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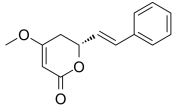
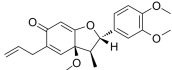
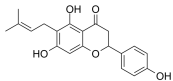
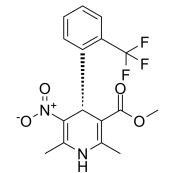
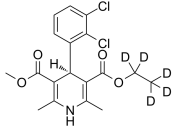
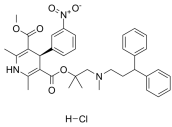
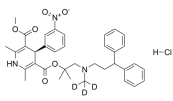
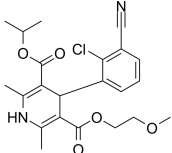
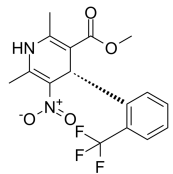
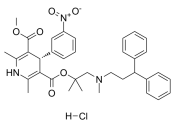
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

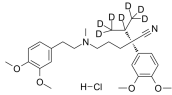
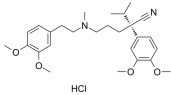
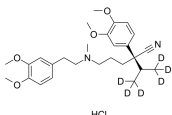
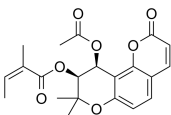
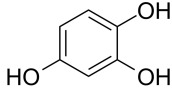
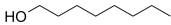
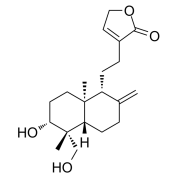
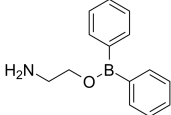
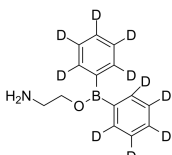
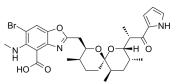
Calcium Channel

Ca²⁺ channels; Ca channels

Calcium channel is an ion channel which displays selective permeability to calcium ions. It is sometimes synonymous as voltage-dependent calcium channel, although there are also ligand-gated calcium channels. Voltage-gated calcium (Ca_v) channels catalyse rapid, highly selective influx of Ca²⁺ into cells despite a 70-fold higher extracellular concentration of Na⁺. Some calcium channel blockers have the added benefit of slowing your heart rate, which can further reduce blood pressure, relieve chest pain (angina) and control an irregular heartbeat.

Calcium Channel Inhibitors, Antagonists, Activators, Agonists & Modulators

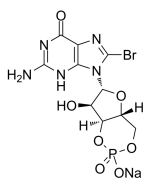
<p>(+)-Kavain</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1671</p> <p>(+)-Kavain, a main kavalactone extracted from Piper methysticum, has anticonvulsive properties, attenuating vascular smooth muscle contraction through interactions with voltage-dependent Na⁺ and Ca²⁺ channels.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>(-)-Denudatin B (Denudatin B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3729</p> <p>(-)-Denudatin B is an antiplatelet agent. (-)-Denudatin B relaxed vascular smooth muscle by inhibiting the Ca²⁺ influx through voltage-gated and receptor-operated Ca²⁺ channels. And (-)-Denudatin B has nonspecific antiplatelet action.</p> <p>Purity: ≥97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>(2R/S)-6-PNG (6-Prenylaringenin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-115681</p> <p>(2R/S)-6-PNG (6-Prenylaringenin) is a potent and reversible Ca_v3.2 T-type Ca²⁺ channels (T-channels) blocker. (2R/S)-6-PNG can penetrate the blood-brain barrier (BBB). (2R/S)-6-PNG suppresses neuropathic and visceral pain in mice.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg</p> 	<p>(R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15125</p> <p>(R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644 is a calcium channel inhibitor. (R)-(+)-Bay-K-8644 inhibits Ba²⁺ currents (I_{Ba}) (IC₅₀=975 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>(R)-(-)-Felodipine-d5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132670S</p> <p>(R)-(-)-Felodipine-d5 is the deuterium labeled (R)-(-)-Felodipine. (R)-(-)-Felodipine is the S enantiomer of Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective calcium channel antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>(R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0612D</p> <p>(R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is the R-enantiomer of Lercanidipine. (R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>(R)-Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0612DS</p> <p>(R)-Lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled (R)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride. (R)-Lercanidipine D3 (hydrochloride), the R-enantiomer of Lercanidipine, is a calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>(Rac)-MEM 1003</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121604</p> <p>(Rac)-MEM 1003 is the racemate of MEM 1003. MEM 1003, a dihydropyridine compound, is a potent L-type Ca²⁺ channel antagonist and has the potential for Alzheimer's disease research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>(S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15124</p> <p>(S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644 is an agonist of L-type Ca²⁺ channel. (S)-(-)-Bay-K-8644 activates Ba²⁺ currents (I_{Ba}) (EC₅₀=32 nM).</p> <p>Purity: 98.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>(S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0612E</p> <p>(S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is the S-enantiomer of Lercanidipine hydrochloride. (S)-Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a potent calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p> 

<p>(S)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride (S)-(-)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135336AS</p> <p>(S)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride ((S)-(-)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride. (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride ((S)-(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) inhibits leukotriene C4 (LTC4) and calcein transport by MRP1.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p> 	<p>(S)-Verapamil hydrochloride (S)-(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135336A</p> <p>(S)-Verapamil hydrochloride ((S)-(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) inhibits leukotriene C4 (LTC4) and calcein transport by MRP1. (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride leads to the death of potentially resistant tumor cells.</p> <p>Purity: 99.39% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>(S)-Verapamil-d6 hydrochloride (S)-(-)-Verapamil-d6 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135336AS1</p> <p>(S)-Verapamil-d6 ((S)-(-)-Verapamil-d6) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride. (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride ((S)-(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) inhibits leukotriene C4 (LTC4) and calcein transport by MRP1.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>(±)-Praeruptorin A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0081</p> <p>(±)-Praeruptorin A is the di-esterified product of cis-khellactone (CKL) and the major active ingredient in Peucedani Radix which consists of the dried roots of Peucedanum praeruptorumDunn (Apiaceae).</p> <p>Purity: 99.31% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p>1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W010451</p> <p>1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (Hydroxyhydroquinone), a by-product of coffee bean roasting, increases intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration in rat thymic lymphocytes.</p> <p>Purity: 99.12% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p>1-Octanol (Octanol)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W032013</p> <p>1-Octanol (Octanol), a saturated fatty alcohol, is a T-type calcium channels (T-channels) inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 4 μM for native T-currents. 1-Octanol is a highly attractive biofuel with diesel-like properties.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg</p> 
<p>14-Deoxyandrographolide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4323</p> <p>14-Deoxyandrographolide is a labdane diterpene with calcium channel blocking activity. 14-Deoxyandrographolide desensitizes hepatocytes to TNF-α-mediated apoptosis through the release of TNFRSF1A release.</p> <p>Purity: 98.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p>2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009724</p> <p>2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of IP3R. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate also inhibits the store-operated Ca²⁺ (SOC) channel and activates some TRP channels (V1, V2 and V3).</p> <p>Purity: 98.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p> 
<p>2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate-d10 (2-APB-d10)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W009724S</p> <p>2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate-d10 (2-APB-d10) is the deuterium labeled 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate. 2-Aminoethyl diphenylborinate (2-APB) is a cell-permeable inhibitor of IP3R.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>4-Bromo A23187</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6694</p> <p>4-Bromo A23187 is a halogenated analog of the highly selective calcium ionophore A-23187. 4-Bromo A23187a calcium modulator, induces apoptosis in different cells, including HL-60 cells.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p> 

8-Bromo-cGMP sodium

Cat. No.: HY-101379A

8-Bromo-cGMP sodium, a membrane-permeable analogue of cGMP, is a PKG (protein kinase G) activator. 8-Bromo-cGMP sodium significantly inhibits Ca^{2+} macroscopic currents and impairs insulin release stimulated with high K^+ .

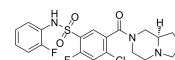


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ABT-639

Cat. No.: HY-19721

ABT-639 is a novel, peripherally acting, selective T-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker.

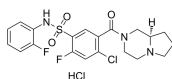


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT-639 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101616

ABT-639 hydrochloride is a novel, peripherally acting, selective T-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker.



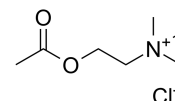
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcholine chloride

(ACh chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282

Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist. Acetylcholine chloride is a modulator of the activity of dopaminergic (DAergic) neurons through the stimulation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs).



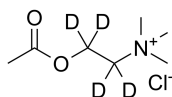
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Acetylcholine-d4 chloride

(ACh-d4 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282S

Acetylcholine-d9 (ACh-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled Acetylcholine chloride. Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist.



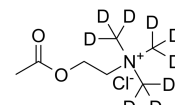
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Acetylcholine-d9 chloride

(ACh-d9 chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0282S1

Acetylcholine-d9 (ACh-d9) chloride is the deuterium labeled Acetylcholine chloride. Acetylcholine chloride (ACh chloride), a neurotransmitter, is a potent **cholinergic** agonist.

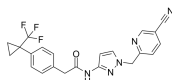


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ACT-709478

Cat. No.: HY-112723

ACT-709478 is a potent, selective, orally active, and brain penetrating **T-type calcium channel** blocker. ACT-709478 is used in the research of generalized epilepsies.

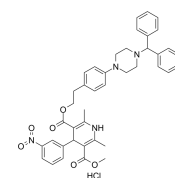


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AE0047 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-U00284

AE0047 Hydrochloride is a **calcium** blocker, used in the research of hypertensive disease.

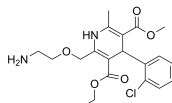


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amlodipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0317

Amlodipine, an antianginal agent and an orally active dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, works by blocking the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium. Amlodipine can be used for the research of high blood pressure and cancer.



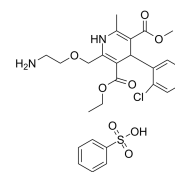
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Amlodipine besylate

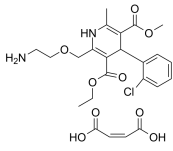
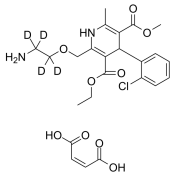
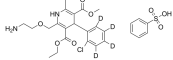
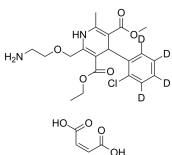
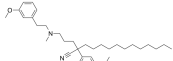
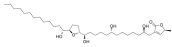
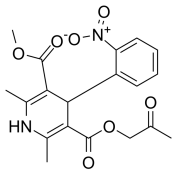
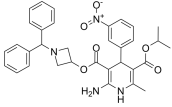
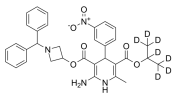
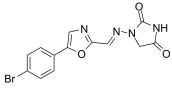
(Amlodipine benzenesulfonate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0317B

Amlodipine besylate (Amlodipine benzenesulfonate), an antianginal agent and an orally active dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, works by blocking the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

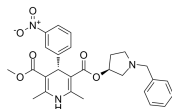
<p>Amlodipine maleate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0317A</p> <p>Amlodipine maleate is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, acts as an orally active antihypertensive agent. Amlodipine maleate blocks the voltage-dependent L-type calcium channels, thereby inhibiting the initial influx of calcium.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 	<p>Amlodipine-1,1,2,2-d4 maleate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0317S</p> <p>Amlodipine-1,1,2,2-d4 maleate is the deuterium labeled Amlodipine.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Amlodipine-d4 besylate (Amlodipine benzenesulfonate-d4 besylate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0317BS</p> <p>Amlodipine-d4 (Amlodipine (benzenesulfonate)-d4) besylate is the deuterium labeled Amlodipine besylate.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Amlodipine-d4 maleate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0317AS</p> <p>Amlodipine-d4 maleate is the deuterium labeled Amlodipine maleate. Amlodipine maleate is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, acts as an orally active antihypertensive agent.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Anipamil</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00044</p> <p>Anipamil is a long-acting calcium channel blocker, used for the treatment of cardiovascular disease.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Annonacin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2877</p> <p>Annonacin is an Acetogenin and promotes cytotoxicity via a pathway inhibiting the mitochondrial complex. Annonacin is the active agent found in Graviola leaf extract to act as an inhibitor of sodium/potassium (NKA) and sarcoplasmic reticulum (SERCA) ATPase pumps.</p> <p>Purity: ≥97.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Aranidipine (MPC1304)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00212</p> <p>Aranidipine (MPC1304) is a Ca²⁺ channel antagonist with potent and long-lasting antihypertensive effects.</p> <p>Purity: 98.67% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Azelnidipine (CS 905)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0023</p> <p>Azelnidipine (CS 905; Calblock) is a novel dihydropyridine derivative, a L-type calcium channel blocker, and an antihypertensive.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Azelnidipine-d7 (CS-905-d7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0023S</p> <p>Azelnidipine D7 is deuterium labeled Azelnidipine, which is a L-type calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Azumolene (EU4093 free base)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113920A</p> <p>Azumolene (EU4093 free base), a Dantrolene analog, is a muscle relaxant. Azumolene is a ryanodine receptor (RyR) modulator and inhibits the calcium-release through ryanodine receptor. Azumolene can be used for malignant hyperthermia research.</p> <p>Purity: 98.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

Barnidipine

(Mepirodipine; YM-09730-5(Free base))

Cat. No.: HY-107322A

Barnidipine (Mepirodipine) is an L-type calcium antagonist (CaA) with high affinity for [³H] initrendipine binding sites ($K_i=0.21$ nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.



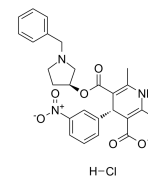
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Barnidipine hydrochloride

(Mepirodipine hydrochloride; YM-09730-5)

Cat. No.: HY-107322

Barnidipine hydrochloride (Mepirodipine hydrochloride) is an L-type calcium antagonist (CaA) with high affinity for [³H] initrendipine binding sites ($K_i=0.21$ nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.

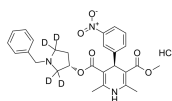


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Barnidipine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107322AS

Barnidipine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Barnidipine hydrochloride. Barnidipine (Mepirodipine) is an L-type calcium antagonist (CaA) with high affinity for [³H] initrendipine binding sites ($K_i=0.21$ nmol/l), has selective action against CaA receptors.

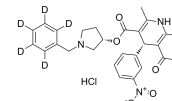


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Barnidipine-d5 hydrochloride (Mepirodipine-d5 hydrochloride; YM-09730-5-d5 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-107322S

Barnidipine-d5 (Mepirodipine-d5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Barnidipine hydrochloride.

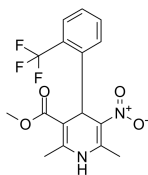


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bay K 8644

Cat. No.: HY-10588

Bay K 8644, a dihydropyridine compound, is a specific L-type Ca²⁺ channel agonist. Bay K 8644 increases Ca²⁺ influx through sarcolemmal Ca²⁺ channels by increasing the open time of the channel.



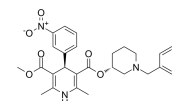
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Benidipine

(KW-3049 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-B1448A

Benidipine is a potent and orally active calcium channel antagonist. Benidipine shows anti-apoptosis effects in ischaemic/reperfused myocardial cells. Benidipine increases the activity of endothelial cell-type nitric oxide synthase and improves coronary circulation in hypertensive rats.



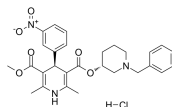
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benidipine hydrochloride

(KW-3049)

Cat. No.: HY-B1448

Benidipine hydrochloride is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker for the treatment of high blood pressure (hypertension).



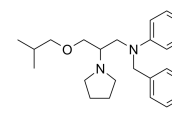
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bepidil hydrochloride

(CERM 1978)

Cat. No.: HY-103315

Bepidil hydrochloride (CERM 1978) is a calcium channel blocker, with antianginal activity.

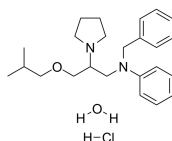


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate ((±)-Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate; Org 5730 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-16952A

Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate ((±)-Bepidil hydrochloride hydrate) is a non-selective, long-acting Ca²⁺ channel antagonist and Na⁺, K⁺ channel inhibitor, with antianginal and type I antiarrhythmic effects.

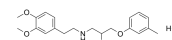


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

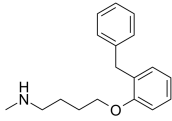
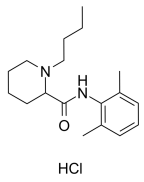
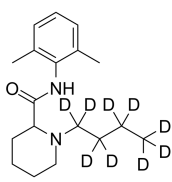
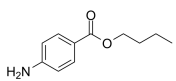
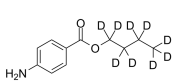
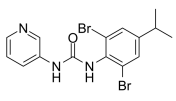
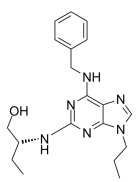
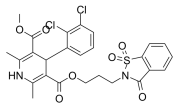
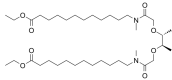
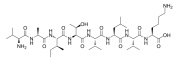
Bevantolol hydrochloride

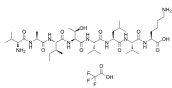
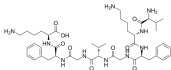
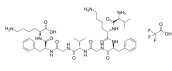
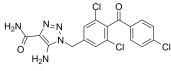
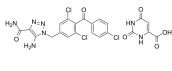
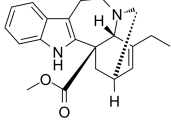
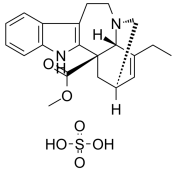
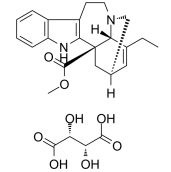
Cat. No.: HY-121186

Bevantolol hydrochloride is a selective β₁ and α₁-adrenergic receptor antagonist with pK_a values of 7.83, 6.9 in rat cerebral cortex, respectively. Bevantolol hydrochloride is a potent Ca²⁺ antagonist.



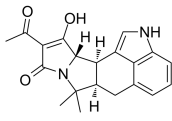
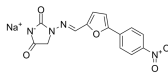
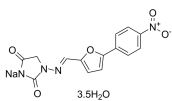
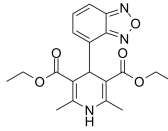
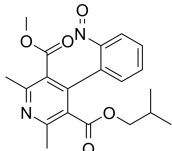
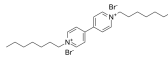
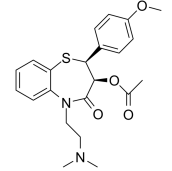
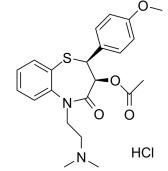
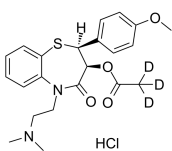
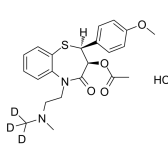
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>Bifemelane (MCI-2016 free base)</p> <p>Bifemelane is a nootropic compound. Bifemelane causes the first peak by stimulating release from intracellular Ca²⁺ stores and the second by capacitive entry through store-operated Ca²⁺ channels.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B1558</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0405A</p> <p>Bupivacaine hydrochloride is a NMDA receptor inhibitor. Bupivacaine can block sodium, L-calcium, and potassium channels. Bupivacaine potentially blocks SCN5A channels with the IC₅₀ of 69.5 μM. Bupivacaine hydrochloride can be used for the research of chronic pain.</p> <p>Purity: 99.41% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Bupivacaine-d9</p> <p>Bupivacaine-d9 is a deuterium labeled Bupivacaine. Bupivacaine is a NMDA receptor inhibitor. Bupivacaine can block sodium, L-calcium, and potassium channels. Bupivacaine potentially blocks SCN5A channels with the IC₅₀ of 69.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0405S</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1430</p> <p>Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g</p> 
<p>Butamben-d9 (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9)</p> <p>Butamben-d9 (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate-d9) is the deuterium labeled Butamben. Butamben (Butyl 4-aminobenzoate) results in long-lasting relief from pain, without impairing motor function or other sensory functions.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B1430S</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-110237</p> <p>BX430 is a potent and selective noncompetitive allosteric human P2X4 receptor channels antagonist with an IC₅₀ of 0.54 μM. BX430 has species specificity. BX430 is used for chronic pain and cardiovascular disease.</p> <p>Purity: 99.87% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Ca²⁺ channel agonist 1</p> <p>Ca²⁺ channel agonist 1 is an agonist of N-type Ca²⁺ channel and an inhibitor of Cdk2, with EC₅₀s of 14.23 μM and 3.34 μM, respectively, and is used as a potential treatment for motor nerve terminal dysfunction.</p> <p>Purity: 99.65% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-41076</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00135</p> <p>Calcium channel-modulator-1 is a calcium channel modulator; blocks aortic contraction with an IC₅₀ of 0.8 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Calcium ionophore I (ETH 1001)</p> <p>Calcium ionophore I (ETH 1001) is a selective Ca²⁺ ionophore for biological membranes.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-136460</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1077</p> <p>CALP1 is a calmodulin (CaM) agonist (K_d of 88 μM) with binding to the CaM EF-hand/Ca²⁺-binding site. CALP1 blocks calcium influx and apoptosis (IC₅₀ of 44.78 μM) through inhibition of calcium channel opening.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>CALP1 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1077A</p>	<p>CALP2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1076</p>
<p>CALP1 TFA is a calmodulin (CaM) agonist (K_d of 88 μM) with binding to the CaM EF-hand/Ca²⁺-binding site. CALP1 TFA blocks calcium influx and apoptosis (IC_{50} of 44.78 μM) through inhibition of calcium channel opening.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CALP2 is a calmodulin (CaM) antagonist (K_d of 7.9 μM)) with high affinity for binding to the CaM EF-hand/Ca²⁺-binding site. CALP2 inhibits CaM-dependent phosphodiesterase activity and increases intracellular Ca²⁺ concentrations.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>VKFGVGFKVMVF</p>
<p>CALP2 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1076A</p>	<p>CALP3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1075</p>
<p>CALP2 TFA is a calmodulin (CaM) antagonist (K_d of 7.9 μM) with high affinity for binding to the CaM EF-hand/Ca²⁺-binding site. CALP2 TFA inhibits CaM-dependent phosphodiesterase activity and increases intracellular Ca²⁺ concentrations.</p> <p>Purity: 98.48% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> <p>VKFGVGFKVMVF (TFA salt)</p>	<p>CALP3, a Ca²⁺-like peptide, is a potent Ca²⁺ channel blocker that activates EF hand motifs of Ca²⁺-binding proteins. CALP3 can functionally mimic increased [Ca²⁺], by modulating the activity of Calmodulin (CaM), Ca²⁺ channels and pumps.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>CALP3 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1075A</p>	<p>Carboxyamidotriazole (L-651582; CAI)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16126</p>
<p>CALP3 TFA, a Ca²⁺-like peptide, is a potent Ca²⁺ channel blocker that activates EF hand motifs of Ca²⁺-binding proteins. CALP3 TFA can functionally mimic increased [Ca²⁺], by modulating the activity of Calmodulin (CaM), Ca²⁺ channels and pumps.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Carboxyamidotriazole (L-651582) is a cytostatic inhibitor of nonvoltage-operated calcium channels and calcium channel-mediated signaling pathways. Carboxyamidotriazole shows anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory and antiangiogenic effects.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq95.0% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg</p>
<p>Carboxyamidotriazole Orotate (L-651582 Orotate; CAI Orotate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16125</p>	<p>Catharanthine (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0252</p>
<p>Carboxyamidotriazole Orotate (L-651582 Orotate) is the orotate salt form of Carboxyamidotriazole (CAI), an orally bioavailable signal transduction inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Catharanthine is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits voltage-operated L-type Ca²⁺ channel, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p>Catharanthine Sulfate (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0252B</p>	<p>Catharanthine Tartrate (+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Tartrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0252A</p>
<p>Catharanthine Sulfate ((+)-3,4-Didehydrocoronaridine Sulfate) is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits voltage-operated L-type Ca²⁺ channel, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activities.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Catharanthine Tartrate is an alkaloid isolated from Madagascar periwinkle, inhibits voltage-operated L-type Ca²⁺ channel, with anti-cancer and blood pressure-lowering activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Cav 2.2 blocker 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119373</p>	<p>Cav 2.2 blocker 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132268</p>
<p>Cav 2.2 blocker 1 (compound 9) is a N-type calcium channel (Cav 2.2) blocker for the treatment of pain, with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cav 2.2 blocker 2 is a Cav2.2 calcium channel blocker extracted from patent WO2017046581A1, compound 1. Cav 2.2 blocker 2 can reverse hyperalgesia associated with an injury or inflammation in conjunction with the opioid.</p> <p>Purity: 98.45% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CaV1.3 antagonist-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-134542</p>	<p>CDN1163</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101455</p>
<p>CaV1.3 antagonist-1 is a potent and highly selective Ca_v1.3 L-type calcium channel (LTCC) antagonist with an IC_{50} of 1.7 μM. CaV1.3 antagonist-1 inhibits Ca_v1.3 LTCC >600-fold more potently than Ca_v1.2 LTCC.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CDN1163 is an allosteric sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase (SERCA) activator that improves Ca²⁺ homeostasis. CDN1163 attenuates diabetes and metabolic disorders.</p> <p>Purity: 99.77% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Cilnidipine (FRC-8653)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17404</p>	<p>Cilnidipine-d7 (FRC-8653-d7)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17404S</p>
<p>Cilnidipine is a long-acting, second-generation dihydropyridine Ca²⁺-channel blocker on L and N-type Ca²⁺ channel. Antihypertensive effects.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cilnidipine-d7 is deuterium labeled Cilnidipine. Cilnidipine is a long-acting, second-generation dihydropyridine Ca²⁺-channel blocker on L and N-type Ca²⁺ channel. Antihypertensive effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cinepazide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-66010A</p>	<p>Cinepazide Maleate (MD-67350)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-66010</p>
<p>Cinepazide is a piperazine derivative and acts as a weak calcium channel blocker. Cinepazide is a potent vasodilator and can be used for the research of cerebrovascular diseases, including ischemic stroke, brain infarct et. al.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cinepazide Maleate (MD-67350) is a piperazine derivative and acts as a weak calcium channel blocker. Cinepazide Maleate is a potent vasodilator and can be used for the research of cerebrovascular diseases, including ischemic stroke, brain infarct et. al.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Cinnarizine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1090</p>	<p>Cinnarizine D8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1090S</p>
<p>Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker, promote cerebral blood flow, used to treat cerebral apoplexy, post-trauma cerebral symptoms, and cerebral arteriosclerosis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.63% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cinnarizine D8 is a deuterium labeled Cinnarizine. Cinnarizine is an antihistamine and a calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>

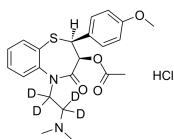
<p>Clevidipine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17436</p>	<p>Clevidipine-d5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17436S</p>
<p>Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist (IC₅₀ = 7.1 nM, V(H) = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.</p> <p>Purity: 99.69%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Clevidipine-d5 is the deuterium labeled Clevidipine. Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist (IC₅₀ = 7.1 nM, V(H) = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Clevidipine-d7</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17436S1</p>	<p>CP-060</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00354</p>
<p>Clevidipine-d7 is the deuterium labeled Clevidipine. Clevidipine is a short-acting dihydropyridine calcium channel antagonist (IC₅₀ = 7.1 nM, V(H) = -40 mV) under development for treatment of perioperative hypertension.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CP-060 is a potent Ca²⁺ antagonist, inhibits Ca²⁺ overload and possesses antioxidant and cardioprotective activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Cromolyn sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0320A</p>	<p>Cromolyn-d5 sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate-d5; FPL-670-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0320AS</p>
<p>Cromolyn sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670) is an antiallergic drug. Cromolyn sodium is a GSK-3β inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.0 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.10%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Cromolyn-d5 sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate-d5) is the deuterium labeled Cromolyn sodium. Cromolyn sodium (Disodium Cromoglycate; FPL-670) is an antiallergic drug. Cromolyn sodium is a GSK-3β inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 2.0 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CV-159</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19025</p>	<p>Cycleanine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2005</p>
<p>CV-159 is a unique dihydropyridine Ca²⁺ antagonist with an anti-calmodulin (CaM) action, and has antiinflammatory activities.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cycleanine is a potent vascular selective Calcium antagonist. Cycleanine has analgesic, muscle relaxant and anti-inflammatory activities. Cycleanine has potential for anti-ovarian cancer acting through the apoptosis pathway.</p> <p>Purity: 99.80%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7395</p>	<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7395A</p>
<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose (cADPR) is a potent second messenger for calcium mobilization that is synthesized from NAD⁺ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.</p> <p>Purity: ≥96.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 500 μg</p>	<p>Cyclic ADP-ribose ammonium (cADPR ammonium) is a potent second messenger for calcium mobilization that is synthesized from NAD⁺ by an ADP-ribosyl cyclase.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 500 μg</p>

<p>Cyclopiazonic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6771</p>	<p>Dantrolene sodium (F 440)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14657</p>
<p>Cyclopiazonic acid (CPA), a neurotoxic secondary metabolite (SM) made by <i>A. flavus</i>, is a nanomolar inhibitor of endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (Ca^{2+}ATPase; SERCA) and a potent inducer of cell death in plants.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.69% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Dantrolene sodium is an inhibitor of calcium channel proteins, inhibiting the release of Ca^{2+} from the sarcoplasm. Dantrolene sodium is a skeletal muscle relaxant which acts by blocking muscle contraction beyond the neuromuscular junction.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate (Dantrolene sodium hydrate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12542A</p>	<p>Darodipine (PY 108-068; PY-108068)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00086</p>
<p>Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate is a skeletal muscle relaxant which acts by blocking muscle contraction beyond the neuromuscular junction. Dantrolene sodium hemiheptahydrate is an inhibitor of calcium channel proteins, inhibiting the release of Ca^{2+} from the sarcoplasm.</p>  <p>Purity: $\geq 98.0\%$ Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Darodipine (PY 108-068, PY-108068) is a potent calcium channel antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Dehydronitrosolisoldipine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-Z0816</p>	<p>DHBP dibromide (Diheptylviologen dibromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101237</p>
<p>Dehydronitrosolisoldipine is a calcium channel antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: $\geq 98.0\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>DHBP dibromide is an inhibitor for calcium release and a muscle relaxant.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p>Diltiazem</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0632</p>	<p>Diltiazem hydrochloride (CRD-401)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14656</p>
<p>Diltiazem is an orally active L-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Diltiazem hydrochloride is a Ca^{2+} influx inhibitor (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.50% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p>Diltiazem-(acetoxo-d3) (hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14656S1</p>	<p>Diltiazem-d3 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14656S</p>
<p>Diltiazem-(acetoxo-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem hydrochloride. Diltiazem hydrochloride is a Ca^{2+} influx inhibitor (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Diltiazem-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem hydrochloride. Diltiazem hydrochloride is a Ca^{2+} influx inhibitor (slow channel blocker or calcium antagonist).</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

Diltiazem-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0632S1

Diltiazem-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem. Diltiazem is an orally active **L-type Ca²⁺ channel** blocker, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.

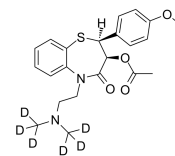


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Diltiazem-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0632S

Diltiazem-d6 is the deuterium labeled Diltiazem. Diltiazem is an orally active **L-type Ca²⁺ channel** blocker, with antihypertensive and antiarrhythmic effects. Diltiazem can be used for the research of cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension, and angina pectoris.

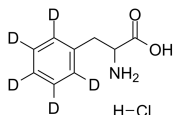


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

DL-Phenylalanine-d5 hydrochloride (2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d5 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S6

DL-Phenylalanine-d5 (2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d5) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled DL-Phenylalanine hydrochloride. L-Phenylalanine hydrochloride is an essential amino acid isolated from *Escherichia coli*.

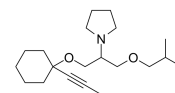


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dopropidil

Cat. No.: HY-U00151

Dopropidil is a novel anti-anginal calcium ion modulating agent, possessing intracellular calcium antagonist activity and anti-ischemic effects in several predictive animal models.

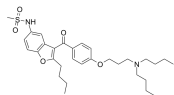


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dronedarone (SR 33589)

Cat. No.: HY-A0016

Dronedarone (SR 33589), a derivative of amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class III **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

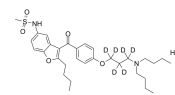


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dronedarone D6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0016S

Dronedarone D6 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Dronedarone. Dronedarone hydrochloride, a derivative of Amiodarone (HY-14187), is a class III **antiarrhythmic agent** for the study of atrial fibrillation (AF) and atrial flutter.

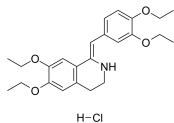


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Drotaverine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108974

Drotaverine (hydrochloride) is a type 4 **cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (PDE4)** inhibitor and an **L-type voltage-dependent calcium channel (L-VDCC)** blocker, blocks the degradation of 3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate.

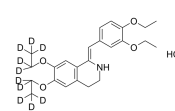


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Drotaverine-d10 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108974S

Drotaverine-d10 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Drotaverine hydrochloride.

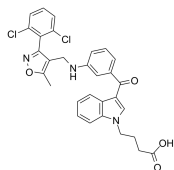


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DS16570511

Cat. No.: HY-115595

DS16570511 is cell-permeable inhibitor of the **mitochondrial calcium uniporter**, which blocks the MCU- or MICU1-dependent increase of Ca²⁺ influx.



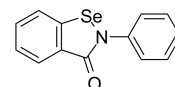
Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ebselen

(SPI-1005; PZ-51; CCG-39161)

Cat. No.: HY-13750

Ebselen (SPI-1005), a glutathione peroxidase mimetic, is a potent **voltage-dependent calcium channel (VDCC)** blocker. Ebselen potently inhibits M^{pro} (IC₅₀=0.67 μM) and COVID-19 virus (EC₅₀=4.67 μM). Ebselen is an inhibitor of HIV-1 capsid CTD dimerization.

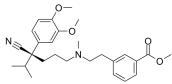


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

<p>Efonidipine (NZ-105; (±)-Efonidipine)</p> <p>Efonidipine(NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Efonidipine hydrochloride (NZ-105 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Efonidipine Hcl (NZ-105) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Efonidipine hydrochloride monoethanolate (NZ-105 hydrochloride monoethanolate)</p> <p>Efonidipine hydrochloride monoethanolate (NZ-105 hydrochloride monoethanolate) is a dual T-type and L-type calcium channel blocker (CCB).</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ethacrynic acid (Etacrynic acid)</p> <p>Ethacrynic acid (Etacrynic acid) is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of glutathione S-transferases (GSTs). Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of NF-kB-signaling pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ethacrynic acid D5</p> <p>Ethacrynic acid D5 is a deuterium labeled Ethacrynic acid. Ethacrynic acid is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of glutathione S-transferases (GSTs). Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of NF-kB-signaling pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ethosuximide</p> <p>Ethosuximide, a widely prescribed anti-epileptic drug, improves the phenotypes of multiple neurodegenerative disease models and blocks the low voltage activated T-type calcium channel.</p> <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>
<p>Ethosuximide-d3</p> <p>Ethosuximide-d3 is the deuterium labeled Ethosuximide. Ethosuximide, a widely prescribed anti-epileptic drug, improves the phenotypes of multiple neurodegenerative disease models and blocks the low voltage activated T-type calcium channel.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Ethosuximide-d5</p> <p>Ethosuximide-d5 is deuterium labeled Ethosuximide. Ethosuximide, a widely prescribed anti-epileptic drug, improves the phenotypes of multiple neurodegenerative disease models and blocks the low voltage activated T-type calcium channel.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Etiracetam (UCB 6474)</p> <p>Etiracetam (UCB 6474) is an acetylcholine agonist and a nootropic drug of the racetam family. Less active than its S-enantiomer Levetiracetam (UCB L059).</p> <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Etiracetam-d3 (UCB 6474-d3)</p> <p>Etiracetam-d3 (UCB 6474-d3) is the deuterium labeled Etiracetam. Etiracetam (UCB 6474) is an acetylcholine agonist and a nootropic drug of the racetam family. Less active than its S-enantiomer Levetiracetam (UCB L059).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Etripamil
(MSP-2017; (-)-MSP-2017) Cat. No.: HY-17611

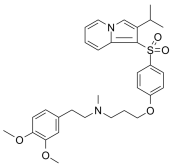
Etripamil (MSP-2017) is a short-acting **L-type calcium-channel** antagonist, can be used for the research of Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT).



Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fantofarone
(SR 33557) Cat. No.: HY-105117

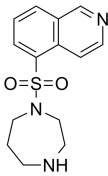
Fantofarone is a highly potent **Calcium Channel** antagonist.



Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fasudil
(HA-1077; AT877) Cat. No.: HY-10341A

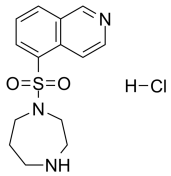
Fasudil (HA-1077; AT877), is a nonspecific **RhoA/ROCK** inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC_{50} s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM , 12.30 μM , 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively.



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

Fasudil Hydrochloride
(HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT-877 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10341

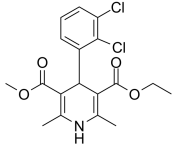
Fasudil Hydrochloride (HA-1077 Hydrochloride; AT877 Hydrochloride), is a nonspecific **RhoA/ROCK** inhibitor and also has inhibitory effect on protein kinases, with an K_i of 0.33 μM for ROCK1, IC_{50} s of 0.158 μM and 4.58 μM , 12.30 μM , 1.650 μM for ROCK2 and PKA, PKC, PKG, respectively.



Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Felodipine
Cat. No.: HY-B0309

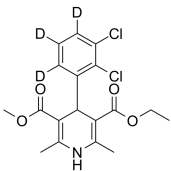
Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.



Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Felodipine-d3
Cat. No.: HY-B0309S2

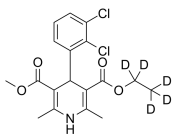
Felodipine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.



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

Felodipine-d5
Cat. No.: HY-B0309S1

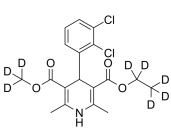
Felodipine-d5 is deuterium labeled Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.



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

Felodipine-d8
Cat. No.: HY-B0309S

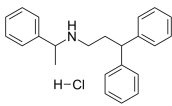
Felodipine-d8 is the deuterium labeled Felodipine. Felodipine, a dihydropyridine, is a potent, vasoselective **calcium channel** antagonist. Felodipine lowers blood pressure (BP) by selective action on vascular smooth muscle, especially in the resistance vessels.



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

Fendiline hydrochloride
Cat. No.: HY-B0984

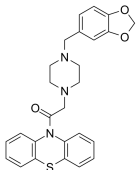
Fendiline hydrochloride is a nonselective calcium channel blocker.



Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fenoverine
(Spasmopriv) Cat. No.: HY-107349

Fenoverine is an antispasmodic drug and inhibits **calcium channel** currents. Fenoverine induces rhabdomyolysis.



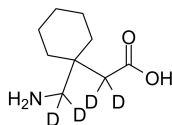
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

<p>Flufenamic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1221</p> <p>Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (COX), activates AMPK, and also modulates ion channels, blocking chloride channels and L-type Ca²⁺ channels, modulating non-selective cation channels (NSC), activating...</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Flufenamic acid-d4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1221S</p> <p>Flufenamic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Flufenamic acid.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Flunarizine dihydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0358A</p> <p>Flunarizine dihydrochloride is a potent dual Na⁺/Ca²⁺ channel (T-type) blocker. Flunarizine dihydrochloride is a D₂ dopamine receptor antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p>Fluspirilene (R 6218; Redeptin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1655</p> <p>Fluspirilene is a non-competitive antagonist of L-type calcium channels with an IC₅₀ of 0.03 μM. Fluspirilene is a long-acting injectable depot antipsychotic drug used for schizophrenia.</p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p>FPL64176</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103307</p> <p>FPL64176, a nondihydropyridine compound, is a potent agonist of L-type Ca²⁺ channels with an EC₅₀ value of 16 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Gabapentin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0057</p> <p>Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Gabapentin enacarbil (XP-13512)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16216</p> <p>Gabapentin enacarbil (XP-13512) is a prodrug for the anticonvulsant and analgesic drug gabapentin.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Gabapentin enacarbil-d6 (XP-13512-d6)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16216S</p> <p>Gabapentin enacarbil-d6 (XP-13512-d6) is the deuterium labeled Gabapentin enacarbil. Gabapentin enacarbil (XP-13512) is a prodrug for the anticonvulsant and analgesic drug gabapentin.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Gabapentin hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0057A</p> <p>Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Gabapentin-13C3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0057S2</p> <p>Gabapentin-13C3 is the 13C-labeled Gabapentin. Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

Gabapentin-d4

Cat. No.: HY-A0057S

Gabapentin-d4 is the deuterium labeled Gabapentin. Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.

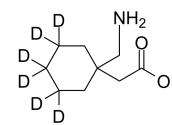


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Gabapentin-d6

Cat. No.: HY-A0057S1

Gabapentin-d6 is the deuterium labeled Gabapentin. Gabapentin (Neurontin) is a pharmaceutical drug, specifically a GABA analog. It was originally developed to treat epilepsy, and currently is also used to relieve neuropathic pain.

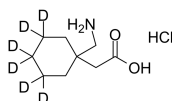


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Gabapentin-d6 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-A0057AS

Gabapentin-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Gabapentin (hydrochloride).



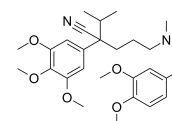
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gallopamil

(Methoxyverapamil)

Cat. No.: HY-14276

Gallopamil (Methoxyverapamil), a methoxy derivative of Verapamil, is a **phenylalkylamine calcium** antagonist. Gallopamil inhibits acid secretion in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC_{50} of 10.9 μ M. Gallopamil is a potent antiarrhythmic and vasodilator agent.



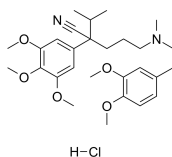
Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Gallopamil hydrochloride

(Methoxyverapamil hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14276A

Gallopamil hydrochloride (Methoxyverapamil hydrochloride), a methoxy derivative of Verapamil, is a **phenylalkylamine calcium** antagonist. Gallopamil hydrochloride inhibits acid secretion in a concentration-dependent manner with an IC_{50} of 10.9 μ M.



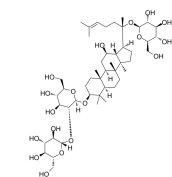
Purity: \geq 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rd

(Gypenoside VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0043

Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNF α -induced NF- κ B transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 12.05 \pm 0.82 μ M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of COX-2 and iNOS mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits Ca²⁺ influx.



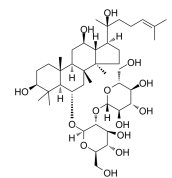
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rf

(Panaxoside Rf)

Cat. No.: HY-N0601

Ginsenoside Rf is a trace component of ginseng root. Ginsenoside Rf inhibits N-type Ca²⁺ channel.

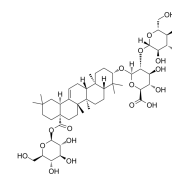


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V)

Cat. No.: HY-N0607

Ginsenoside Ro (Polysciasaponin P3; Chikusetsusaponin 5; Chikusetsusaponin V) exhibits a Ca²⁺-antagonistic antiplatelet effect with an IC_{50} of 155 μ M. Ginsenoside Ro reduces the production of TXA₂ more than it reduces the activities of COX-1 and TXAS.



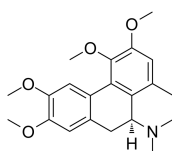
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glaucine

(O,O-Dimethylisoboldine; S-(+)-Glaucine; NSC 34396)

Cat. No.: HY-N3945

Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from *Glaucium flavum* Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.

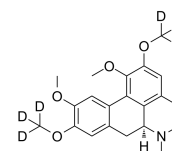


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

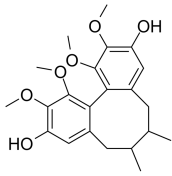
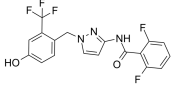
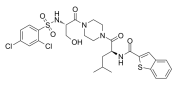
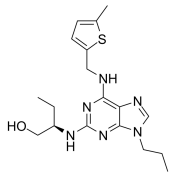
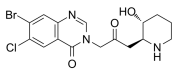
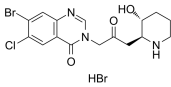
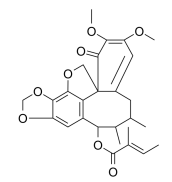
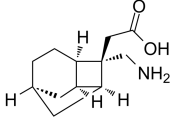
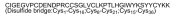

Glaucine-d6 (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine-d6; S-(+)-Glaucine-d6; NSC 34396-d6)

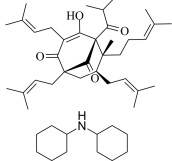
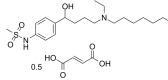
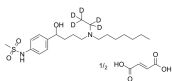
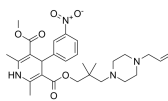
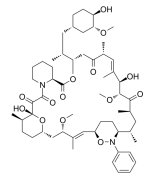
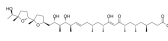
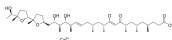
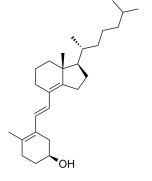
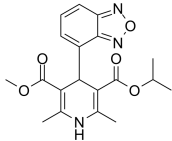
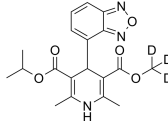
Cat. No.: HY-N3945S

Glaucine-d6 (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine-d6) is the deuterium labeled Glaucine. Glaucine (O,O-Dimethylisoboldine) is an alkaloid isolated from *Glaucium flavum* Crantz with antitussive, bronchodilation and anti-inflammatory properties.

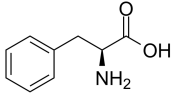
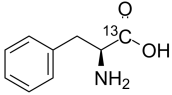
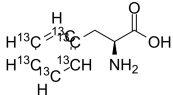
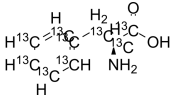
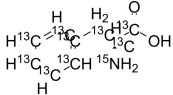
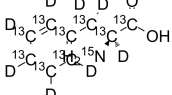
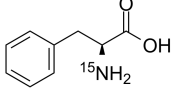
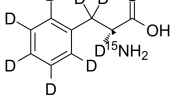
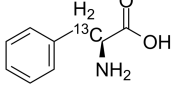
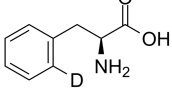


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

<p>Gomisin J</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0385</p> <p>Gomisin J is a small molecular weight lignan found in <i>Schisandra chinensis</i> and has been demonstrated to have vasodilatory activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>GSK-7975A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12507</p> <p>GSK-7975A is a potent and orally available CRAC channel inhibitor.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>GSK1016790A</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19608</p> <p>GSK1016790A is a potent and selective transient receptor potential vanilloid 4 (TRPV4) channel agonist. GSK1016790A can elicit Ca²⁺ influx and elevate intracellular Ca²⁺ in HEK cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.67% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>GV-58</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12498</p> <p>GV-58 is a potent, selective N- and P/Q-type Ca²⁺ channels agonist with EC₅₀ of 7.21/8.81 uM for N-type/P-Q-type Ca²⁺ channel; 20-fold less potent CDK inhibitor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.51% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Halofuginone (RU-19110)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1584</p> <p>Halofuginone (RU-19110), a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive prolyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM. Halofuginone is a specific inhibitor of type-I collagen synthesis and attenuates osteoarthritis (OA) by inhibition of TGF-β activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.32% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Halofuginone hydrobromide (RU-19110 hydrobromide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1584A</p> <p>Halofuginone (RU-19110) hydrobromide, a Febrifugine derivative, is a competitive prolyl-tRNA synthetase inhibitor with a K_i of 18.3 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.55% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Heteroclitin D</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2077</p> <p>Heteroclitin D is a lignin from <i>Kadsura</i> medicinal plants with anti-lipid peroxidation. Heteroclitin D inhibits L-type calcium channels.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>HSK16149</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142240</p> <p>HSK16149 is a novel ligand of voltage-gated calcium channel (VGCC) α 2 δ subunit.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Huwentoxin XVI</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1078</p> <p>Huwentoxin XVI, an analgesic, is a highly reversible and selective mammalian N-type calcium channel (IC₅₀ of ~60 nM) antagonist from Chinese tarantula <i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>. Huwentoxin XVI has no effect on voltagegated T-type calcium channels, potassium channels or sodium channels.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Huwentoxin XVI TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1078A</p> <p>Huwentoxin XVI TFA, an analgesic, is a highly reversible and selective mammalian N-type calcium channel (IC₅₀ of ~60 nM) antagonist from Chinese tarantula <i>Ornithoctonus huwena</i>. Huwentoxin XVI TFA has no effect on voltagegated T-type calcium channels, potassium channels or sodium channels.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt (Hyperforin DCHA)</p> <p>Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt (Hyperforin DCHA) is a transient receptor canonical 6 (TRPC6) channels activator. Hyperforin dicyclohexylammonium salt modulates Ca^{2+} levels by activating Ca^{2+}-conducting non-selective canonical TRPC6 channels.</p> <p>Purity: 98.17% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 500 μg, 1 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-116330A</p> 	<p>Ibutilide fumarate (U70226E)</p> <p>Ibutilide fumarate is a Class III antiarrhythmic agent that is indicated for acute cardioconversion of atrial fibrillation and atrial flutter of a recent onset to sinus rhythm.</p> <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Ibutilide-d5 fumarate (U70226E-d5)</p> <p>Ibutilide-d5 (hemifumarate) is deuterium labeled Ibutilide (fumarate).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0387S</p> 	<p>Iganidipine</p> <p>Iganidipine is a Ca^{2+} antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>ILS-920</p> <p>ILS-920 is a nonimmunosuppressive Rapamycin analog with reduced immunosuppressive activity and potent neuroprotective activity. ILS-920 binds selectively to the immunophilin FKBP52 and to the β1-subunit of L-type voltage-gated calcium channels (VGCC).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-10634S</p> 	<p>Ionomycin (SQ23377)</p> <p>Ionomycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces conglobatus</i>. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations ($Ca > Mg > Sr = Ba$). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg (14.1 mM \times 1 mL in Ethanol)</p> 
<p>Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium)</p> <p>Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is a potent, selective calcium ionophore and an antibiotic produced by <i>Streptomyces conglobatus</i>. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations ($Ca > Mg > Sr = Ba$). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes apoptosis.</p> <p>Purity: 98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-13434A</p> 	<p>Isotachysterol 3</p> <p>Isotachysterol 3 is an analog of 1,25-dihydroxy Vitamin D3. Isotachysterol 3 stimulates intestinal calcium transport and bone calcium mobilization in anephric rats.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Isradipine (PN 200-110)</p> <p>Isradipine (PN 200-110) is an orally active L-type calcium channel blocker. Isradipine, as a powerful peripheral vasodilator, is a dihydropyridine calcium antagonist with selective actions on the heart as well as the peripheral circulation.</p> <p>Purity: 99.69% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0233</p> 	<p>Isradipine-d3</p> <p>Isradipine-d3 (PN 200-110-d3) is the deuterium labeled Isradipine. Isradipine (PN 200-110) is an orally active L-type calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p> 

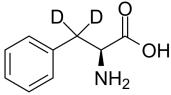
<p>Istaroxime hydrochloride (PST2744 hydrochloride)</p>	<p>ISX-9 (Isoxazole 9)</p>
<p>Istaroxime hydrochloride is a Na^+/K^+-ATPase inhibitor ($\text{IC}_{50}=0.11 \mu\text{M}$) and a sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase 2 (SERCA 2) activator.</p> <p>Purity: 99.32% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ISX-9 (Isoxazole 9) is a potent inducer of adult neural stem cell differentiation. ISX-9 activates Ca^{2+} influx through both voltage-gated Ca^{2+} channels and NMDA receptors and increases neuroD expression.</p> <p>Purity: 98.53% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ITH12575</p>	<p>JNJ-26489112</p>
<p>ITH12575, a CGP37157 derivative, is a potent and selective mNCX blocker. ITH12575 reduces Ca^{2+} influx through CALHM1 at low micromolar concentrations.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JNJ-26489112, a CNS-active agent, exhibits broad-spectrum anticonvulsant activity in rodents against audiogenic, electrically-induced, and chemically-induced seizures.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JTV-519 free base (K201 free base)</p>	<p>JTV-519 hemifumarate (K201 hemifumarate)</p>
<p>JTV-519 free base (K201 free base) is a Ca^{2+}-dependent blocker of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-stimulated ATPase (SERCA) and a partial agonist of ryanodine receptors in striated muscle. Antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>JTV-519 hemifumarate (K201 hemifumarate) is a Ca^{2+}-dependent blocker of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+}-stimulated ATPase (SERCA) and a partial agonist of ryanodine receptors in striated muscle. Antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective properties.</p> <p>Purity: $\geq 98.0\%$ Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 1 mg</p>
<p>L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate; Vitamin C)</p>	<p>L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt (Sodium L-ascorbate; Vitamin C sodium salt)</p>
<p>L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively $\text{Ca}_v3.2$ channels with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM. L-Ascorbic acid is also a collagen deposition enhancer and an elastogenesis inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.92% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt (Sodium L-ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt inhibits selectively $\text{Ca}_v3.2$ channels with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.17% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g</p>
<p>L-Ascorbic acid-13C (L-Ascorbate-13C; Vitamin C-13C)</p>	<p>L-Ascorbic acid-13C6 (L-Ascorbate-13C6; Vitamin C-13C6)</p>
<p>L-Ascorbic acid-13C (L-Ascorbate-13C) is the ^{13}C-labeled L-Ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively $\text{Ca}_v3.2$ channels with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Ascorbic acid-13C6 (L-Ascorbate-13C6) is the ^{13}C-labeled L-Ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively $\text{Ca}_v3.2$ channels with an IC_{50} of 6.5 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>L-Phenylalanine (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli. L-Phenylalanine is a $\alpha 2\delta$ subunit of voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channels antagonist with a K_i of 980 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.30% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>L-Phenylalanine-13C (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S2</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-13C ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine.</p>  <p>L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>L-Phenylalanine-13C6 (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S8</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-13C6 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C6) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Phenylalanine-13C9 (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S10</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-13C9 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S11</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-13C9,15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Phenylalanine-13C9,d8,15N (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,d8,15N</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S9</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-13C9,d8,15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-13C9,d8,15N) is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>L-Phenylalanine-15N (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S5</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-15N ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N) is the 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>L-Phenylalanine-15N,d8 (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N,d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S14</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-15N,d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-15N,d8) is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>L-Phenylalanine-3-13C (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-3-13C</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S7</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-3-13C ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-3-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>L-Phenylalanine-d1 (S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0215S13</p> <p>L-Phenylalanine-d1 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d1) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

L-Phenylalanine-d2
(S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d2

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S3

L-Phenylalanine-d2 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d2) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

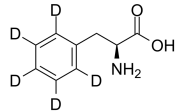


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d5

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S12

L-Phenylalanine-d5 is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

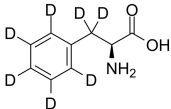


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d7
(S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d7

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S

L-Phenylalanine-d7 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d7) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

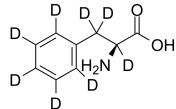


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

L-Phenylalanine-d8
(S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d8

Cat. No.: HY-N0215S1

L-Phenylalanine-d8 ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid-d8) is the deuterium labeled L-Phenylalanine. L-Phenylalanine ((S)-2-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid) is an essential amino acid isolated from Escherichia coli.

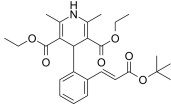


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lacidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0347

Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker. Target: Calcium Channel Lacidipine, a novel third-generation dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, has been demonstrated effective for hypertension.

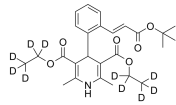


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lacidipine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0347S

Lacidipine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lacidipine. Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker.

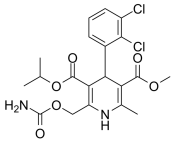


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Lemildipine
(NB-818; NPK-1886)

Cat. No.: HY-19663

Lemildipine is a new dihydropyridine calcium entry blocker.

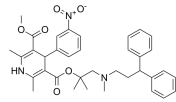


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lercanidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0612

Lercanidipine is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-calcium channel blocker (DHP-CCB). Lercanidipine has long lasting antihypertensive action and reno-protective effect.

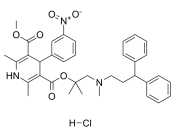


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lercanidipine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612A

Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-calcium channel blocker (DHP-CCB). Lercanidipine hydrochloride has long lasting antihypertensive action and reno-protective effect.

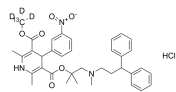


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lercanidipine-13C,d3-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612AS1

Lercanidipine-13C,d3-1 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Lercanidipine (hydrochloride). Lercanidipine hydrochloride is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-calcium channel blocker (DHP-CCB).

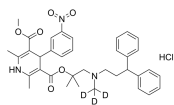


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0612DS1

Lercanidipine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lercanidipine. Lercanidipine is a lipophilic third-generation dihydropyridine-**calcium channel** blocker (DHP-CCB).



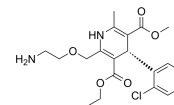
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Levamlodipine

((S)-Amlodipine; Levoamlodipine)

Cat. No.: HY-14744

Levamlodipine ((S)-Amlodipine) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.



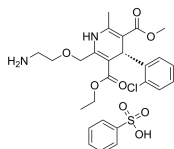
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levamlodipine besylate

((S)-Amlodipine besylate; Levoamlodipine besylate)

Cat. No.: HY-14744A

Levamlodipine besylate ((S)-Amlodipine besylate) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.



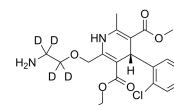
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Levamlodipine-d4

((S)-Amlodipine-d4; Levoamlodipine-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-14744S

Levamlodipine-d4 ((S)-Amlodipine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Levamlodipine. Levamlodipine ((S)-Amlodipine) is a powerful dihydropyridine **calcium channel** blocker, possessing vasodilation properties and used in the treatment of hypertension and angina.

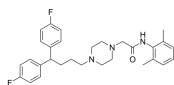


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Lidoflazine

Cat. No.: HY-112075

Lidoflazine is a high affinity blocker of the HERG (human ether-a-go-related gene) K⁺ channel. Lidoflazine is an antianginal **calcium channel** blocker that carries a significant risk of QT interval prolongation and ventricular arrhythmia.



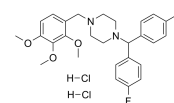
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Lomerizine dihydrochloride

(KB-2796)

Cat. No.: HY-B0768A

Lomerizine dihydrochloride is an antagonist of L- and T-type voltagegated calcium channels.

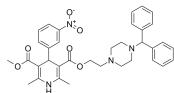


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Manidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0419

Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.



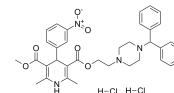
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Manidipine dihydrochloride

(CV-4093)

Cat. No.: HY-17403

Manidipine dihydrochloride (CV-4093) is a dihydropyridine compound and a calcium channel blocker for Ca²⁺ current with IC₅₀ of 2.6 nM.

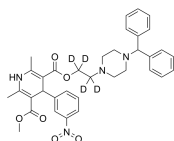


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Manidipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0419S

Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.



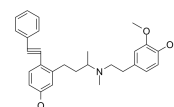
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

McN5691

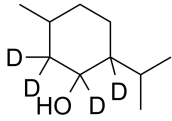
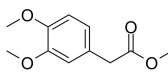
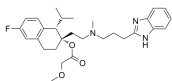
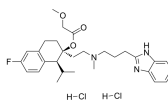
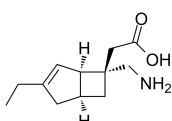
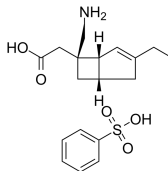
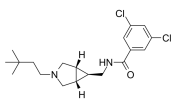
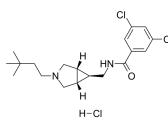
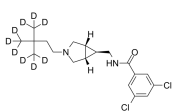
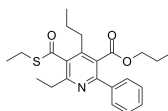
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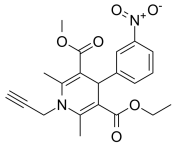
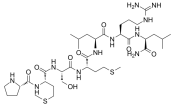
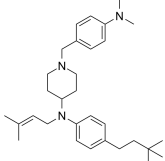
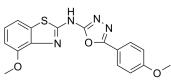
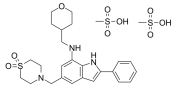
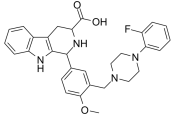
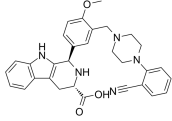
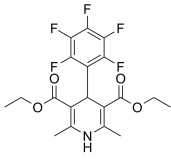
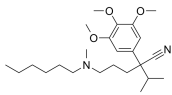
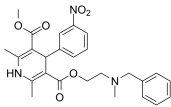
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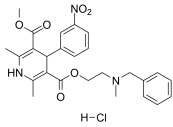
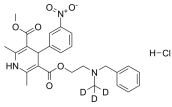
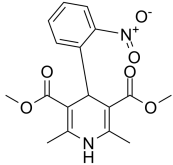
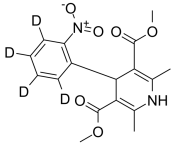
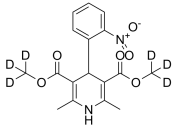
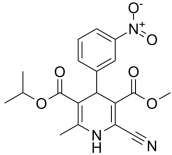
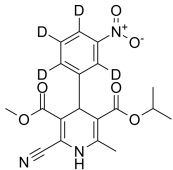
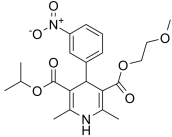
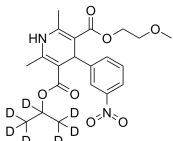
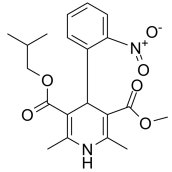
McN5691 is a voltage-sensitive **calcium channel** blocker.



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

<p>Menthol-d4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N1369S</p> <p>Menthol-d4 is the deuterium labeled Menthol. Menthol is a natural analgesic compound. Menthol could cause a feeling of coolness due to stimulation of 'cold' receptors by inhibiting Ca⁺⁺ currents of neuronal membranes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Methyl homovertrate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W042039</p> <p>Methyl homovertrate, a metabolite of RWJ-26240 in vivo, can be identified in plasma, urine and faecal extract. McN5691 (RWJ-26240) is a voltage-sensitive calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.34% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p>Mibefradil (Ro 40-5967)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15553</p> <p>Mibefradil (Ro 40-5967) is a calcium channel blocker with moderate selectivity for T-type Ca²⁺ channels displaying IC₅₀s of 2.7 μM and 18.6 μM for T-type and L-type currents, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Ro 40-5967 dihydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15553A</p> <p>Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Ro 40-5967 dihydrochloride) is a calcium channel blocker with moderate selectivity for T-type Ca²⁺ channels (IC₅₀s of 2.7 μM and 18.6 μM for T-type and L-type currents, respectively).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.78% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Mirogabalin (DS5565)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12650</p> <p>Mirogabalin (DS-5565) is a novel, preferentially selective α2δ-1 ligand characterized by high potency and selectivity to the α2δ-1 subunit of voltage-sensitive calcium channel complexes in the CNS.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.31% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Mirogabalin besylate (DS 5565 besylate)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-108006</p> <p>Mirogabalin besylate is a selective and orally available ligand for the α2δ subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels, with K_ds of 13.5 nM, 22.7 nM, 27 nM, and 47.6 nM for human α2δ-1, human α2δ-2, rat α2δ-1, and rat α2δ-2, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>ML218</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103309</p> <p>ML218 is a potent, selective and orally active T-type Ca²⁺ channels (Cav3.1, Cav3.2, Cav3.3) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 310 nM and 270 nM for Cav3.2 and Cav3.3, respectively. ML218 inhibits the burst activity in subthalamic nucleus (STN) neurons.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.49% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>	<p>ML218 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103309A</p> <p>ML218 hydrochloride is a potent, selective and orally active T-type Ca²⁺ channels (Cav3.1, Cav3.2, Cav3.3) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 310 nM and 270 nM for Cav3.2 and Cav3.3, respectively. ML218 hydrochloride inhibits the burst activity in subthalamic nucleus (STN) neurons.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ML218-d9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103309S</p> <p>ML218-d9 is the deuterium labeled ML218. ML218 is a potent, selective and orally active T-type Ca²⁺ channels (Cav3.1, Cav3.2, Cav3.3) inhibitor with IC₅₀s of 310 nM and 270 nM for Cav3.2 and Cav3.3, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>MRS 1523</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-121119</p> <p>MRS 1523 is a potent and selective adenosine A₃ receptor antagonist with K_i values of 18.9 nM and 113 nM for human and rat A₃ receptors, respectively. In rat this corresponds to selectivities of 140- and 18-fold vs A₁ and A_{2A} receptors, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>

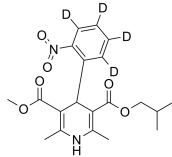
<p>MRS1845</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103310</p>	<p>Myomodulin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P0268</p>
<p>MRS1845 is a selective store-operated calcium (SOC) channel inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.7 μM. MRS1845 is an ORAI1 inhibitor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Myomodulin is a neuropeptide present in molluscs, insects, and gastropods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>N-type calcium channel blocker-1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100310</p>	<p>N106</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110273</p>
<p>N-type calcium channel blocker-1 is an orally active compound which shows high affinity to functionally block N-type calcium channels with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM in the IMR32 assay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>N106 is a first-in-class sarcoplasmic reticulum calcium ATPase (SERCA2a) SUMOylation activator. N106 directly activates the SUMO-activating enzyme, E1 ligase. N106 can be used for heart failure research.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>NecroX-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-104015</p>	<p>Ned 19</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103316A</p>
<p>NecroX-5 is a derivative of the NecroX, reduces intracellular calcium concentration, and possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 98.52% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Ned 19 is a selective membrane-permeant non competitive NAADP antagonist and inhibits NAADP-mediated Ca²⁺ signaling, with an IC_{50} of 65 nM. Ned 19 strongly inhibits tumor growth and vascularization as well as lung metastases in mice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ned-K</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-131041</p>	<p>Nemadipine-A</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-126583</p>
<p>Ned-K is a nicotinic acid adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NAADP) antagonist. Ned-K is effective at dampening simulated ischaemia and reperfusion (sIR)-induced Ca²⁺ oscillations in cardiomyocytes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nemadipine-A is a specific inhibitor of the EGL-19 L-type Ca²⁺ channel. Nemadipine-A, a cell-permeable L-type calcium channel inhibitor, sensitizes TRAIL-resistant cancer cells to this ligand.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Nexopamil racemate</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101727</p>	<p>Nicardipine (YC-93 free base)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12515</p>
<p>Nexopamil racemate is the racemate of Nexopamil. Nexopamil is a combined Ca²⁺/5-HT₂ antagonist on thrombus formation in vivo and on platelet aggregation in vitro.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Nicardipine (YC-93 free base) is a calcium channel blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Nicardipine hydrochloride (YC-93)</p> <p>Nicardipine hydrochloride (YC-93) is a calcium channel blocker with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for blocking cardiac calcium channels. Nicardipine hydrochloride acts as an agent for chronic stable angina and for controlling blood pressure.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12515A</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-12515AS</p> 
<p>Nifedipine (BAY-a-1040)</p> <p>Nifedipine (BAY-a-1040) is a potent calcium channel blocker and drug of choice for cardiac insufficiencies.</p> <p>Purity: 99.35% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0284</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0284S1</p> 
<p>Nifedipine-d6 (BAY-a-1040-d6)</p> <p>Nifedipine D6 (BAY-a-1040 D6) is deuterium labeled nifedipine, and nifedipine is a potent calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0284S</p>  <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14284</p> 
<p>Nilvadipine-d4</p> <p>Nilvadipine-d4 is deuterium labeled Nilvadipine. Nilvadipine is a potent calcium channel antagonist, and the IC_{50} value is around 0.1 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14284S</p>  <p>Purity: 99.76% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0265</p> 
<p>Nimodipine-d7</p> <p>Nimodipine-d7 is the deuterium labeled Nimodipine. Nimodipine (BAY-e 9736) is an orally active, well-tolerated and light-sensitive dihydropyridine calcium antagonist. Nimodipine can be used for the research of cerebrovascular disorders.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0265S</p>  <p>Purity: 99.20% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-17402</p> 

Nisoldipine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17402S1

Nisoldipine-d4 (BAY-k 5552-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC₅₀ of 10 nM.



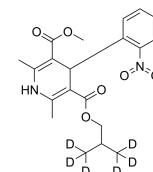
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Nisoldipine-d6

(BAY-k 5552-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-17402S

Nisoldipine-d6 (BAY-k 5552-d6) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552; Sular) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with an IC₅₀ of 10 nM.

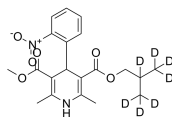


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nisoldipine-d7

Cat. No.: HY-17402S2

Nisoldipine-d7 (BAY-k 5552-d7) is the deuterium labeled Nisoldipine. Nisoldipine(BAY-k 5552) is a calcium channel blocker belonging to the dihydropyridines class, specific for L-type Cav1.2 with IC₅₀ of 10 nM.



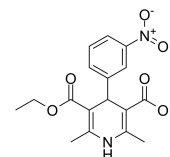
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitrendipine

(BAY-E-5009)

Cat. No.: HY-B0424

Nitrendipine (BAY-E-5009), an analogue of Nifedipine (HY-B0284), is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker with vasodilator action. Nitrendipine has antihypertensive effect.



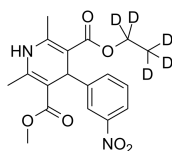
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Nitrendipine-d5

(AY-E-5009-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0424S

Nitrendipine-d5 (AY-E-5009-d5) is the deuterium labeled Nitrendipine. Nitrendipine (BAY-E-5009), an analogue of Nifedipine (HY-B0284), is a dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker with vasodilator action. Nitrendipine has antihypertensive effect.



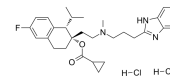
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NNC 55-0396

(NNC 55-0396 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-50722

NNC 55-0396, Mibefradil derivative, is a highly selective T-type calcium channel blocker; displays IC₅₀ values of 6.8 and > 100 μM for inhibition of Cav3.1 T-type channels and HVA currents respectively in INS-1 cells.



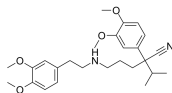
Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil

((±)-Norverapamil; D591)

Cat. No.: HY-135328

Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.



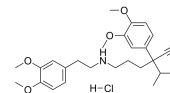
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Norverapamil hydrochloride

((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride; D591 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100750

Norverapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Norverapamil hydrochloride), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.



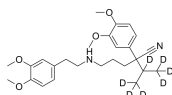
Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Norverapamil-d7

((±)-Norverapamil-d7; D591-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-135328S

Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil). Norverapamil, an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.

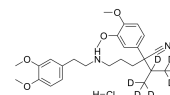


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

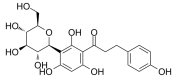
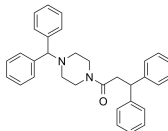
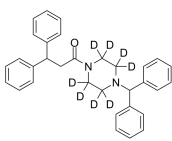
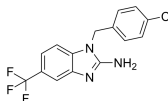
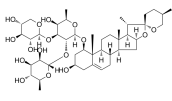
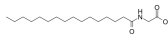
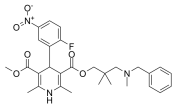
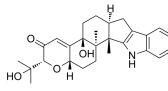
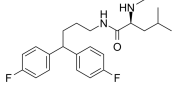
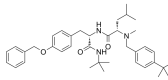
Norverapamil-d7 hydrochloride

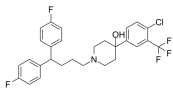
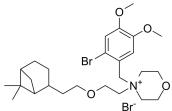
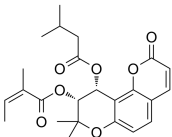
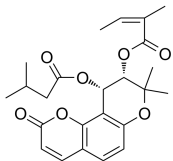
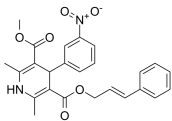
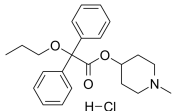
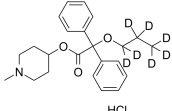

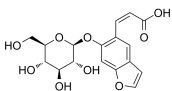
((±)-Norverapamil-d7 hydrochloride; D591-d7 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-135328AS

Norverapamil-d7 ((±)-Norverapamil-d7) hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Norverapamil. Norverapamil ((±)-Norverapamil), an N-demethylated metabolite of Verapamil, is a L-type calcium channel blocker and a P-glycoprotein (P-gp) function inhibitor.

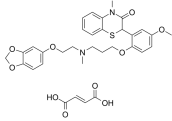
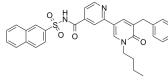
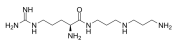
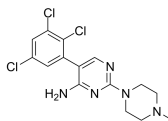
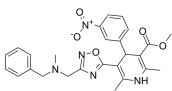

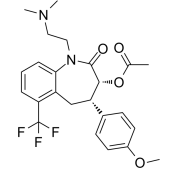
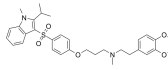
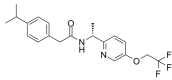


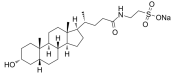
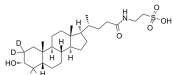
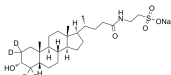
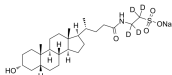
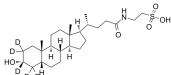
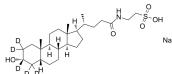
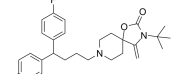
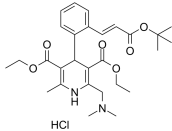
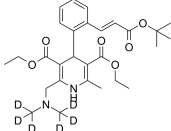
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

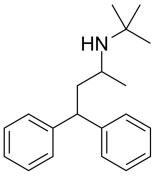
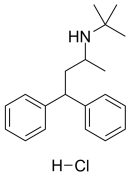
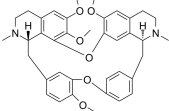
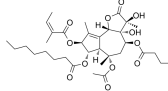
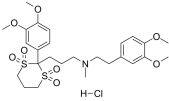
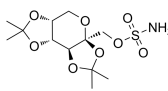
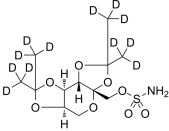
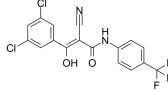
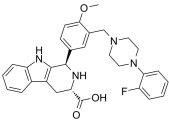
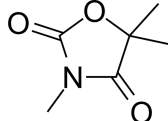
<p>Nothofagin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113919</p>	<p>NP118809 (39-1B4)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14462</p>
<p>Nothofagin, a dihydrochalcone, is isolated from rooibos (<i>Aspalathus linearis</i>). Nothofagin downregulates NF-κB translocation through blocking calcium influx.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p>	<p>NP118809 is a potent N-type calcium channel blocker, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 μM; also less potently inhibits L-type calcium channel with an IC_{50} of 12.2 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>NP118809-d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14462S</p>	<p>NS-638</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101428</p>
<p>NP118809-d8 is the deuterium labeled NP118809. NP118809 is a potent N-type calcium channel blocker, with an IC_{50} of 0.11 μM; also less potently inhibits L-type calcium channel with an IC_{50} of 12.2 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>NS-638 is a small nonpeptide molecule with Ca^{2+}-channel blocking properties. K^+-stimulated intracellular Ca^{2+}-elevation is blocked with an IC_{50} value of 3.4 μM.</p>  <p>Purity: \geq98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Ophiopogonin D</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0515</p>	<p>Palmitoylglycine (N-palmitoyl glycine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W074890</p>
<p>Ophiopogonin D, isolated from the tubers of <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>, is a rare naturally occurring C_{29} steroidal glycoside.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.59% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Palmitoylglycine, a novel endogenous lipid, acts as a modulator of calcium influx and nitric oxide production in sensory neurons. Palmitoylglycine induces transient influx of calcium followed by nitric oxide production via calcium-sensitive nitric-oxide synthase enzymes.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Palonidipine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108997</p>	<p>Paxilline</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6778</p>
<p>Palonidipine is a calcium antagonist which is potential for the therapy of angina-pectoris and hypertension.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Paxilline is an indole alkaloid mycotoxin from <i>Penicillium paxilli</i>, acts as a potent BK channels inhibitor by an almost exclusively closed-channel block mechanism.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.70% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>PD0176078</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00236</p>	<p>PD173212</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103318</p>
<p>PD0176078 is a newly found N-type Calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>PD173212 is a selective N-type voltage sensitive calcium channel (VSCC) blocker, with an IC_{50} of 36 nM in IMR-32 assays.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.43% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

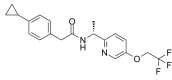
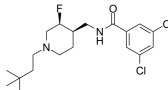
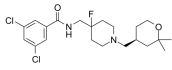
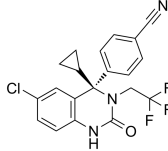
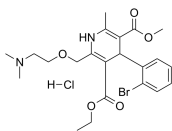
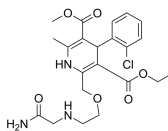
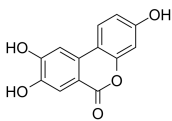
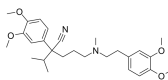
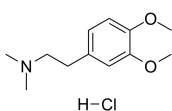
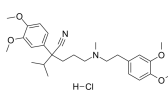
<p>Penfluridol (R-16341)</p> <p>Penfluridol is a highly potent, first generation diphenylbutylpiperidine antipsychotic.</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Pinaverium bromide</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B1077</p>  <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-111613</p> 
<p>Pinaverium bromide-d4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111613S</p> <p>Pinaverium bromide-d4 is deuterium labeled Pinaverium bromide.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Preruleptorin C</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0079</p> <p>Preruleptorin C is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum preruleptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Preruleptorin C is a calcium antagonist with pD₂ value of 5.7.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>	
<p>Preruleptorin E</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6066</p> <p>Preruleptorin E is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum preruleptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Preruleptorin C is a calcium antagonist with pD₂ value of 5.2.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Pranidipine (OPC-13340)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19664</p> <p>Pranidipine (OPC-13340) is a potent, long acting 1,4-dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker with antihypertensive activity.</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	 
<p>Propiverine hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116408A</p> <p>Propiverine hydrochloride is a bladder spasmolytic with calcium antagonistic and anticholinergic properties. Propiverine hydrochloride can be used for the research of overactive bladder and urinary incontinence.</p> <p>Purity: 98.93% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg</p>	<p>Propiverine-d7 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116408AS</p> <p>Propiverine-d7 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Propiverine hydrochloride. Propiverine hydrochloride is a bladder spasmolytic with calcium antagonistic and anticholinergic properties.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	 
<p>ProTx-I</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1073</p> <p>ProTx-I, a venom toxin of the tarantula Thrixopelma pruriens, is a potent, selective Ca_v3.1 channel blocker with IC₅₀ values of 0.2 μM and 31.8 μM for hCa_v3.1 and hCa_v3.2 respectively.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Psoralenoside</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N7503</p> <p>Psoralenoside is a benzofuran glycoside from Psoralea corylifolia. Psoralenoside exhibits high binding affinities against histaminergic H₁, calmodulin, and voltage-gated L-type calcium channels (E-value ≥ -6.5 Kcal/mol).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	 

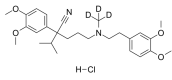
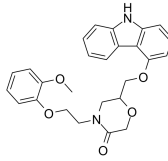
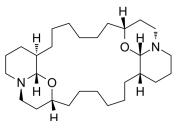
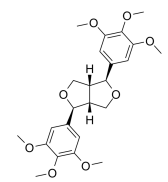
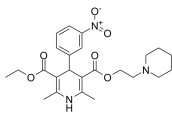
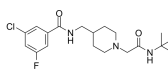
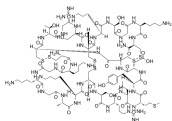
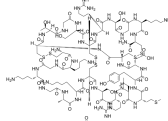
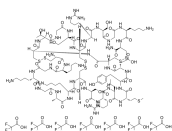
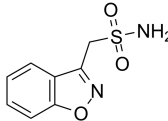
<p>R-(-)-Manidipine-d4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0419S2</p>	<p>Ranolazine (CVT 303; RS 43285-003)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0280</p>
<p>R-(-)-Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ranolazine (CVT 303) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward sodium current (I_{Na} and I_{Kr} with IC_{50} values of 6 μM and 12 μM, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure (BP).</p> <p>Purity: 99.72%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>Ranolazine dihydrochloride (CVT 303 dihydrochloride; RS 43285)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17401</p>	<p>Ranolazine-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0280S2</p>
<p>Ranolazine dihydrochloride (CVT 303 dihydrochloride) is an anti-angina drug that achieves its effects by inhibiting the late phase of inward sodium current (I_{Na} and I_{Kr} with IC_{50} values of 6 μM and 12 μM, respectively) without affecting heart rate or blood pressure...</p> <p>Purity: 99.79%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Launched</p> <p>Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p>Ranolazine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Ranolazine-d5 (CVT 303-d5; RS 43285-003-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0280S</p>	<p>Ranolazine-d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0280S1</p>
<p>Ranolazine-d5 (CVT 303-d5) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data:</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Ranolazine-d8 dihydrochloride (CVT 303-d8 dihydrochloride; RS 43285-d8)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-17401S</p>	<p>Ruthenium red (Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103311</p>
<p>Ranolazine-d8 (CVT 303-d8) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Ranolazine dihydrochloride.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Ruthenium red (Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride) is a polycationic dye widely used for electron microscopy (EM) of cells, tissues and vegetative bacteria. Ruthenium red strongly reacts with phospholipids and fatty acids and binds to acidic mucopolysaccharides.</p> <p>Purity: \geq97.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 100 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p>S-(+)-Manidipine-d4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0419S1</p>	<p>SAK3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120597</p>
<p>S-(+)-Manidipine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Manidipine. Manidipine is a calcium channel blocker that is used clinically as an antihypertensive.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>SAK3 is a potent T-type voltage-gated Ca^{2+} channels (T-VGCCs) enhancer. SAK3 enhances Cav3.1 and Cav3.3 T-type Ca^{2+} channel currents. Acute SAK3 administration improves memory deficits in olfactory-bulbectomized mice.</p> <p>Purity: \geq99.0%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>

<p>Semotiadil recemate fumarate</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00026</p>	<p>SERCA2a activator 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-124873</p>
<p>Semotiadil recemate fumarate is the recemate of Semotiadil fumarate. Semotiadil fumarate is a novel vasoselective Ca²⁺ channel antagonist.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SERCA2a activator 1 (Compound A) is a sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-dependent ATPase 2a (SERCA2a) activator. SERCA2a activator 1 attenuates phospholamban inhibition and enhances the systolic and diastolic functions of the heart. SERCA2a activator 1 can be used for heart failure.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>sFTX-3.3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131942</p>	<p>Sipatrigine</p> <p>(619C89; BW 619C89)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108335</p>
<p>sFTX-3.3 is a Ca²⁺ channel antagonist with IC₅₀s of approximately 0.24 mM and 0.70 mM against P-type and N-type channels.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Sipatrigine (619C89), a neuroprotective agent, is a glutamate release inhibitor, voltage-dependent sodium channel and calcium channel inhibitor, penetrating the central nervous system. Has the potential in the study for focal cerebral ischemia and stroke.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.29%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p>SM-6586</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19062</p>	<p>SNX-482</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1074</p>
<p>SM-6586 is a calcium channel antagonist and inhibitor of Na⁺/H⁺ and Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchange transport, potentially for the treatment of cerebrovascular diseases and hypertension.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SNX-482, a peptidyl toxin of the spider <i>Hysterocrates gigas</i>, is a potent, high affinity, selective and voltage-dependent R-type Ca_v2.3 channel blocker with an IC₅₀ of 30 nM. SNX-482 has antinociceptive effect.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SQ-31765</p> <p>(SQ31765; SQ 31765)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101740</p>	<p>SR33805</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136909</p>
<p>SQ-31765 is a benzazepine calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SR33805 is a potent Ca²⁺ channel antagonist, with EC₅₀s of 4.1 nM and 33 nM in depolarized and polarized conditions, respectively. SR33805 blocks L-type but not T-type Ca²⁺ channels. SR33805 can be used for the research of acute or chronic failing hearts.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.04%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Suvecaltamide</p> <p>(MK-8998)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101096</p>	<p>Syntide 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0271</p>
<p>Suvecaltamide (MK-8998; compound 33) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the T-type calcium channel.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.80%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 2</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Syntide 2, a Ca²⁺- and calmodulin (CaM)-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) substrate peptide, selectively inhibits the gibberellin (GA) response, leaving constitutive and abscisic acid-regulated events unaffected.</p> <p>PLARTLSVAGLPGKK</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

<p>Syntide 2 TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0271A</p>	<p>Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113308A</p>
<p>Syntide 2 (TFA), a Ca^{2+}- and calmodulin (CaM)-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) substrate peptide, selectively inhibits the gibberellin (GA) response, leaving constitutive and abscisic acid-regulated events unaffected.</p> <p>PLARTLSVAGLPGKK (TFA salt)</p> <p>Purity: 99.26%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.</p>  <p>Purity: $\geq 98.0\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d4</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113308S1</p>	<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d4 sodium</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113308AS</p>
<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d4 sodium is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid (sodium salt). Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d4-1 sodium</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113308AS2</p>	<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113308S</p>
<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d4-1 (sodium) is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid. Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Taurolithocholic acid-d5 is deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Taurolithocholic Acid-d5 sodium salt</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113308AS1</p>	<p>TDN345</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101669</p>
<p>Taurolithocholic Acid-d5 sodium salt is the deuterium labeled Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt. Taurolithocholic acid sodium salt, a potent cholestatic agent, is a potent Ca^{2+} agonist.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>TDN345 is a Ca^{2+} antagonist, used for the treatment of vascular and senile dementia including Alzheimer's disease.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Teludipine hydrochloride (GR53992B; GX1296B)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101621</p>	<p>Teludipine-d6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101621S</p>
<p>Teludipine is a lipophilic calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Teludipine-d6 (GR53992B-d6) is the deuterium labeled Teludipine hydrochloride. Teludipine is a lipophilic calcium channel blocker.</p>  <p>Purity: $> 98\%$</p> <p>Clinical Data:</p> <p>Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p>Terodiline</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16489</p> <p>Terodiline is an M1-selective muscarinic receptor (mAChR) antagonist with K_bs of 15, 160, 280, and 198 nM in rabbit vas deferens (M1), atria (M2), bladder (M3) and ileal muscle (M3), respectively. Terodiline also is a Ca²⁺ blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Terodiline hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16489A</p> <p>Terodiline hydrochloride is an M1-selective muscarinic receptor (mAChR) antagonist with K_bs of 15, 160, 280, and 198 nM in rabbit vas deferens (M1), atria (M2), bladder (M3) and ileal muscle (M3), respectively. Terodiline hydrochloride also is a Ca²⁺ blocker.</p> <p>Purity: 99.78% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg</p> 
<p>Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13764</p> <p>Tetrandrine (NSC-77037; d-Tetrandrine) is a bis-benzyl-isoquinoline alkaloid, which inhibits voltage-gated Ca²⁺ current (ICa) and Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ current.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 100 mg, 250 mg</p> 	<p>Thapsigargin</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13433</p> <p>Thapsigargin, an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inducer, is an inhibitor of microsomal Ca²⁺-ATPase. Thapsigargin efficiently inhibits coronavirus (HCoV-229E, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2) replication in different cell types.</p> <p>Purity: 99.95% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Tiapamil hydrochloride (Ro 11-1781)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101674</p> <p>Tiapamil hydrochloride is a calcium channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Topiramate (McN 4853; RWJ 17021)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0122</p> <p>Topiramate (McN 4853) is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a GluR5 receptor antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg</p> 
<p>Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12 ; RWJ 17021 D12)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110234</p> <p>Topiramate D12 (McN 4853 D12) is a deuterium labeled Topiramate. Topiramate is a broad-spectrum antiepileptic agent. Topiramate is a GluR5 receptor antagonist.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p>TPC2-A1-N</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131614</p> <p>TPC2-A1-N is a powerful and Ca²⁺-permeable agonist of two pore channel 2 (TPC2), which plays its role by mimicking the physiological actions of NAADP.</p> <p>Purity: 99.90% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>trans-Ned 19</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103316</p> <p>trans-Ned 19, a NAADP antagonist and TPC blocker, suppresses the calcium signal in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and the rat aorta relaxation in response to low histamine concentrations.</p> <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Trimethadione (3,5,5-Trimethyloxazolidine-2,4-dione)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0092</p> <p>Trimethadione (3,5,5-Trimethyloxazolidine-2,4-dione) is an oxazolidinedione anticonvulsant agent widely used against absences seizures. Trimethadione also is a T-type calcium channel blocker which has antihyperalgesic effects.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p> 

<p>TTA-A2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-111828</p>	<p>TTA-P1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10955</p>
<p>TTA-A2 is a potent, selective and orally active t-type voltage gated calcium channel antagonist with reduced pregnane X receptor (PXR) activation.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 98.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>TTA-P1 is a potent state-independent compound inhibiting human T-type calcium channel. T-type calcium channels play a role in diverse physiological responses including neuronal burst firing, hormone secretion, and cell growth.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>TTA-P2 (T-Type calcium channel inhibitor)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10035</p>	<p>TTA-Q6</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10388</p>
<p>TTA-P2 (T-Type calcium channel inhibitor) is a potent inhibitor of T-Type calcium channel.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>TTA-Q6 is a selective T-type Ca²⁺ channel antagonist, which can be used in the research of neurological disease.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>UK-59811 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136189</p>	<p>UK51656</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101707</p>
<p>UK-59811 hydrochloride, a Br-dihydropyridine derivative, is a potent bacterial homotetrameric model voltage-gated Ca²⁺ (Ca_v) channel Ca_vAb inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 194 nM.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>UK51656 is a calcium antagonist with IC₅₀ of 4 nM.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Urolithin C</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135897</p>	<p>Verapamil (±)-Verapamil; CP-16533-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14275</p>
<p>Urolithin C, a gut-microbial metabolite of Ellagic acid, is a glucose-dependent activator of insulin secretion. Urolithin C is a L-type Ca²⁺ channel opener and enhances Ca²⁺ influx.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Verapamil ((±)-Verapamil) is a calcium channel blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitor. Verapamil also inhibits CYP3A4. Verapamil has the potential for high blood pressure, heart arrhythmias and angina research.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.96% Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>
<p>Verapamil EP Impurity C hydrochloride (NSC-609249 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-136589</p>	<p>Verapamil hydrochloride (±)-Verapamil hydrochloride; CP-16533-1 hydrochloride</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-A0064</p>
<p>NSC-609249 hydrochloride is an impurity of Verapamil (HY-14275). Verapamil is a calcium channel blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitor.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Verapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a calcium channel blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitor. Verapamil hydrochloride also inhibits CYP3A4.</p> <p></p> <p>Purity: 99.98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>

<p>Verapamil-d3 hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil-d3 hydrochloride; CP-16533-1-d3 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-A0064S</p> <p>Verapamil-d3 ((±)-Verapamil-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Verapamil hydrochloride. Verapamil hydrochloride ((±)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a calcium channel blocker and a potent and orally active first-generation P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>VK-II-36 Cat. No.: HY-111014</p> <p>VK-II-36 is a carvedilol analog that suppresses sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ release but does not block the β-receptor. VK-II-36 inhibits triggered activities evoked by both early and delayed after depolarizations.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Xestospongine C (-)-Xestospongine C) Cat. No.: HY-103312</p> <p>Xestospongine C ((-)-Xestospongine C) is a selective, reversible inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor (IP3R) inhibitor. Xestospongine C acts as an inhibitor of the sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ ATPase (SERCA) pump of internal stores.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 µg, 25 µg</p> 	<p>Yangambin Cat. No.: HY-N4267</p> <p>Yangambin, a furofuran lignan, is already isolated from plants such as member of the Annonaceae family, including species of the genus Rollinia: <i>R. pickelii</i>, <i>R. exalbida</i> and <i>R. mucosa</i>, as well from the <i>Magnolia biondii</i>.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>YS-201 Cat. No.: HY-U00137</p> <p>YS-201 is a dihydropyridine-type calcium channel antagonist. YS-201 has the potential for angina pectoris and hypertension treatment.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 	<p>Z944 Cat. No.: HY-120546</p> <p>Z944 is a T-type calcium channel antagonist that rescues impairments in crossmodal and visual recognition memory.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>Ziconotide (SNX-111) Cat. No.: HY-P0062</p> <p>Ziconotide (SNX-111), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of N-type calcium channels antagonist. Ziconotide reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Ziconotide acetate (SNX-111 acetate) Cat. No.: HY-P0062B</p> <p>Ziconotide acetate (SNX-111 acetate), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of N-type calcium channels antagonist. Ziconotide acetate reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p>Purity: 99.64% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p>Ziconotide TFA (SNX-111 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P0062A</p> <p>Ziconotide TFA (SNX-111 TFA), a peptide, is a potent and selective block of N-type calcium channels antagonist. Ziconotide TFA reduces synaptic transmission, and can be used for chronic pain research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Zonisamide (AD 810; CI 912) Cat. No.: HY-B0124</p> <p>Zonisamide (AD 810) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme carbonic anhydrase (CA), with K_s of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide has antiepileptic activity. Zonisamide can be used for the research for epilepsy, seizures and Parkinson's disease.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p> 

<p>Zonisamide sodium (AD 810 sodium; CI 912 sodium)</p>	<p>Zonisamide-d4</p>
<p>Zonisamide sodium (AD 810 sodium) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme carbonic anhydrase (CA), with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide sodium has antiepileptic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Zonisamide-d4 (AD 810-d4) is the deuterium labeled Zonisamide. Zonisamide (AD 810) is an inhibitor of zinc enzyme carbonic anhydrase (CA), with K_is of 35.2 nM and 20.6 nM for human mitochondrial isozyme hCA II and hCA V, respectively. Zonisamide has antiepileptic activity.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 500 µg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ZSET1446 (ST-101)</p>	<p>β-Amino Acid Imagabalin Hydrochloride (PD-0332334)</p>
<p>ZSET1446 is a novel cognitive enhancer that significantly improves learning deficits in various types of Alzheimer disease (AD) models.</p> <p>Purity: 98.07% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>β-Amino Acid Imagabalin Hydrochloride (PD-0332334) is a ligand for the α2δ subunit of the voltage-dependent calcium channel.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>β-Cyfluthrin (beta-Cyfluthrin)</p>	<p>ω-Agatoxin IVA</p>
<p>β-Cyfluthrin (beta-Cyfluthrin) is a type II synthetic pyrethroid and also an active ingredient of many insecticide products used for pestsin agriculture.</p> <p>Purity: 99.94% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>ω-Agatoxin IVA is a potent, selective P/Q type Ca²⁺ (Cav2.1) channel blocker with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 90 nM for P-type and Q-type Ca²⁺ channels, respectively. ω-Agatoxin IVA (IC_{50} 30-225 nM) inhibits glutamate exocytosis and calcium influx elicited by high potassium.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ω-Agatoxin TK</p>	<p>ω-Conotoxin GVIA</p>
<p>ω-Agatoxin TK, a peptidyl toxin of the venom of <i>Agelenopsis aperta</i>, is a potent and selective P/Q type Ca²⁺ channel blocker. ω-Agatoxin TK inhibits the high K⁺ depolarisation-induced rise in internal Ca²⁺ in cerebral isolated nerve endings with an IC_{50} of 60 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>ω-Conotoxin GVIA is an inhibitor of the N-type Ca²⁺ channel.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>ω-Conotoxin GVIA TFA</p>	<p>ω-Conotoxin MVIIC</p>
<p>ω-Conotoxin GVIA TFA is an inhibitor of the N-type Ca²⁺ channel.</p> <p>Purity: 99.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>ω-Conotoxin MVIIC is a N- and P/Q-type Ca²⁺ channel blocker, significantly suppresses the 11-keto-βboswellic acid-mediated inhibition of glutamate release.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

ω -Conotoxin MVIIC TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P0188A

ω -Conotoxin MVIIC TFA is a N- and P/Q-type Ca^{2+} channel blocker, significantly suppresses the 11-keto- β -boswellic acid-mediated inhibition of glutamate release.

CGKGGAPCRKTMVDDSGSGCGRRGKCAH₂
(Disulfide bridge: Cys¹-Cys¹⁰, Cys²-Cys¹¹, Cys³-Cys¹²)

Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg