

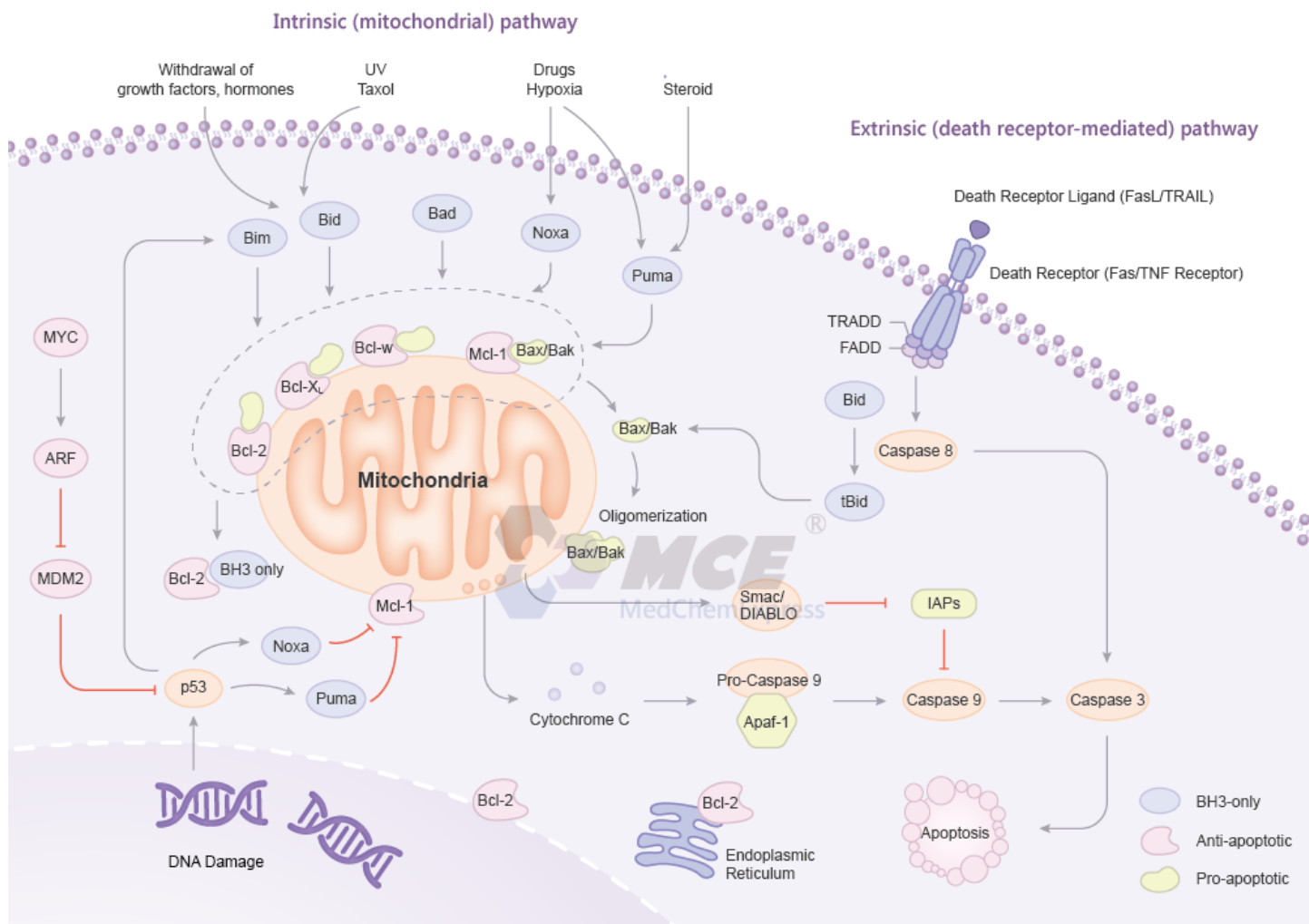


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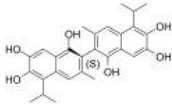
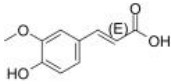
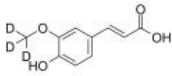
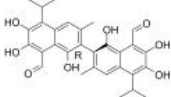
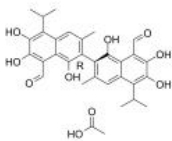
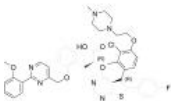
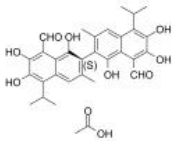
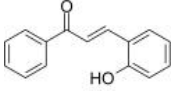
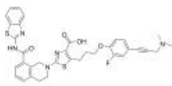
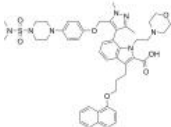
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

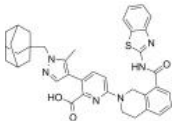
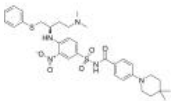
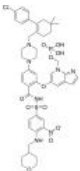
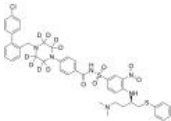
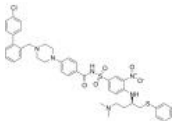
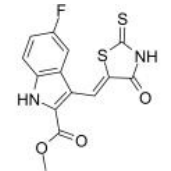
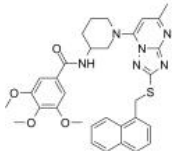
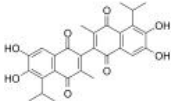
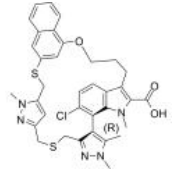
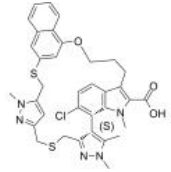
# Bcl-2 Family

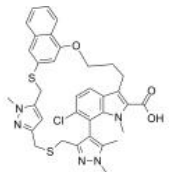



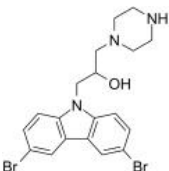
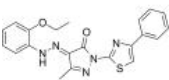
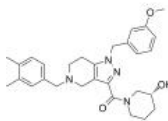
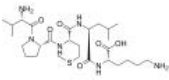
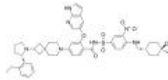
Bcl-2 is a family of evolutionarily related proteins. These proteins govern mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) and can be either pro-apoptotic (Bax, Bad, Bak and Bok among others) or anti-apoptotic (including Bcl-2 proper, Bcl-xL, and Bcl-w, among an assortment of others). There are a total of 25 genes in the Bcl-2 family known to date. Human genes encoding proteins that belong to this family include: Bak1, Bax, Bal-2, Bok, Mcl-1.

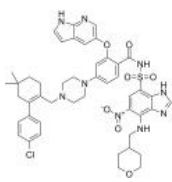
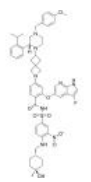
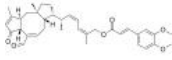
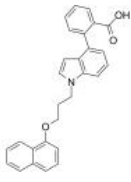
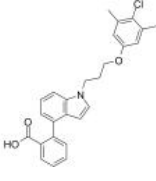
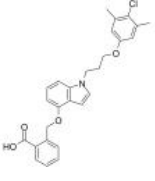
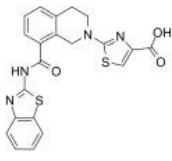
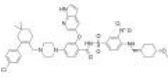
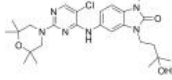
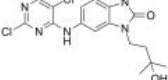


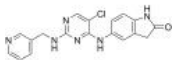
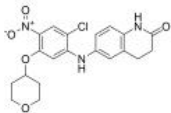
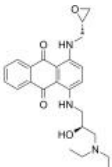
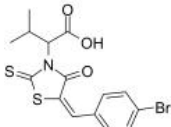
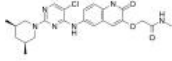
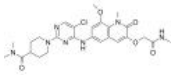
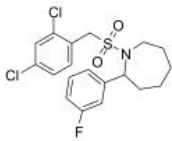
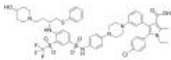
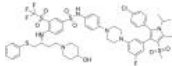
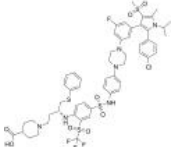
## Bcl-2 Family Inhibitors, Antagonists, Activators, Modulators & Inducers

<p><b>(+)-Apogossypol</b> (Apogossypol; NSC736630)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13408</p>	<p><b>(E)-Ferulic acid</b> (E)-Coniferic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0060B</p>
<p>(+)-Apogossypol is a pan-BCL-2 antagonist. (+)-Apogossypol binds to Mcl-1, Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL with EC<sub>50</sub>s of 2.6, 2.8 and 3.69 μM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(E)-Ferulic acid is an isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(E)-Ferulic acid-d3</b> (E)-Coniferic acid-d3)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0060BS</p>	<p><b>(R)-(-)-Gossypol</b> (AT-101; R-(-)-gossypol acetic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15464</p>
<p>(E)-Ferulic acid-d3 ((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled (E)-Ferulic acid. (E)-Ferulic acid is an isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>(R)-(-)-Gossypol (AT-101) is the levorotatory isomer of a natural product Gossypol. AT-101 is determined to bind to Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and Bcl-xL proteins with K<sub>s</sub> of 260±30 nM, 170±10 nM, and 480±40 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-(-)-Gossypol acetic acid</b> (AT-101 (acetic acid); (-)-Gossypol acetic acid; (R)-Gossypol acetic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15464A</p>	<p><b>(R)-MIK665</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112218A</p>
<p>(R)-(-)-Gossypol acetic acid (AT-101 (acetic acid)) is the levorotatory isomer of a natural product Gossypol. AT-101 is determined to bind to Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and Bcl-xL proteins with K<sub>s</sub> of 260±30 nM, 170±10 nM, and 480±40 nM, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>(R)-MIK665 is the less active enantiomer of MIK665. MIK665 is a special Mcl-1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.81 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>(S)-Gossypol (acetic acid)</b> (S)-(+)-Gossypol (acetic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15464D</p>	<p><b>2-Hydroxychalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119931</p>
<p>(S)-Gossypol is the isomer of a natural product Gossypol. (S)-Gossypol binds to the BH3-binding groove of Bcl-xL and Bcl-2 proteins with high affinity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>2-hydroxychalcone, a natural flavonoid, is a potent antioxidant, inhibiting lipid peroxidation. 2-Hydroxychalcone induces apoptosis by Bcl-2 downregulation. 2-Hydroxychalcone inhibits the activation of NF-κB.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>A-1155463</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19725</p>	<p><b>A-1210477</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12468</p>
<p>A-1155463 is a highly potent and selective BCL-XL inhibitor with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 70 nM in Molt-4 cell.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>A-1210477 is a potent and selective inhibitor of MCL-1 with a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.45 nM. A-1210477 specifically binds MCL-1 and promotes apoptosis of cancer cells in an MCL-1-dependent manner.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

<p><b>A-1331852</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19741</p>	<p><b>A-385358</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-16014</p>
<p>A-1331852 is an orally available <b>BCL-XL</b> selective inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of less than 10 pM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.65%  <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>A-385358 is a selective inhibitor of <b>Bcl-X<sub>L</sub></b> with <math>K_i</math>s of 0.80 and 67 nM for <b>Bcl-X<sub>L</sub></b> and <b>Bcl-2</b>, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.63%  <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>ABBV-167</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-142209</p>	<p><b>ABT 737-d8</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-509075</p>
<p>ABBV-167 is a phosphate prodrug of the <b>BCL-2</b> inhibitor venetoclax.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ABT 737-d8 is the deuterium labeled ABT-737. ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic, is a potent <b>Bcl-2</b>, <b>Bcl-x<sub>L</sub></b> and <b>Bcl-w</b> inhibitor with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, 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>ABT-737</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-50907</p>	<p><b>Anticancer agent 43</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146548</p>
<p>ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic, is a potent <b>Bcl-2</b>, <b>Bcl-x<sub>L</sub></b> and <b>Bcl-w</b> inhibitor with <math>EC_{50}</math>s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, respectively. ABT-737 induces the disruption of the <b>BCL-2/BAX</b> complex and <b>BAK</b>-dependent but <b>BIM</b>-independent activation of the intrinsic <b>apoptotic</b> pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Anticancer Agent 43 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer Agent 43 induces <b>apoptosis</b> by caspase 3, <b>PARP1</b>, and <b>Bax</b> dependent mechanisms. Anticancer Agent 43 induces DNA damage.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Antitumor agent-55</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146038</p>	<p><b>Apogossypolone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-19551</p>
<p>Antitumor agent-55 (compound 5q) is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits <b>PC3</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.91 <math>\mu</math>M. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits the colony formation, suppresses the cell migration in <b>PC3</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Apogossypolone (ApoG2) is an orally active <b>Bcl-2 family proteins</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values of 35, 25 and 660 nM for <b>Bcl-2</b>, <b>Mcl-1</b> and <b>Bcl-X<sub>L</sub></b>, respectively. Apogossypolone shows antitumor activities, induces cell <b>apoptosis</b> and <b>autophagy</b>. Apogossypolone also has antifungal 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>AZD-5991</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101533</p>	<p><b>AZD-5991 (S-enantiomer)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101533B</p>
<p>AZD-5991 is a potent and selective <b>Mcl-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.7 nM in FRET assay and a <math>K_d</math> of 0.17 nM in surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.50%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>AZD-5991 S-enantiomer is the less active enantiomer of AZD-5991. AZD-5991 S-enantiomer is a <b>Mcl-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 6.3 <math>\mu</math>M in FRET assay and a <math>K_d</math> of 0.98 <math>\mu</math>M in surface plasmon resonance (SPR) 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>AZD-5991 Racemate</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101533A</p>	<p><b>AZD4320</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112416</p>
<p>AZD-5991 Racemate is the racemate of AZD-5991. AZD-5991 Racemate is a <b>Mcl-1</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of &lt;3 nM in FRET assay.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AZD4320 is a novel BH3-mimicking dual <b>BCL2/BCLxL</b> inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 26 nM, 17 nM, and 170 nM for KPUM-MS3, KPUM-UH1, and STR-428 cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%  <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>BAD (103-127) (human)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2468</p>	<p><b>BAD (103-127) (human), FAM-labeled</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P2499</p>
<p>BAD (103-127) (human), the 25-mer Bad peptide, is derived from the BH3 domain of BAD, can antagonize the function of <b>Bcl-xL</b>. BAD (103-127) (human) is reported to have almost 800-fold higher affinity for Bcl-XL than the 16-mer peptide.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BAD (103-127) (human), FAM-labeled is a FAM-labeled human BAD (103-127) (HY-P2468). BAD (103-127) (human), the 25-mer Bad peptide, is derived from the BH3 domain of BAD, can antagonize the function of Bcl-xL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BAI1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103269</p>	<p><b>Bak BH3</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0300</p>
<p>BAI1 is a selective and allosteric inhibitor of <b>BAX</b>, an apoptosis regulator. BAI1 directly binds to BAX and allosterically inhibits BAX activation. BAI1 has the potential for the research of diseases mediated by BAX-dependent cell death.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bak BH3 is derived from the BH3 domain of Bak, can antagonize the function of <b>Bcl-xL</b> in cells.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GQVGRQLAIGDDINR</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>BAM7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15341</p>	<p><b>Bax activator-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-122760</p>
<p>BAM7 is a direct and selective activator of proapoptotic <b>BAX</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.3 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.18%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Bax activator-1 (compound 106) is a <b>Bax</b> activator that induces Bax-dependent tumor cell apoptosis.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Bax inhibitor peptide V5</b> (BIP-V5; BAX Inhibiting Peptide V5)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0081</p>	<p><b>Bcl-2-IN-2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131247</p>
<p>Bax inhibitor peptide V5 (BIP-V5) is a <b>Bax</b>-mediated apoptosis inhibitor, used for cancer treatment.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.12%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Bcl-2-IN-2 is a potent and selective <b>Bcl-2</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.034 nM and also inhibits Bcl-xL with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 43 nM, showing &gt;1000-fold selectivity for Bcl-2 over Bcl-xL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Bcl-2-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143872</p> <p>Bcl-2-IN-4 is a potent, orally active and selective Bcl-2 inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.5 nM. Bcl-2-IN-4 displays &gt;200-fold selectivity over Bcl-xL (<math>IC_{50}</math> of 411 nM). Bcl-2-IN-4 inhibits RS4; 11 cell proliferation with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 2.7 nM (WO2021180040A1; compound 2).</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>Bcl-2-IN-5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-143873</p> <p>Bcl-2-IN-5 is a BCL-2 inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.12 nM, 0.14 nM and 0.22 nM for Bcl-2 wild type, Bcl-2 D103Y and Bcl-2 G101V, 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>Bcl-2-IN-8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144819</p> <p>Bcl-2-IN-8 is a potent anticancer agent. Bcl-2-IN-8 shows anti-proliferative activity against both drug-sensitive and drug-resistant cancer cells. Bcl-2-IN-8 induce apoptosis and cell cycle arrest at G1 phase. Bcl-2-IN-8 inhibits cell migration in a dose-dependent manner.</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>Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144430</p> <p>Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-1 (compound 3) is a Bcl-2/Mcl-1 inhibitor, with <math>K_S</math> of 1.19 <math>\mu</math>M and 4.53 <math>\mu</math>M for Mcl-1 and Bcl-2, respectively. Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-1 can be used for the research of cancer..</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>Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144428</p> <p>Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-2 (compound 2) is a Bcl-2/Mcl-1 inhibitor, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.88 <math>\mu</math>M and 4.70 <math>\mu</math>M for Mcl-1 and Bcl-2, respectively. Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-2 can be used for the research of cancer..</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>Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-144431</p> <p>Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-3 (compound 1) is a Bcl-2/Mcl-1 inhibitor, with <math>K_S</math> of 0.14 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.23 <math>\mu</math>M for Mcl-1 and Bcl-2, respectively. Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-3 can be used for the research of cancer..</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>Bcl-xL antagonist 2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12908</p> <p>Bcl-xL antagonist 2 is a potent, selective, and orally active antagonist of BCL-X<sub>L</sub> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> and <math>K_i</math> of 0.091 <math>\mu</math>M and 65 nM, respectively. Bcl-xL antagonist 2 promotes the apoptosis of cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.46%</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>BCL2-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135273</p> <p>BCL2-IN-1 is a potent Bcl-2 inhibitor. BCL2-IN-1 binds Bcl-2 with a <math>K_i</math> of &lt;0.01 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>BCL6-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136640</p> <p>BCL6-IN-4 is a potent B-cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 97 nM. BCL6-IN-4 has anti-tumor activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.44%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>BCL6-IN-5</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136774</p> <p>BCL6-IN-5 is a potent BCL6 inhibitor exacted from patent WO2018215801A1, example 1n, has a <math>pIC_{50}</math> of 5.82.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

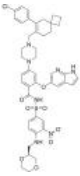
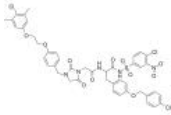
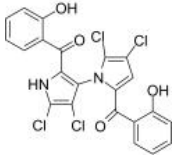
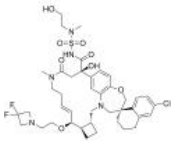
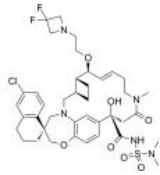
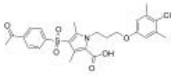
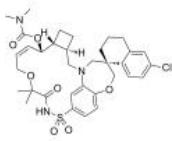
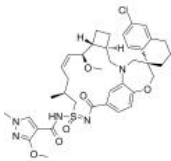
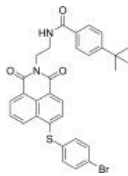
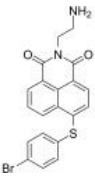
<p><b>BCL6-IN-7</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115532</p>	<p><b>BCL6-IN-8c</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119402</p>
<p>BCL6-IN-7 is a potent BCL6–corepressor interaction inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BCL6-IN-8c is a potent and orally active B-cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)-corepressor interaction inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 0.10 μM in cell-free enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BDA-366</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101083</p>	<p><b>BH3I-1</b> (BHI1; BH 3I1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100383</p>
<p>BDA-366 is a potent Bcl2 antagonist (K<sub>i</sub> = 3.3 nM), binding Bcl2-BH4 domain with high affinity and selectivity. BDA-366 induces conformational change in Bcl2 that abrogates its antiapoptotic function, converting it from a survival molecule to a cell death inducer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BH3I-1 is a Bcl-2 family antagonist, which inhibits the binding of the Bak BH3 peptide to Bcl-xL with a K<sub>i</sub> of 2.4±0.2 μM in FP assay. BH3I-1 has a K<sub>d</sub> of 5.3 μM against the p53/MDM2 pair.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></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>BI-3802</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108705</p>	<p><b>BI-3812</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111381</p>
<p>BI-3802 is a highly potent BCL6 degrader and inhibits the Bric-à-brac (BTB) domain of BCL6 with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ≤3 nM. BI-3802 induces the polymerization of BCL6 and promotes BCL6 degradation depended on E3 ligase SIAH1. BI-3802 has antitumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BI-3812 is potent and efficacious BCL6 inhibitor, inhibiting the BTB domain of BCL6, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ≤3 nM; BI-3812 has antitumor activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <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>Bim-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-115930</p>	<p><b>BM 957</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18106</p>
<p>Bim-IN-1 is a potent Bim expression inhibitor. Bim-IN-1 reduces Bim expression levels and has little inhibitory effect upon protein kinase A activity and minimal toxicity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BM 957 is a potent Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL inhibitor, with K<sub>s</sub> of 1.2, &lt;1 nM and IC<sub>50</sub>s of 5.4, 6.0 nM respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>BM-1197</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-120882</p>	<p><b>BM-1244</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-138832</p>
<p>BM-1197 is a potent and selective inhibitor of dual Bcl-2/Bcl-xL, with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 3.5 nM and 5.2 nM for Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, respectively. BM-1197 exhibits antitumor effects both in vitro and in vivo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>BM-1244 is a potent Bcl-xL/Bcl-2 inhibitor with K<sub>s</sub> of 134 and 450 nM for Bcl-xL and Bcl-2, respectively. BM-1244 inhibits senescent fibroblasts (SnCs) with an EC<sub>50</sub> of 5 nM. (From patent WO2019033119A1).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.77%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

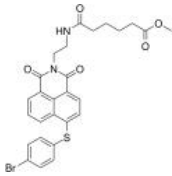
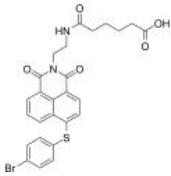
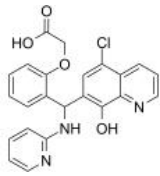
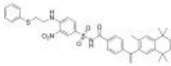
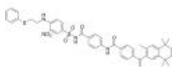
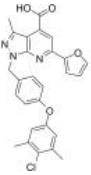
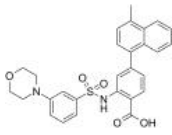
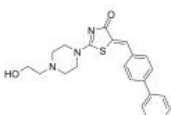
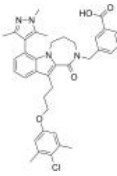
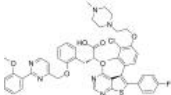
<p><b>BT2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-114855</p>	<p><b>BTSA1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-123054</p>
<p>BT2 is a BCKDC kinase (BDK) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3.19 <math>\mu</math>M. BT2 binding to BDK triggers helix movements in the N-terminal domain, resulting in the dissociation of BDK from the branched-chain <math>\alpha</math>-ketoacid dehydrogenase complex (BCKDC).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>BTSA1 is a potent, high affinity and orally active BAX activator with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 250 nM and an <math>EC_{50}</math> of 144 nM. BTSA1 binds with high affinity and specificity to the N-terminal activation site and induces conformational changes to BAX leading to BAX-mediated apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Bufarenogin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6573</p>	<p><b>Bz 423</b> (BZ48)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13108</p>
<p>Bufarenogin induces intrinsic apoptosis via Bax and ANT cooperation.</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>Bz 423 is a pro-apoptotic 1,4-benzodiazepine with therapeutic properties in murine models of lupus demonstrating selectivity for autoreactive lymphocytes, and activates Bax and Bak.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>CCT369260</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129188</p>	<p><b>Chelerythrine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2359</p>
<p>CCT369260 (compound 1) is an orally active B-cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6) inhibitor with anti-tumor activity. CCT369260 (compound 1) exhibits an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 520 nM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.16%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Chelerythrine is a natural alkaloid, acts as a potent and selective <math>Ca^{2+}</math>/phospholipid-dependent PKC antagonist, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.7 <math>\mu</math>M. Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.</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, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Chelerythrine chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12048</p>	<p><b>CID5721353</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100502</p>
<p>Chelerythrine chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of protein kinase C, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 660 nM. Chelerythrine chloride inhibits the Bcl-XL-Bak BH3 peptide binding with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.5 <math>\mu</math>M and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces apoptosis and autophagy.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>CID5721353 is an inhibitor of BCL6 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> value of 212 <math>\mu</math>M, which corresponds to a <math>K_i</math> of 147 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><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>Ciwujianoside B</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0307</p>	<p><b>Clitocine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-118341</p>
<p>Ciwujianoside B is isolated from Eleutherococcus senticosus leaf, is able to penetrate and work in the brain after the oral administration. Ciwujianoside B significantly enhances object recognition memory.</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>Clitocine, an adenosine nucleoside analog isolated from mushroom, is a potent and efficacious readthrough agent. Clitocine acts as a suppressor of nonsense mutations and can induce the production of p53 protein in cells harboring p53 nonsense-mutated alleles.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.88%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>

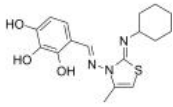
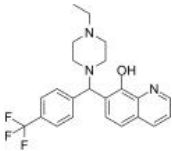
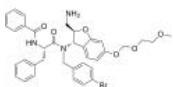
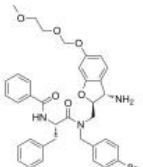
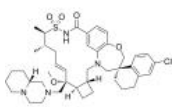
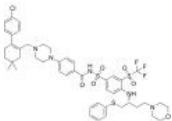
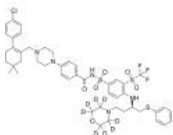
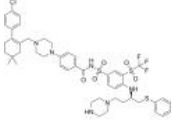
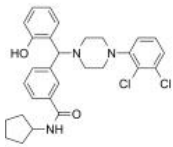
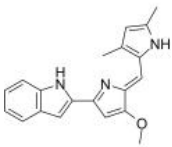


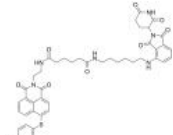
<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline</b> (13-Methylpalmatine)</p> <p>Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>. Dehydrocorydaline elevates <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.01% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline chloride</b> (13-Methylpalmatine chloride)</p> <p>Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>. Dehydrocorydaline chloride elevates <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Dehydrocorydaline nitrate</b> (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate)</p> <p>Dehydrocorydaline nitrate (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) is an alkaloid. Dehydrocorydaline regulates protein expression of <b>Bax</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>; activates <b>caspase-7</b>, <b>caspase-8</b>, and inactivates <b>PARP</b>. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate elevates <b>p38 MAPK</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Desmorpholinyl Navitoclax-NH-Me</b> (Desmorpholinyl ABT-263-NH-Me)</p> <p>Desmorpholinyl Navitoclax-NH-Me is a <b>Bcl-xL</b> inhibitor. Desmorpholinyl Navitoclax-NH-Me and a <b>CRBN</b> ligand for the <b>E3 ubiquitin ligase</b> can be used in the synthesis of <b>PROTAC BCL-XL degrader XZ739</b> (HY-133557).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.43% <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>Destruxin B</b></p> <p>Destruxin B, isolated from entomopathogenic fungus <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i>, is one of the cyclodepsipeptides with insecticidal and anticancer activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Dihydrokaempferol</b></p> <p>Dihydrokaempferol is isolated from <i>Bauhinia championii</i> (Benth). Dihydrokaempferol induces <b>apoptosis</b> and inhibits <b>Bcl-2</b> and <b>Bcl-xL</b> expression. Dihydrokaempferol is a good candidate for new antiarthritic drugs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p><b>dMCL1-2</b></p> <p>dMCL1-2 is a potent and selective <b>PROTAC</b> of <b>myeloid cell leukemia 1 (MCL1)</b> (Bcl-2 family member) based on <b>Cereblon</b>, which binds to <b>MCL1</b> with a <math>K_D</math> of 30 nM. dMCL1-2 activates the cellular apoptosis machinery by degradation of <b>MCL1</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>F1324</b></p> <p>F1324 is a potent, high affinity peptidic inhibitor of <b>B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM. F1324 exhibits binding <math>t_{1/2}</math> value of 441 s and has strong inhibition activity against <b>BCL6 PPI</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>F1324 acetate</b></p> <p>F1324 acetate is a potent, high affinity peptidic inhibitor of <b>B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM. F1324 acetate exhibits binding <math>t_{1/2}</math> value of 441 s and has strong inhibition activity against <b>BCL6 PPI</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>F1324 TFA</b></p> <p>F1324 TFA is a potent, high affinity peptidic inhibitor of <b>B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1 nM. F1324 TFA exhibits binding <math>t_{1/2}</math> value of 441 s and has strong inhibition activity against <b>BCL6 PPI</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

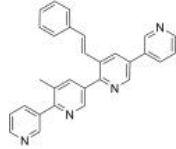
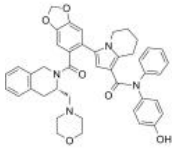
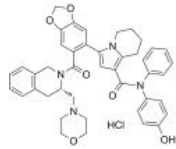
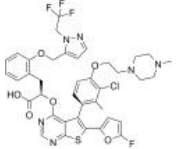
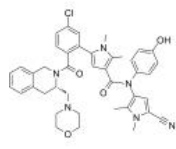
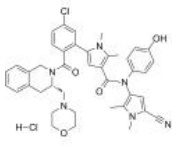
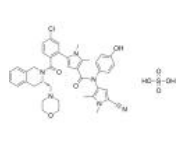
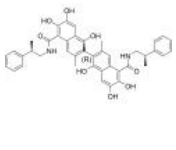
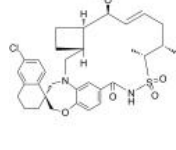
<p><b>FX1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-102027</p>	<p><b>Gambogic Acid</b> (Beta-Guttiferin)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0087</p>
<p>FX1 is a potent and specific <b>BCL6</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of around 35 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p>Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) is derived from the gamboges resin of the tree <i>Garcinia hanburyi</i>. Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) inhibits <b>Bcl-X<sub>L</sub></b>, <b>Bcl-2</b>, <b>Bcl-W</b>, <b>Bcl-B</b>, <b>Bfl-1</b> and <b>Mcl-1</b> with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 1.47 <math>\mu</math>M, 1.21 <math>\mu</math>M, 2.02 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.66 <math>\mu</math>M, 1.06 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.79 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.27%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>GL0388</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-132173</p>	<p><b>Gossypol</b> (BL 193)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13407</p>
<p>GL0388 is a <b>Bax</b> activator that results in Bax insertion into mitochondrial membrane. GL0388 shows antiproliferative activities against various cancer cells, with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.299-1.57 <math>\mu</math>M. GL0388 activates Bax and induce Bax-mediated <b>apoptosis</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gossypol binds to <b>Bcl-xL</b> protein and <b>Bcl-2</b> protein with <math>K_s</math> of 0.5-0.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.2-0.3 mM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.56%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Gossypol (acetic acid)</b> (<math>\pm</math>)-Gossypol-acetic acid; BL-193 (acetic acid))</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-17510</p>	<p><b>HA14-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12011</p>
<p>Gossypol acetic acid (<math>\pm</math>)-Gossypol-acetic acid binds to <b>Bcl-xL</b> protein and <b>Bcl-2</b> protein with <math>K_s</math> of 0.5-0.6 <math>\mu</math>M and 0.2-0.3 mM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>HA14-1 is a <b>Bcl-2/Bcl-X<sub>L</sub></b> antagonist. HA14-1 binds the designated pocket on Bcl-2 with the <math>IC_{50}</math> of <math>\approx</math>9 <math>\mu</math>M in competing with the Bcl-2 binding of Flu-BakBH3, and inhibits its function.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>IDO1/TDO-IN-1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-144778</p>	<p><b>IMB-XH1</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12826</p>
<p>IDO1/TDO-IN-1 (30) is a potent dual <b>IDO1</b> (uncompetitive, <math>K_i</math> of 0.23 <math>\mu</math>M) and <b>TDO</b> (competitive, <math>K_i</math> of 0.73 <math>\mu</math>M) inhibitor. IDO1/TDO-IN-1 (30) significantly promotes cell apoptosis through the potential mitochondria-mediated Bcl-2/Bax pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>IMB-XH1 is an inhibitor of myeloid cell factor 1 (<b>Mcl-1</b>). IMB-XH1 is a non-competitive <b>Delhi metallo-<math>\beta</math>-lactamase (NDM-1)</b> inhibitor. The <math>IC_{50}</math>s of IMB-XH1 against metallo-<math>\beta</math>-lactamases NDM-1, IMP-4, ImiS and L1 are 0.4637 <math>\mu</math>M, 3.980 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.2287 <math>\mu</math>M and 1.158 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Isolinderalactone</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N3001</p>	<p><b>Jaceosidin</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0831</p>
<p>Isolinderalactone suppresses human glioblastoma growth and angiogenic activity through the inhibition of <b>VEGFR2</b> activation in endothelial cells. Isolinderalactone suppresses the expression of <b>B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2)</b>, <b>survi</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>&gt;</math>98%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from <i>Artemisia vestita</i>, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates <b>Bax</b> and down-regulates <b>Mcl-1</b> and <b>c-FLIP</b> expression.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.51%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>Lisaftoclax</b> (APG-2575; Bcl-2/Bcl-xl inhibitor 1)</p> <p>Lisaftoclax (compound 6) is a dual Bcl-2 and Bcl-xl inhibitor with anti-tumor activity, extracted from patent WO2018027097A1. Lisaftoclax exhibits IC<sub>50</sub> values of 2 nM and 5.9 nM for Bcl-2 and Bcl-xl, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>M24</b></p> <p>M24 is a Mcl-1 selective inhibitor. M24 exhibits good binding affinity against Mcl-1 with K<sub>i</sub> value of 0.33 μM. M24 exhibits good anti-proliferative activity and induce apoptosis in HepG2 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Maritoclax</b> (Marinopyrrole A)</p> <p>Maritoclax (Marinopyrrole A) is a novel and specific Mcl-1 inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 10.1 μM, and shows &gt;8 fold selectivity than BCL-xl (IC<sub>50</sub> &gt; 80 μM).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <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>Mcl-1 antagonist 1</b></p> <p>Mcl-1 antagonist 1 is a Mcl-1 protein antagonist extracted from patent WO2019173181, compound 200.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mcl-1 inhibitor 3</b></p> <p>Mcl-1 inhibitor 3 (compound 1) is a highly potent and orally activate macrocyclic Mcl-1 inhibitor (K<sub>i</sub> = 0.061 nM; IC<sub>50</sub> = 19 nM in an OPM-2 cell viability assay). Mcl-1 inhibitor 3 shows good pharmacokinetic properties and excellent in vivo efficacy without toxicity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mcl-1 inhibitor 6</b></p> <p>Mcl-1 inhibitor 6 is an orally active, selective myeloid cell leukemia 1 (Mcl-1) protein inhibitor with a K<sub>d</sub> of 0.23 nM and a K<sub>i</sub> of 0.02 μM.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mcl-1 inhibitor 7</b></p> <p>Mcl-1 inhibitor 7 is a potent Mcl-1 inhibitor, example 35, extracted from patent WO2020097577A.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mcl-1 inhibitor 8</b></p> <p>Mcl-1 inhibitor 8 is a MCL-1 inhibitor, example 228, extracted from patent WO2019222112.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-1</b></p> <p>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-2 (Compound Nap-1) is a potent and selective Mcl-1 and Bcl-2 dual inhibitor with IC<sub>50</sub>s of 4.45 and 3.18 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04% <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>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-2</b></p> <p>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-2 (Compound 6) is a potent and selective Mcl-1 and Bcl-2 dual inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.17% <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>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129701</p> <p>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-3 (Compound 2) is a potent and selective Mcl-1 and Bcl-2 dual inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 5.95 and 4.78 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.22%  <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>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129702</p> <p>MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-4 (Compound 7) is a potent and selective Mcl-1 and Bcl-2 dual inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mcl1-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16669</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-1 is an inhibitor of myeloid cell factor 1 (Mcl-1) (<math>IC_{50}</math>=2.4 <math>\mu</math>M).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Mcl1-IN-11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100762</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-11 (Compound G) is a selective Mcl-1 inhibitor, less potent at Bcl-2, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.06 and 4.2 <math>\mu</math>M, 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>Mcl1-IN-12</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100763</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-12 (Compound F) is a selective Mcl-1 inhibitor, less potent at Bcl-2, with <math>K_s</math> of 0.29 and 3.1 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively. Anti-tumor 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>Mcl1-IN-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111468</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-3 is an inhibitor of Mcl1 extracted from patent WO2015153959A2, compound example 57; has an <math>IC_{50}</math> and <math>K_i</math> of 0.67 and 0.13 <math>\mu</math>M, 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>Mcl1-IN-4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111467</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-4 is an inhibitor of Mcl1 with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.2 <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>Mcl1-IN-8</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122627</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-8 (Comp8) is a Mcl-1-PUMA interface inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.3 <math>\mu</math>M. Mcl1-IN-8 (Comp8) exhibits dual activity on reduce PUMA-dependent apoptosis while deactivating Mcl-1-mediated anti-apoptosis in cancer cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Mcl1-IN-9</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-128607</p> <p>Mcl1-IN-9 is a potent myeloid cell leukemia-1 (Mcl-1) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 446 nM in reengineered BCR-ABL+ B-ALL cells and a <math>K_i</math> of 0.03 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>MIK665</b> (S-64315)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112218</p> <p>MIK665 (S-64315), derived from S63845, is a myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 (MCL1) inhibitor. MIK665 has an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 1.81 nM for MCL1.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

<p><b>MIM1</b> (Inhibitor of Mcl-1)</p> <p>MIM-1 is an inhibitor of myeloid cell factor 1 (Mcl-1).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-16695</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.26% <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>ML311</b></p> <p>ML311 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the Mcl-1/Bim interaction.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-101778</p>
<p><b>MSN-125</b></p> <p>MSN-125 is a potent <b>Bax</b> and <b>Bak</b> oligomerization inhibitor. MSN-125 prevents mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 4 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.64% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-120079</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.40% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>MSN-50</b></p> <p>MSN-50 is a <b>Bax</b> and <b>Bak</b> oligomerization inhibitor. MSN-50 efficiently inhibits liposome permeabilization, prevents genotoxic cell death and promotes neuroprotection.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-118948</p>
<p><b>Murizatoclax</b> (AMG 397)</p> <p>Murizatoclax (AMG 397) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of <b>myeloid leukemia 1 (MCL-1)</b> inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 15 <math>\mu</math>M. Murizatoclax competitive binds to the BH3-binding groove of MCL1 with pro-apoptotic BCL-2 family members.</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>Cat. No.:</b> HY-109184</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Navitoclax</b> (ABT-263)</p> <p>Navitoclax (ABT-263) is a potent and orally active <b>Bcl-2 family protein</b> inhibitor that binds to multiple anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins, such as Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>, Bcl-2 and Bcl-w, with a <math>K_i</math> of less than 1 nM.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10087</p>
<p><b>Navitoclax-d8</b></p> <p>Navitoclax-d8 is the deuterium labeled Navitoclax. Navitoclax (ABT-263) is a potent and orally active <b>Bcl-2 family protein</b> inhibitor that binds to multiple anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins, such as Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>, Bcl-2 and Bcl-w, with a <math>K_i</math> of less than 1 nM.</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-10087S</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>Navitoclax-piperazine</b> (ABT-263-piperazine)</p> <p>Navitoclax-piperazine (ABT-263-piperazine) is a <b>B-cell lymphoma extra large (BCL-XL)</b> inhibitor. Navitoclax-piperazine and a VHL ligand for the E3 ubiquitin ligase can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC DT2216 (HY-130604).</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-44432</p>
<p><b>NPB</b></p> <p>NPB is a specific and potent inhibitor of <b>BAD phosphorylation at Ser99</b>, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.41 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-119368</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Obatoclax</b> (GX15-070)</p> <p>Obatoclax (GX15-070), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-BCL-2 family proteins inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclax induces <b>autophagy</b>-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation.</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-10969A</p>

<p><b>Obatoclox Mesylate</b> (GX15-070 Mesylate)</p>	<p><b>Paris saponin VII</b> (Chonglou Saponin VII)</p>
<p>Obatoclox Mesylate (GX15-070 Mesylate), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-BCL-2 family proteins inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclox Mesylate induces <b>autophagy</b>-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of <i>Trillium tschonoskii</i> Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with Akt/MAPK and the inhibition of P-gp.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Pelcitoclox</b> (APG-1252)</p>	<p><b>PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-1</b></p>
<p>Pelcitoclox (APG-1252) is a potent Bcl-2/Bcl-xL inhibitor with antineoplastic and pro-apoptotic effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 95.53% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-1 is a <b>PROTAC</b> that comprises a Bcl-xL (Bcl-2 family member) ligand binding group, a linker and an IAP E3 ligases binding group.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-2</b></p>	<p><b>PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-3</b></p>
<p>PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-2 is a potent Bcl-xL (Bcl-2 family member) degrader based on von Hippel-Lindau ligand, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.6 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-3 is a potent ROTAC Bcl-xL degrader (WO2020163823A2, compound 44).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PROTAC Bcl-xL ligand-1</b></p>	<p><b>PROTAC Bcl2 degrader-1</b></p>
<p>PROTAC Bcl-xL ligand-1 is a ligand for Bcl-xL that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.</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, 100 mg</p>	<p>PROTAC Bcl2 degrader-1 (Compound C5) is a <b>PROTAC</b> based on <b>Cereblon</b> ligand, which potently and selectively induces the degradation of Bcl-2 (<math>IC_{50}</math> 4.94 <math>\mu</math>M; <math>DC_{50}</math> 3.0 <math>\mu</math>M) and Mcl-1 (<math>IC_{50}</math> 11.81 <math>\mu</math>M) by introducing the E3 ligase cereblon (CRBN)-binding ligand pomalidomide to...</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.78% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>PROTAC Mcl1 degrader-1</b></p>	<p><b>PUMA BH3</b></p>
<p>PROTAC Mcl1 degrader-1 (compound C3), a proteolysis targeting chimera (PROTAC) based on <b>Cereblon</b> ligand, is a potently and selectively Mcl-1 (Bcl-2 family member) inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.78 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.13% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>PUMA BH3 is a p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis (PUMA) BH3 domain peptide, acts as a direct activator of Bak, with a <math>K_d</math> of 26 nM.</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>PUMA BH3 TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1562A</p>	<p><b>Pyridoclox</b> (MR-29072)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12527</p>
<p>PUMA BH3 (TFA) is a p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis (PUMA) BH3 domain peptide, acts as a direct activator of Bak, with a <math>K_d</math> of 26 nM.</p> <p><small>EEGWAREIGAGLRMMADDLNAQYER (TFA salt)</small></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>Pyridoclox is a potential Mcl-1 inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74%</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>S55746</b> (BCL201)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117288</p>	<p><b>S55746 hydrochloride</b> (BCL201 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117288A</p>
<p>S55746 (BCL201) is a potent, orally active and selective BCL-2 inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.3 nM and a <math>K_d</math> of 3.9 nM. S55746 (BCL201) has antitumor activity with low toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S55746 hydrochloride (BCL201 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active and selective BCL-2 inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 1.3 nM and a <math>K_d</math> of 3.9 nM. S55746 hydrochloride (BCL201 hydrochloride) has antitumor activity with low toxicity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.69%</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>S63845</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100741</p>	<p><b>S65487</b> (VOB560)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138697</p>
<p>S63845 is a potent and selective myeloid cell leukemia 1 (MCL1) inhibitor with a <math>K_d</math> of 0.19 nM for human MCL1.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>S65487 (VOB560), a potent and selective BCL-2 inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL. S65487 induces apoptosis and has anticancer activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.10%</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>S65487 hydrochloride</b> (VOB560 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138697B</p>	<p><b>S65487 sulfate</b> (VOB560 sulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-138697A</p>
<p>S65487 (VOB560) hydrochloride, a potent and selective Bcl-2 inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 hydrochloride is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 hydrochloride has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.67%</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>S65487 (VOB560) sulfate, a potent and selective Bcl-2 inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 sulfate is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 sulfate has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL. S65487 sulfate induces apoptosis and has anticancer activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08%</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>Sabutoclax</b> (BI-97C1)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15191</p>	<p><b>Tapotoclox</b> (AMG-176)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101565</p>
<p>Sabutoclax is a potent and effective Bcl-2 Family (Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Mcl-1, Bfl-1) inhibitor with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 0.32 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.31 <math>\mu</math>M, 0.20 <math>\mu</math>M, and 0.62 <math>\mu</math>M, respectively.</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</p>	<p>Tapotoclox (AMG-176) is a potent, selective and orally active MCL-1 inhibitor, with a <math>K_i</math> of 0.13 nM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%</p> <p><b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1</p> <p><b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

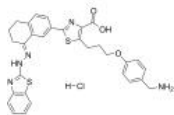
<p><b>TC11</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-129478</p>	<p><b>TCPOBOP</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103243</p>
<p>TC11 is a <b>MCL1</b> degrader. TC11 is also a <b>Caspase-9</b> and <b>CDK1</b> activator. TC11 structurally relates to immunomodulatory drugs as phenylphthalimide derivative. TC11 induces apoptotic death caused by degradation of <b>MCL1</b> during prolonged mitotic arrest.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TCPOBOP is a <b>constitutive androstane receptor (CAR)</b> agonist that induces robust hepatocyte proliferation and hepatomegaly without any liver injury or tissue loss. TCPOBOP attenuates Fas-induced murine liver injury by altering <b>Bcl-2</b> proteins.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.07%  <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>Thevetiaflavone</b> (Apigenin-5-methyl ether)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1157</p>	<p><b>TW-37</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12020</p>
<p>Thevetiaflavone could upregulate the expression of <b>Bcl2</b> and downregulate that of <b>Bax</b> and <b>caspase3</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TW-37 is a potent <b>Bcl-2</b> inhibitor with <math>K_i</math> values of 260, 290 and 1110 nM for <b>Mcl-1</b>, <b>Bcl-2</b> and <b>Bcl-xL</b>, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.27%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>UMI-77</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18628</p>	<p><b>UMI-77-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18628S</p>
<p>UMI-77 is a selective <b>Mcl-1</b> inhibitor, which shows high binding affinity to <b>Mcl-1</b> (<math>IC_{50}=0.31 \mu\text{M}</math>). UMI-77 binds to the BH3 binding groove of <b>Mcl-1</b> with <math>K_i</math> of 490 nM, showing selectivity over other members of anti-apoptotic <b>Bcl-2</b> members.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.20%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>UMI-77-d4 is the deuterium labeled UMI-77. UMI-77 is a selective <b>Mcl-1</b> inhibitor, which shows high binding affinity to <b>Mcl-1</b> (<math>IC_{50}=0.31 \mu\text{M}</math>). UMI-77 binds to the BH3 binding groove of <b>Mcl-1</b> with <math>K_i</math> of 490 nM, showing selectivity over other members of anti-apoptotic <b>Bcl-2</b> members.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Venetoclax</b> (ABT-199; GDC-0199)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15531</p>	<p><b>Venetoclax-d8</b> (ABT-199-d8; GDC-0199-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15531S</p>
<p>Venetoclax (ABT-199; GDC-0199) is a highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable <b>Bcl-2</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of less than 0.01 nM. Venetoclax induces <b>autophagy</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.95%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Venetoclax-d8 is deuterium labeled Venetoclax. Venetoclax (ABT-199; GDC-0199) is a highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable <b>Bcl-2</b> inhibitor with a <math>K_i</math> of less than 0.01 nM. Venetoclax induces <b>autophagy</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>VU0661013</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-112859</p>	<p><b>WEHI-539</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15607</p>
<p>VU661013 is a potent and selective <b>MCL-1</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.52%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>WEHI-539 is a selective inhibitor of <b>Bcl-XL</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 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>



### WEHI-539 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15607A

WEHI-539 hydrochloride is a selective inhibitor of Bcl-XL with an  $IC_{50}$  of 1.1 nM.



**Purity:** 98.31%

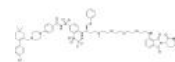
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

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

### XZ739

Cat. No.: HY-133557

XZ739, a Cereblon-dependent PROTAC BCL-XL (Bcl-2 family member) degrader with a  $DC_{50}$  value of 2.5 nM in MOLT-4 cells after 16 h treatment. XZ739 also induces cell death through caspase-mediated apoptosis.



**Purity:** 99.06%

**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported

**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg