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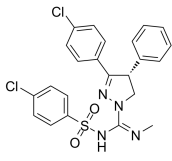
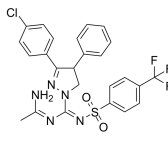
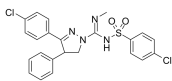
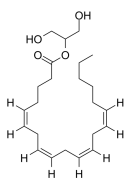
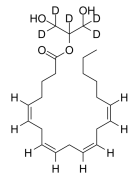
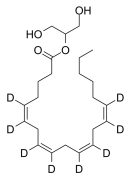
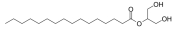
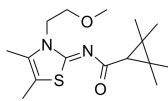
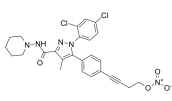
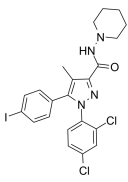
Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

Cannabinoid Receptor

Cannabinoid Receptor

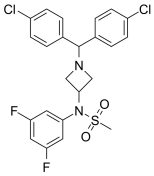
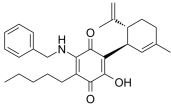
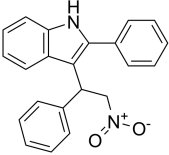
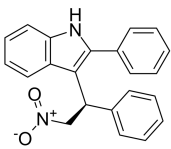
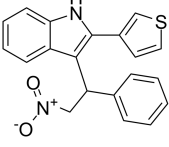
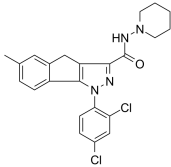
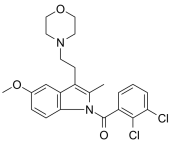
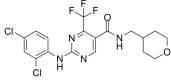
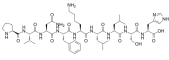
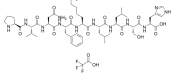
Cannabinoid receptors are currently classified into three groups: central (CB1), peripheral (CB2) and GPR55, all of which are G-protein-coupled. CB1 receptors are primarily located at central and peripheral nerve terminals. CB2 receptors are predominantly expressed in non-neuronal tissues, particularly immune cells, where they modulate cytokine release and cell migration. Recent reports have suggested that CB2 receptors may also be expressed in the CNS. GPR55 receptors are non-CB1/CB2 receptors that exhibit affinity for endogenous, plant and synthetic cannabinoids. Endogenous ligands for cannabinoid receptors have been discovered, including anandamide and 2-arachidonylglycerol.

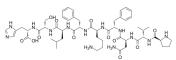
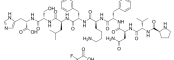
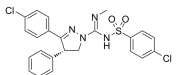
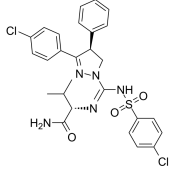
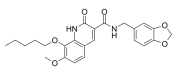
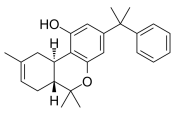
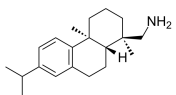
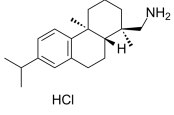
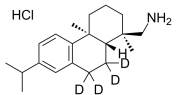
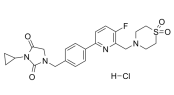
Cannabinoid Receptor Inhibitors, Agonists, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

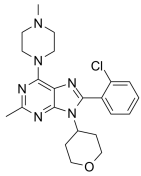
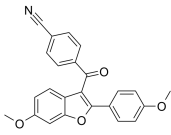
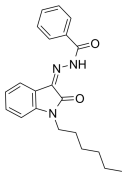
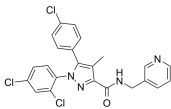

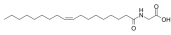
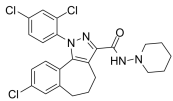
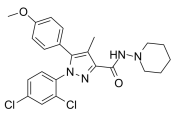

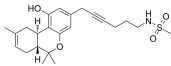
<p>(R)-SLV 319</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121616</p> <p>(R)-SLV 319 is a potent and selective cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1) antagonist with a K_i value of 894 nM. (R)-SLV 319 is a dextrorotatory counterpart of SLV 319.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>(Rac)-Zevaquenabant ((Rac)-MRI-1867)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-141411</p> <p>(Rac)-Zevaquenabant ((Rac)-MRI-1867, compound 6b) is a cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB₁R)/iNOS antagonist, with a K_i of 5.7 nM for CB₁R. (Rac)-Zevaquenabant is potential for the research of liver fibrosis.</p> <p>Purity: 99.05% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p>(±)-Ibipinabant ((±)-SLV319; (±)-BMS-646256)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14791A</p> <p>(±)-Ibipinabant ((±)-SLV319) is the racemate of SLV319. (±)-Ibipinabant ((±)-SLV319) is a potent and selective cannabinoid-1 (CB-1) receptor antagonist with an IC_{50} of 22 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>2-Arachidonoylglycerol</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011051</p> <p>2-Arachidonoylglycerol is a second endogenous cannabinoid ligand in the central nervous system.</p> <p>Purity: ≥99.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg (26.4 mM * 100 μL in Acetonitrile),</p> 
<p>2-Arachidonoylglycerol-d5</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011051S1</p> <p>2-Arachidonoylglycerol-d5 is the deuterium labeled 2-Arachidonoylglycerol. 2-Arachidonoylglycerol is a second endogenous cannabinoid ligand in the central nervous system.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>2-Arachidonoylglycerol-d8</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011051S</p> <p>2-Arachidonoylglycerol-d8 is the deuterium labeled 2-Arachidonoylglycerol. 2-Arachidonoylglycerol is a second endogenous cannabinoid ligand in the central nervous system.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>2-Palmitoylglycerol (2-Palm-Gl)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W013788</p> <p>2-Palmitoylglycerol (2-Palm-Gl), an congener of 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG), is a modest cannabinoid receptor CB1 agonist. 2-Palmitoylglycerol also may be an endogenous ligand for GPR119.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>A-836339</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12761</p> <p>A-836339 is a cannabinoid CB2 receptor-selective agonist; exhibits high potencies at CB(2) and selectivity over CB(1) receptors.</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>AM-6538</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120423</p> <p>AM6538 is a long-acting, high affinity and pseudo-irreversible cannabinoid (CB) antagonist. AM6538 is a structural analog of rimonabant. AM6538 can be effectively used to evaluate the apparent efficacy of cannabinoid full and partial agonists.</p> <p>Purity: 99.73% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>AM251</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15443</p> <p>AM251 is a selective cannabinoid 1 (CB1) receptor antagonist with an IC_{50} of 8 nM. AM251 also acts as a potent GPR55 agonist with an EC_{50} of 39 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 98.82% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 

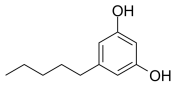
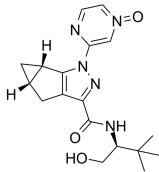

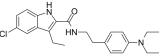
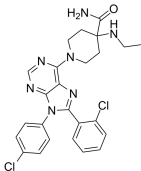
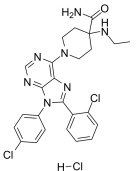
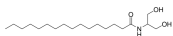
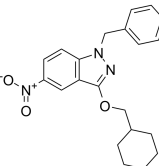
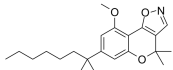
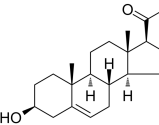
<p>AM281</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13505</p>	<p>AM6545</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110206</p>
<p>AM281 is a selective CB1 receptor antagonist with an IC_{50} of 9.91 nM. AM281 inhibits CB2 receptor with an IC_{50} of 13000 nM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>AM6545 is a peripherally active, cannabinoid receptor antagonist with limited brain penetration. AM6545 binds to CB1 and CB2 receptors with K_s of 1.7 nM and 523 nM, respectively. AM6545 is a neutral antagonist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>AM9405</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-112707</p>	<p>APICA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101375</p>
<p>AM9405 is a novel peripherally active cannabinoid type 1 (CB1) and serotonin type 3 receptor agonist. AM9405 inhibits twitch contraction of the ileum and the colon with IC_{50}s of 45.71 and 0.076 nM, respectively.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>APICA is a potent CB1 and CB2 receptors agonist with EC_{50} values of 118 nM and 37 nM against CB1 and CB2 receptors, respectively. APICA possess cannabimimetic activity in vivo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Arvanil (N-Vanillylarachidonamide)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103333</p>	<p>Auriculasin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N2911</p>
<p>Arvanil is a ligand for vanilloid receptor 1 (VR1) and cannabinoid 1 (CB1). Arvanil can inhibit spasticity, as a potent neuroprotectant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Auriculasin is a nature product isolated from Limonium leptophyllum. Auriculasin has activity toward cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1) with an IC_{50} value of 8.92 μM.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>AZD1940</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119104</p>	<p>BAY 38-7271</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-119744</p>
<p>AZD1940 is an orally active, high affinity cannabinoid CB1/CB2 receptor agonist with pK_i values of 7.93 and 9.06 for human CB1R and CB2R, respectively. AZD1940 shows a robust analgesia action.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.45% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>BAY 38-7271 is selective and highly potent and cannabinoid CB1/CB2 receptor agonist, with K_s of 1.85 nM and 5.96 nM for recombinant human CB1 receptor and CB2 receptor, respectively. BAY 38-7271 has strong neuroprotective properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Bay 59-3074</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100488</p>	<p>BML-190 (Indomethacin morpholinylamide; IMMA)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-15420</p>
<p>Bay 59-3074 is a selective cannabinoid CB1/CB2 receptor partial agonist with K_i values of 48.3 and 45.5 nM at human CB1 and CB2 receptors, respectively. Bay 59-3074 has analgesic properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.00% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>BML-190(IMMA) is a potent and selective CB2 receptor ligand (K_i values are 435 nM and > 2 μM for CB2 and CB1 respectively).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Purity: 99.54% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg</p>

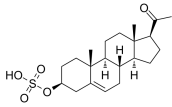
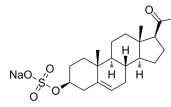
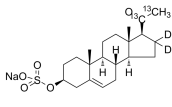
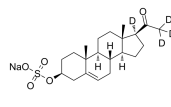
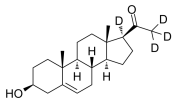
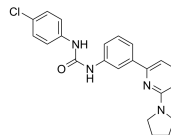
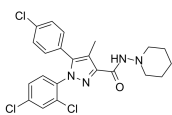
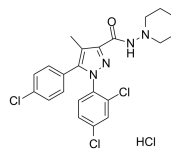
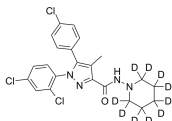
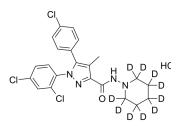
<p>CB1 antagonist 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-U00397</p> <p>CB1 antagonist 1 is an antagonist of CB1 receptor, used in the research of metabolic syndrome and obesity, neuroinflammatory disorders, cognitive disorders and psychosis, gastrointestinal disorders, and cardiovascular conditions.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CB1 antagonist 2 (AM4113)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116649</p> <p>CB1 antagonist 2 is cannabinoid 1 (CB1) antagonist extracted from patent WO2016184310A1, compound 3, inhibits CB1 in vivo with an IC_{50} of 25.5 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>CB1 inverse agonist 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135280</p> <p>CB1 inverse agonist 1 is a highly potent, orally active, and specific inverse agonist of CB1 receptor with IC_{50}s of 7.5 nM and 4100 nM for CB1 and CB2 receptors, respectively. Anorexigenic effects.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CB1-IN-1 (BPRCB1184)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-12790</p> <p>CB1-IN-1 (BPRCB1184) is a peripherally restricted CB1R antagonist, with K_i of 0.3 nM and 21 nM for CB1R (EC_{50} = 3 nM) and CB2R, respectively.</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>CB2 modulator 1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135419</p> <p>CB2 modulator 1 (compound 130) is a potent CB2 modulator. CB2 modulator 1 has the potential for immunedisorders, inflammation, osteoporosis, renal ischemia.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CB2 receptor agonist 2</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-132217</p> <p>CB2 receptor agonist 2 is a potent and selective agonist for the CB2 (cannabinoid type 2) receptor with a K_i of 8.5 nM. CB2 receptor agonist 2 has high affinity and selectivity for CB2.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CB2 receptor agonist 3 (GP2a)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-107471</p> <p>CB2 receptor agonist 3 is a robust and selective CB2 cannabinoid agonist with K_is of 7.6 and 900 nM for CB2 and CB1, respectively. CB2 receptor agonist 3 significantly increases P-ERK 1/2 expression in HL-60 cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CB2R PAM</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-131004</p> <p>CB2R PAM is an orally active cannabinoid type-2 receptors (CB2Rs) positive allosteric modulator. CB2R PAM displays antinociceptive activity in vivo in an experimental mouse model of neuropathic pain.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>CB2R-IN-1</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100328</p> <p>CB2R-IN-1 is a potent cannabinoid CB₂ receptor inverse agonist with a K_i of 0.9 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>CB65</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110047</p> <p>CB65 is a potent and high affinity CB2 selective agonist with a K_i value of 3.3 nM. CB65 exhibits a K_i of >1000 nM for CB1 receptor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

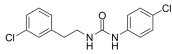
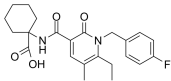
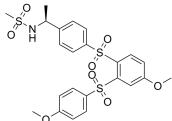
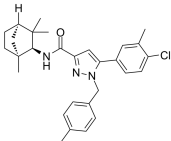
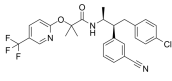
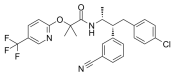
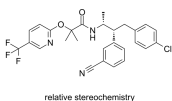
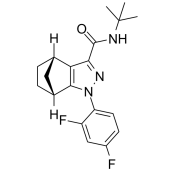
<p>Drinabant (AVE1625)</p> <p>Drinabant (AVE1625) is an orally active CB1 receptor antagonist. Drinabant (AVE1625) inhibits the agonist-stimulated calcium signal with IC_{50} values of 25 nM and 10 nM for the hCB1-R and rCB1-R, respectively, and is ineffective for the hCB2-R.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14788</p>  <p>EHP-101 (VCE-004.8)</p> <p>EHP-101 (VCE-004.8) is an orally active, specific PPARγ and CB$_2$ receptor dual agonist. EHP-101 inhibits prolyl-hydroxylases (PHDs) and activates the HIF pathway. EHP-101, a semi-synthetic multitarget cannabinoquinoid, has potent anti-inflammatory activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.56% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-128872</p> 
<p>GAT211</p> <p>GAT211 is a cannabinoid 1 receptor (CB1R) positive allosteric modulator (PAM). GAT211 can be used for neuropathic and/or inflammatory pain research.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-113689</p>  <p>GAT228</p> <p>GAT228, the enantiomer of GAT211, is an allosteric cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1) ligand.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-120953</p> 
<p>GAT564</p> <p>GAT564 (Compound 15d) is a potent allosteric modulator of cannabinoid 1 receptor (CB1R) with EC_{50}s of 87 and 320 nM respectively for cAMP and β-arrestin2. GAT564 markedly promotes orthosteric ligand binding to hCB1R.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-144705</p>  <p>GP1a</p> <p>GP1a is a potent agonist of cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB2). Gp1a is beneficial to skin wound healing. GP1a inhibits inflammation and fibrogenesis while promoting re-epithelialization.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-110050</p> 
<p>GW-405833 (L768242)</p> <p>GW-405833 (L768242) is a potent, selective cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB$_2$) agonist with an EC_{50} of 50.7 nM. GW-405833 also behaves as a noncompetitive CB$_1$ antagonist. GW-405833 suppresses inflammatory and neuropathic pain.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-110036</p>  <p>GW842166X</p> <p>GW842166X is a potent and selective cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB2) agonist with IC_{50} values of 63 and 91 nM for human and rat CB2, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.97% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14167</p> 
<p>Hemopressin (human, mouse)</p> <p>Hemopressin is a nonapeptide derived from the α1-chain of hemoglobin, is originally isolated from rat brain homogenates. Hemopressin is orally active, selective and inverse agonist of CB1 cannabinoid receptors.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-P1091</p>  <p>Hemopressin(human, mouse) TFA</p> <p>Hemopressin TFA is a nonapeptide derived from the α1-chain of hemoglobin, is originally isolated from rat brain homogenates. Hemopressin TFA is orally active, selective and inverse agonist of CB1 cannabinoid receptors.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-P1091A</p> 

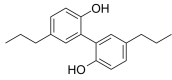
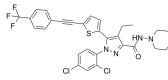

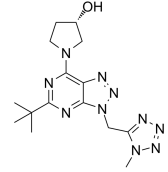
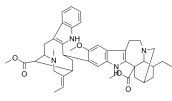
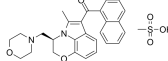
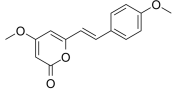
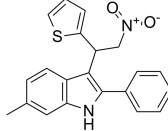
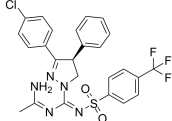
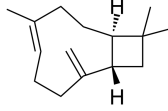
<p>Hemopressin(rat)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1090</p> <p>Hemopressin(rat) is a nonapeptide derived from the $\alpha 1$-chain of hemoglobin, is originally isolated from rat brain homogenates. Hemopressin(rat) is orally active, selective and inverse agonist of CB1 cannabinoid receptors.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Hemopressin(rat) TFA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-P1090A</p> <p>Hemopressin(rat) TFA is a nonapeptide derived from the $\alpha 1$-chain of hemoglobin, is originally isolated from rat brain homogenates. Hemopressin(rat) TFA is orally active, selective and inverse agonist of CB1 cannabinoid receptors.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Ibipinabant (SLV319; BMS-646256)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-14791</p> <p>Ibipinabant (SLV319) is a potent, selective and orally active antagonist of cannabinoid CB1 receptor, with a K_i of 7.8 nM. Ibipinabant shows more than 1000-fold selectivity for CB1 over CB2 ($K_i=7943$ nM). Ibipinabant can be used for the research of obesity and diabetic.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>JD-5037</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-18697</p> <p>JD-5037 is a potent CB₁R antagonist with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.77% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>JTE-907</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-103325</p> <p>JTE-907 is a highly selective, orally active CB2 receptor inverse agonist and exerts anti-inflammatory effects in vivo.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>KM-233</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-123410</p> <p>KM-233 is a classical cannabinoid with good blood brain barrier penetration. KM-233 possesses a selective affinity for the CB2 receptors relative to THC. KM-233 is effective at reducing U87 glioma tumor burden, and can be used for glioma research.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Leelamine</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W005629</p> <p>Leelamine is a weak agonist of cannabinoid receptors CB1 and CB2. Leelamine also inhibits pyruvate dehydrogenase kinases (PDKs). Leelamine exhibits anti-tumor activity.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.36% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 500 mg, 1 g</p>	<p>Leelamine hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110028</p> <p>Leelamine hydrochloride is a tricyclic diterpene molecule that is extracted from the bark of pine trees.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 5 mg</p>
<p>Leelamine-d4 hydrochloride</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-110028S</p> <p>Leelamine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Leelamine hydrochloride. Leelamine hydrochloride is a tricyclic diterpene molecule that is extracted from the bark of pine trees.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>LEI-101</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-124283A</p> <p>LEI-101 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable cannabinoid CB2 receptor agonist, with a pEC_{50} of 8 for hCB2, and a pK_i of less than 4 for hERG. LEI-101 is ~100-fold more potent in binding to CB2 receptors than to CB1 receptors.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>LY2828360</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16642A</p> <p>LY2828360 is a slowly acting but efficacious G protein-biased cannabinoid (CB₂) agonist, inhibiting cAMP accumulation and activating ERK1/2 signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 98.91% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p>LY320135</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-W011040</p> <p>LY320135 is a potent and selective antagonist of CB₁ receptor, with a K_i of 141 nM. LY320135 also binds to 5-HT₂ and muscarinic receptors with K_s of 6.4 μM and 2.1 μM, respectively. LY320135 exhibits neuroprotective effect.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>MDA 19</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-15451</p> <p>MDA 19 is a potent and selective agonist of human cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB₂), with a K_i of 43.3 nM. MDA 19 has antiallodynic effects in a rat model of neuropathic pain and does not affect rat locomotor activity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.22% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>MJ15</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103327</p> <p>MJ15 is a potent and selective CB₁ receptor antagonist with a K_i of 27.2 pM and an IC₅₀ of 118.9 pM for rat CB₁ receptors. MJ15 exhibits potency in obesity and hyperlipidemia models. MJ15 inhibits food intake and increases in body weight in diet-induced obese rats and mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>N-Arachidonyldopamine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110018</p> <p>N-Arachidonyldopamine is a potent and selective endogenous CB₁ receptor agonist with a K_i of 250 nM. N-Arachidonyldopamine is also a potent and selective TRPV1 agonist with EC₅₀ of ~ 50 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>N-Oleoyl glycine</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-113204</p> <p>N-Oleoyl glycine is a lipoamino acid, which stimulates adipogenesis associated with activation of CB₁ receptor and Akt signaling pathway in 3T3-L1 adipocyte.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg</p> 
<p>NESS 0327</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117139</p> <p>NESS 0327 is a cannabinoid antagonist with high selectivity for the cannabinoid CB₁ receptor. NESS 0327 is more than 60,000-fold selective for the CB₁ receptor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>NIDA-41020</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103326</p> <p>NIDA-41020 is a potent and selective cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB₁) antagonist with a K_i of 4.1 nM. NIDA-41020 was designed as a potential radioligand for use in positron emission tomography (PET).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Noladin ether</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110014</p> <p>Noladin ether is a potent and selective agonist of cannabinoid CB₁ receptor, with a K_i of 21.2 nM. Noladin ether can cause hypothermia, intestinal immobility, and mild antinociception.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>O-2050</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-133533</p> <p>O-2050 is a high affinity cannabinoid CB₁ receptor antagonist with a K_i of 2.5 nM. O-2050 inhibits cannabinoid CB₂ receptor (K_i=0.2 nM). O-2050 can cause locomotor stimulation in mice.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 

<p>Olivetol</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-W008364</p> <p>Olivetol is a naturally phenol found in lichens and produced by certain insects, acting as a competitive inhibitor of the cannabinoid receptors CB1 and CB2. Olivetol also inhibits CYP2C19 and CYP2D6 activity, with IC_{50}s of 15.3 μM, 7.21 μM and K_is of 2.71 μM, 2.87 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.81% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p>Olorinab (APD 371)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-111110</p> <p>Olorinab (APD 371) is a highly potent, selective and fully efficacious cannabinoid receptor type 2 (CB₂) agonist, with an EC_{50} of 6.2 nM for hCB_2.</p> <p>Purity: 98.86% Clinical Data: Phase 2 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 
<p>OMDM-6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-135882</p> <p>OMDM-6 is a hybrid agonist of vanilloid receptor type 1 (VR1, TRPV1) (EC_{50}=75 nM) and cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1) (K_i=3.2 μM). OMDM-6 inhibits anandamide cellular uptake (ACU) with a K_i of 7.0 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Org 27569</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-13288</p> <p>Org 27569 is a potent CB1 receptor allosteric modulator, which increases agonist binding, yet blocks agonist-induced CB1 signaling.</p> <p>Purity: 99.74% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 
<p>Otenabant (CP-945598)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10871</p> <p>Otenabant is a potent and selective cannabinoid receptor CB1 antagonist with K_i of 0.7 nM, exhibits 10,000-fold greater selectivity against human CB2 receptor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.33% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p> 	<p>Otenabant Hydrochloride (CP 945598 Hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-10871A</p> <p>Otenabant Hydrochloride is a potent and selective cannabinoid receptor CB1 antagonist with K_i of 0.7 nM, exhibits 10,000-fold greater selectivity against human CB2 receptor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 3 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>Palmitoyl serinol (N-Palmitoyl serinol)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-125407</p> <p>Palmitoyl serinol (N-Palmitoyl serinol) is an analog of the endocannabinoid N-palmitoyl ethanolamine (PEA). Palmitoyl serinol improves the epidermal permeability barrier in both normal and inflamed skin.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>PGN36</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-146134</p> <p>PGN36 (Compound 18) is a selective cannabinoid CB₂ receptor (CB₂R) antagonist with a K_i of 0.09 μM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p>PM226</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-136238</p> <p>PM226 is a selective cannabinoid CB2R agonist (K_i (CB2R)=13 nM; EC_{50} (CB2R)=39 nM; K_i (CB1R) >40 μM;) with neuroprotective properties in vitro and vivo.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p>Pregnenolone (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0151</p> <p>Pregnenolone (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.</p> <p>Purity: 98.05% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p> 

<p>Pregnenolone monosulfate (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate)</p> <p>Pregnenolone monosulfate (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.</p> <p>Purity: $\geq 98.0\%$ Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B1739</p> 	<p>Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium)</p> <p>Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium) is a powerful neurosteroid, the main precursor of various steroid hormones including steroid ketones.</p> <p>Purity: $\geq 95.0\%$ Clinical Data: Launched Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-110189</p> 
<p>Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium-13C2,d2 (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate sodium-13C2,d2)</p> <p>Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium-13C2,d2 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Pregnenolone monosulfate sodium.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-110189S</p> 	<p>Pregnenolone monosulfate-d4 sodium (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one monosulfate-d4 sodium)</p> <p>Pregnenolone monosulfate-d4 (sodium) is the deuterium labeled Pregnenolone monosulfate.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-110189S1</p> 
<p>Pregnenolone-d4-1 (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one-d4-1)</p> <p>Pregnenolone-d4-1 (3β-Hydroxy-5-pregnen-20-one-d4-1) is the deuterium labeled Pregnenolone.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-B0151S2</p> 	<p>PSNCBAM-1</p> <p>PSNCBAM-1 is a selective CB1 receptor allosteric antagonist with an EC_{50} of 0.1 μM. PSNCBAM-1 can be used in the researches of obesity.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-110179</p> 
<p>Rimonabant (SR141716)</p> <p>Rimonabant (SR141716) is a highly potent, brain penetrated and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with a K_i of 1.8 nM. Rimonabant (SR141716) also inhibits Mycobacterial membrane protein Large 3 (MMPL3).</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: Phase 4 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14136</p> 	<p>Rimonabant Hydrochloride (SR 141716A Hydrochloride)</p> <p>Rimonabant Hydrochloride (SR 141716A Hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with an K_i of 1.8 nM.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM \times 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14137</p> 
<p>Rimonabant-d10 (SR141716-d10)</p> <p>Rimonabant-d10 is deuterium labeled Rimonabant. Rimonabant (SR141716) is a highly potent and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with a K_i of 1.8 nM. Rimonabant (SR141716) also inhibits Mycobacterial membrane protein Large 3 (MMPL3).</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14136S</p> 	<p>Rimonabant-d10 hydrochloride</p> <p>Rimonabant-d10 (SR 141716A-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Rimonabant hydrochloride. Rimonabant hydrochloride (SR 141716A hydrochloride) is a highly potent and selective central cannabinoid receptor (CB1) antagonist with an K_i of 1.8 nM.</p> <p>Purity: $> 98\%$ Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-14137S</p> 

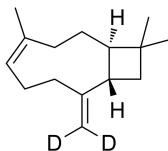
<p>RTICBM-189</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145196</p>	<p>RVD-Hpa</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1397</p>
<p>RTICBM-189 is a potent, brain-penetrant allosteric modulator of the cannabinoid type-1 (CB₁) receptor with a pIC₅₀ of 7.54 in Ca²⁺ mobilization assay. RTICBM-189 has pIC₅₀s of 5.29 and 6.25 for hCB₁ and mCB₁, respectively.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.73%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>RVD-Hpa, an α-hemoglobin-derived peptide containing three additional amino acids, is a CB₁ cannabinoid receptor agonist. RVD-Hpa is a positive allosteric modulator of cannabinoid receptor 2.</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>RVD-Hpa TFA</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1397A</p>	<p>S-777469</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145153</p>
<p>RVD-Hpa TFA is the N-terminally extended form of human hemopressin that acts as a selective CB₁ receptor agonist. RVD-Hpa TFA increases intracellular Ca²⁺ levels in cells expressing CB₁ receptors in vitro. RVD-Hpa TFA also high affinity CB₂ positive allosteric modulator (K_i=50 nM).</p> <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>S-777469 is a selective and orally available cannabinoid type 2 receptor (CB₂) agonist with a K_i of 36 nM. S-777469 significantly suppresses compound 48/80-induced scratching behavior in mice in a dose-dependent manner.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>SCH 336 (SCH-225336)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121852</p>	<p>SR144528</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-13439</p>
<p>SCH 336 is a potent, selective, inverse and orally active CB₂ agonist. SCH 336 inhibits BaF3/CB₂ migration. SCH 336 significantly inhibits the migration of leukocytes in vivo. SCH 336 blocks ovalbumin-induced lung eosinophilia in mice.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>SR144528 is a potent and selective CB₂ receptor antagonist with a K_i of 0.6 nM.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.86%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Taranabant (MK-0364)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10013</p>	<p>Taranabant ((1R,2R)stereoisomer) (MK0364 (1R,2R)stereoisomer)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10013B</p>
<p>Taranabant is a highly potent and selective cannabinoid 1 (CB₁) receptor inverse agonist that inhibits the binding and functional activity of various agonists, with a binding K_i of 0.13 nM for the human CB₁R in vitro.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.03%</p> <p>Clinical Data: Phase 3</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>Taranabant (1R,2R)stereoisomer is the R-enantiomer of Taranabant. Taranabant is a highly potent and selective cannabinoid 1 (CB₁) receptor inverse agonist.</p>  <p>Purity: 98.15%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>Taranabant racemate (MK-0364 racemate)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10013A</p>	<p>Tedalinab (GRC-10693)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14900</p>
<p>Taranabant racemate (MK-0364 racemate) is an antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the Cannabinoid-1 (CB₁) receptor extracted from patent WO 2004048317 A1.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.58%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Tedalinab (GRC-10693) is a potent, orally active, and selective cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB₂) agonist. Tedalinab has >4700-fold functional selectivity for CB₂ over CB₁. Tedalinab has potential for neuropathic pain and osteoarthritis treatment.</p>  <p>Purity: >98%</p> <p>Clinical Data: No Development Reported</p> <p>Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p>Tetrahydromagnolol (Magnolignan)</p> <p>Tetrahydromagnolol (Magnolignan), a main metabolite of Magnolol, is a potent and selective cannabinoid CB2 receptor agonist with an EC_{50} of 170 nM and a K_i of 416 nM. Tetrahydromagnolol possesses 20-fold more selective for CB2 receptor than CB1 receptor.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-116637</p>  <p>TM38837</p> <p>TM38837 is a peripheral selective cannabinoid receptor type 1 (CB1) receptor antagonist. TM38837 shows limited penetrance to the brain in order to minimize or prevent CNS adverse reactions, and preserves potential antiobesity effects.</p> <p>Purity: 99.61% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-112340</p>
<p>UCM707</p> <p>UCM707, a potent and selective inhibitor of endocannabinoid uptake, potentiates hypokinetic and antinociceptive effects of Anandamide.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-103341</p>  <p>Vicasinabin</p> <p>Vicasinabin is the potent agonist of cannabinoid receptor 2 (CB2). Vicasinabin has the potential for the research of human diseases including chronic pain, atherosclerosis, regulation of bone mass, neuroinflammation, and other related diseases (extracted from patent US20130116236A1).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-145604</p>
<p>Voacamine</p> <p>Voacamine, an indole alkaloid, exhibits potent cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonistic activity. Voacamine also inhibits P-glycoprotein (P-gp) action in multidrug-resistant tumor cells.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N6932</p>  <p>WIN 55,212-2 Mesylate (R)-(+)-WIN 55212</p> <p>WIN 55,212-2 Mesylate is a potent aminoalkylindole cannabinoid (CB) receptor agonist with K_is of 62.3 and 3.3 nM for human recombinant CB1 and CB2 receptors, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.59% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-13291</p>
<p>Yangonin</p> <p>Yangonin exhibits affinity for the human recombinant cannabinoid CB1 receptor with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 1.79 μM and 0.72 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.72% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-N0919</p>  <p>ZCZ011</p> <p>ZCZ011 is a potent and brain penetrant cannabinoid 1 (CB1) receptor positive allosteric modulator. ZCZ011 potentiates binding of CP55,940 to the CB1 receptor, enhances anandamide (AEA)-stimulated GTPγS binding in mouse brain membranes.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-118140</p>
<p>Zevaquenabant (S)-MRI-1867</p> <p>Zevaquenabant ((S)-MRI-1867) is a peripherally restricted, orally bioavailable dual cannabinoid CB1 receptor and inducible NOS (iNOS) antagonist. Zevaquenabant ameliorates obesity-induced chronic kidney disease (CKD).</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>Cat. No.: HY-141411A</p>  <p>β-Caryophyllene ((-)-(E)-Caryophyllene; (-)-β-caryophyllene; (-)-trans-Caryophyllene)</p> <p>β-Caryophyllene is a CB2 receptor agonist.</p> <p>Purity: 98.32% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 500 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1415</p>

β -Caryophyllene-d2

Cat. No.: HY-N1415S

β -Caryophyllene-d2 is deuterium labeled β -Caryophyllene. β -Caryophyllene is a CB2 receptor agonist.



Purity: >98%

Clinical Data: No Development Reported

Size: 1 mg, 5 mg