed (peripheral and central) **COMT** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 773nM in the liver. Tolcapone is also a potent inhibitor of α-syn and Aβ42 oligomerization and fibrillogenesis.



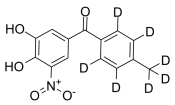
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tolcapone D7

(Ro 40-7592 D7)

Cat. No.: HY-17406S

Tolcapone D7 (Ro 40-7592 D7) is a deuterium labeled Tolcapone. Tolcapone is a selective, potent and orally active **COMT** inhibitor.



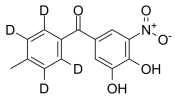
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tolcapone-d4

(Ro 40-7592-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-17406S1

Tolcapone-d4 (Ro 40-7592-d4) is the deuterium labeled Tolcapone. Tolcapone (Ro 40-7592) is a selective, orally active and powerful mixed (peripheral and central) **COMT** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 773nM in the liver.



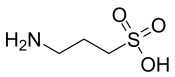
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Tramiprosate

(Homotaurine; 3-Amino-1-propanesulfonic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-14602

Tramiprosate (Homotaurine), an orally active and brain-penetrant natural amino acid found in various species of red marine algae. Tramiprosate binds to soluble Aβ and maintains Aβ in a non-fibrillar form.



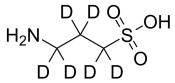
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tramiprosate-d6

(Homotaurine-d6; 3-Amino-1-propanesulfonic acid-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-14602S

Tramiprosate-d6 (Homotaurine-d6) is the deuterium labeled Tramiprosate. Tramiprosate (Homotaurine), an orally active and brain-penetrant natural amino acid found in various species of red marine algae. Tramiprosate binds to soluble Aβ and maintains Aβ in a non-fibrillar form.



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

β-Amyloid (1-11)

Cat. No.: HY-P1510

β-Amyloid (1-11) is a fragment of Amyloid-β peptide, maybe used in the research of neurological disease.

DAEFRHDSGYE

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

β-Amyloid (1-14),mouse,rat

Cat. No.: HY-P1524

β-Amyloid (1-14),mouse,rat is a 1 to 14 fragment of Amyloid-β peptide.

DAEFGHDSGFEVRH

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

β-Amyloid (1-15)

(Amyloid β-Protein (1-15))

Cat. No.: HY-P1046

β-Amyloid (1-15) is a fragment of β-Amyloid peptide. Beta-amyloid is a peptide that forms amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients.

DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQ

Purity: 96.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Amyloid (1-16)

(Amyloid β-Protein (1-16))

Cat. No.: HY-P1466

β-Amyloid (1-16) is a β-Amyloid protein fragment involved in metal binding. Beta-amyloid is a peptide that forms amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients.

DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQK

Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyloid (1-17)

Cat. No.: HY-P1772

β-Amyloid (1-17) is a peptide of β-Amyloid, stabilizes the fibres and plays a role in Aβ fibre formation.

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

β-Amyloid (1-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P1850

β-Amyloid (1-20) consists of amino acids 1 to 20 of beta amyloid protein.

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

β-Amyloid (1-28)

(Amyloid β-Protein (1-28))

Cat. No.: HY-P1468

β-Amyloid (1-28) is a β-Amyloid protein fragment involved in metal binding. Beta-amyloid is a peptide that forms amyloid plaques in the brains of Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients.

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

β-Amyloid (1-37) (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P2283

β-Amyloid (1-37) (human) correlates moderately with Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) scores in Alzheimer disease. β-Amyloid (1-37) (human) possesses an added diagnostic value.

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

β-Amyloid (1-40)

Cat. No.: HY-P0265

β-Amyloid (1-40) is a primary protein in plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease.

Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

β-Amyloid (1-40) (TFA) (Amyloid Beta-Peptide (1-40) (human) TFA; Amyloid β-Peptide (1-40) (human) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P0265A

β-Amyloid (1-40) TFA is a primary protein in plaques found in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease.

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

β-Amyloid (1-42), (rat/mouse)

(Amyloid β-peptide (1-42) (rat/mouse))

Cat. No.: HY-P1388

β-Amyloid (1-42), (rat/mouse) is a 42-aa peptide, shows cytotoxic effect on acute hippocampal slices, and used in the research of Alzheimer's disease.

Purity: 96.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyloid (1-42), (rat/mouse) (TFA)

(Amyloid β-peptide (1-42) (rat/mouse) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1388A

β-Amyloid (1-42), (rat/mouse) TFA is a 42-aa peptide, shows cytotoxic effect on acute hippocampal slices, and used in the research of Alzheimer's disease.

Purity: 95.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyloid (1-42), human TFA

(Amyloid β-Peptide (1-42) (human) TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1363

β-Amyloid (1-42), human TFA (Amyloid β-Peptide (1-42) (human) TFA) is a 42-amino acid peptide which plays a key role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer disease.

Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyloid (1-43)(human)

Cat. No.: HY-P1378

β-Amyloid (1-43)(human) is more prone to aggregation and has higher toxic properties than the long-known Aβ1-42. β-Amyloid (1-43)(human) shows a correlation with both sAPPα and sAPPβ.

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

β-Amyloid (1-43)(human) TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1378A

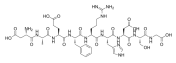
β-Amyloid (1-43)(human) TFA is more prone to aggregation and has higher toxic properties than the long-known Aβ1-42. β-Amyloid (1-43)(human) TFA shows a correlation with both sAPPα and sAPPβ.

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

β-Amyloid (1-9)

Cat. No.: HY-P1854

β-Amyloid (1-9), an N-terminal fragment of beta amyloid, consists of amino acid residues 1 to 9. β-Amyloid (1-9) contains a B cell epitope, but it does not include T cell epitopes.



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

β-Amyloid (10-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P1053

β-Amyloid (10-20) is a fragment of Amyloid-β peptide and maybe used in the research of neurological disease.

YEVHHQKLVFF

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

β-Amyloid (10-35), amide

Cat. No.: HY-P1567

β-Amyloid (10-35), amide is composed of 26 aa (10-35 residues of the Aβ peptide) and is the primary component of the amyloid plaques of Alzheimer's disease.

YEVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLM-NH_2

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

β-Amyloid (11-22)

Cat. No.: HY-P1893

β-Amyloid (11-22) is a peptide fragment of β-Amyloid.

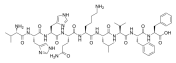
EVHHQKLVFFAE

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

β-Amyloid (12-20)

Cat. No.: HY-P1880

β-Amyloid (12-20) is a peptide fragment of β-Amyloid.



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

β-Amyloid (12-28)

(Amyloid β-Protein (12-28))

Cat. No.: HY-P1051

β-Amyloid (12-28) (Amyloid β-Protein (12-28)) is a peptide fragment of β-amyloid protein (β1-42). β1-42, a 42 amino acid protein , is the major component of senile plaque cores. β-Amyloid (12-28) shows aggregation properties.

VHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNK

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

β-Amyloid (12-28) (TFA) (Amyloid β-Protein (12-28) (TFA); Amyloid Beta-Peptide (12-28) (human) TFA; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-P1051A

β-Amyloid (12-28) (TFA) (Amyloid β-Protein (12-28) (TFA)) is a peptide fragment of β-amyloid protein (β1-42). β1-42, a 42 amino acid protein , is the major component of senile plaque cores. β-Amyloid (12-28) (TFA) shows aggregation properties.

VHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNK (TFA salt)

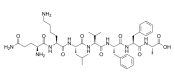
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyloid (15-21)

(Beta-Amyloid (15-21))

Cat. No.: HY-P1521

β-amyloid (15-21) is a fragment of Amyloid-β peptide, maybe used in the research of neurological disease.



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

β-Amyloid (18-28)

Cat. No.: HY-P1879

β-Amyloid (18-28) is a peptide fragment of β-Amyloid.

VFFAEDVGSNK

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

β-Amyloid (22-35)

(Amyloid β-Protein (22-35)) **Cat. No.:** HY-P1474

β-Amyloid 22-35 (Amyloid β-Protein 22-35), the residues 22-35 fragment ofβ-amyloid protein, has a cytotoxic effect on cultured neurons from the rat hippocampus in serum-free medium.

EDVGSNKGAIIGLM

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

β-Amyloid (22-35) (TFA)

(Amyloid β-Protein (22-35) (TFA)) **Cat. No.:** HY-P1474A

β-Amyloid 22-35 (Amyloid β-Protein 22-35) TFA, the residues 22-35 fragment ofβ-amyloid protein, has a cytotoxic effect on cultured neurons from the rat hippocampus in serum-free medium.

EDVGSNKGAIIGLM (TFA salt)

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

β-Amyloid (22-40)

Cat. No.: HY-P1891

β-Amyloid (22-40) is a peptide fragment of β-Amyloid.

EDVGSNKGAIIGLMVGGVV

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

β-Amyloid (25-35) (Amyloid beta-peptide (25-35); Aβ25-35; β-Amyloid peptide (25-35))

Cat. No.: HY-P0128

β-Amyloid (25-35) (Amyloid beta-peptide (25-35)) is the fragment Aβ(25-35) of the Alzheimer's amyloid β-peptide, has shown neurotoxic activities in cultured cells.

GSNKGAIIGLM

Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Amyloid (29-40)

(Amyloid beta-protein(29-40)) **Cat. No.:** HY-P1522

β-Amyloid (29-40) is a fragment of Amyloid-β peptide.

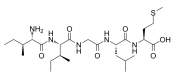
GAIIGLMVGGVV

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

β-Amyloid (31-35)

Cat. No.: HY-P1517

β-Amyloid (31-35) is the shortest sequence of native Amyloid-β peptide that retains neurotoxic activity.

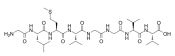


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Amyloid (33-40)

Cat. No.: HY-P1895

β-Amyloid (33-40) is a peptide consisting of amino acid of 33 to 40 of beta amyloid protein.

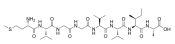


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Amyloid (35-42)

Cat. No.: HY-P1903

β-Amyloid (35-42) is a peptide consisting of amino acid of 35 to 42 of beta amyloid protein.

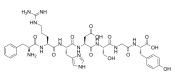


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

β-Amyloid (4-10)

Cat. No.: HY-P1787

β-Amyloid (4-10) is an epitope for the polyclonal anti-Aβ(1-42) antibody, reduces amyloid deposition in a transgenic Alzheimer disease mouse model.



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

β-Amyloid (42-1), human

(Amyloid β Peptide (42-1)(human)) **Cat. No.:** HY-P1362

β-Amyloid (42-1), human is the inactive form of Amyloid β Peptide (1-42). β-Amyloid (42-1), human is a 42-amino acid peptide which plays a key role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer disease.

Purity: 96.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg