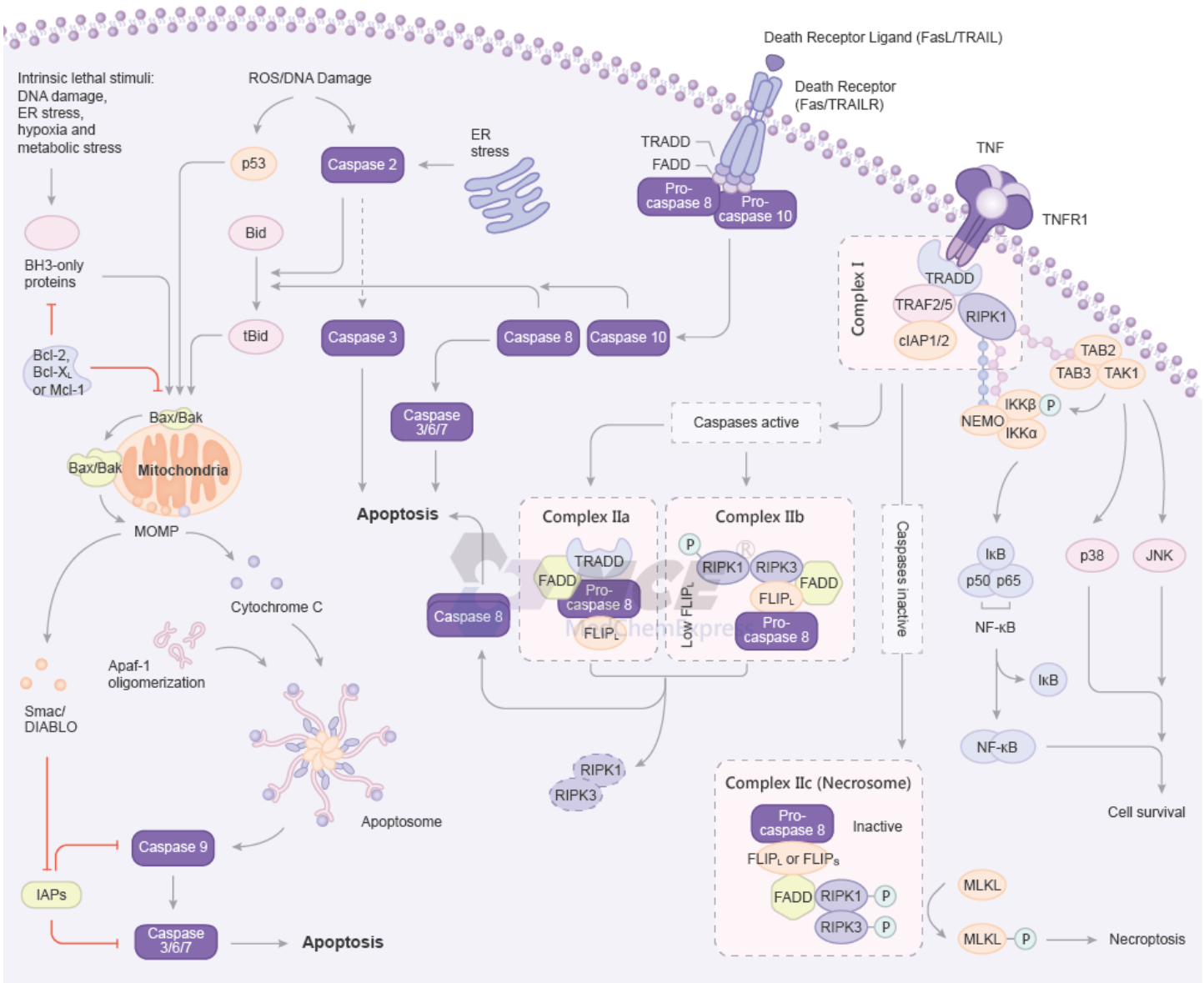
Caspase

Caspase is a family of cysteine proteases that play essential roles in apoptosis (programmed cell death), necrosis, and inflammation. There are two types of apoptotic caspases: initiator (apical) caspases and effector (executioner) caspases. Initiator caspases (e.g., CASP2, CASP8, CASP9, and CASP10) cleave inactive pro-forms of effector caspases, thereby activating them. Effector caspases (e.g., CASP3, CASP6, CASP7) in turn cleave other protein substrates within the cell, to trigger the apoptotic process. The initiation of this cascade reaction is regulated by caspase inhibitors. CASP4 and CASP5, which are overexpressed in some cases of vitiligo and associated autoimmune diseases caused by NALP1 variants, are not currently classified as initiator or effector in MeSH, because they are inflammatory enzymes that, in concert with CASP1, are involved in T-cell maturation.

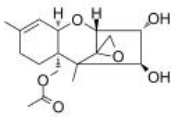


Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

15-Acetoxyscirpenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6681

15-acetoxyscirpenol, one of acetoxyscirpenol moiety mycotoxins (ASMs), strongly induces apoptosis and inhibits Jurkat T cell growth in a dose-dependent manner by activating other **caspases** independent of caspase-3.

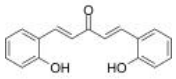


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-HBA

Cat. No.: HY-103667

2-HBA is a potent inducer of **NAD(P)H:quinone acceptor oxidoreductase 1** (**NQO1**) which can also activate **caspase-3** and **caspase-10**.

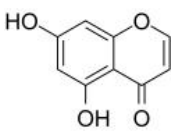


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5,7-Dihydroxychromone

Cat. No.: HY-N1970

5,7-Dihydroxychromone, the extract of Cudrania tricuspidata, activates **Nrf2/ARE** signal and exerts neuroprotective effects against 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)-induced oxidative stress and **apoptosis**.

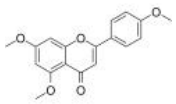


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6818

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone is isolated from Kaempferia parviflora (KP) that is a famous medicinal plant from Thailand.

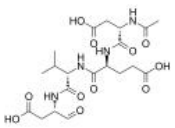


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ac-DEVD-CHO

Cat. No.: HY-P1001

Ac-DEVD-CHO is a specific **Caspase-3** inhibitor with a K_i value of 230 pM.

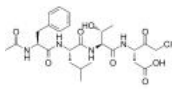


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-FLTD-CMK

Cat. No.: HY-111675

Ac-FLTD-CMK, a gasdermin D (GSDMD)-derived inhibitor, is a specific **inflammatory caspases** inhibitor.

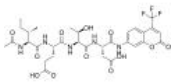


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-IETD-AFC

Cat. No.: HY-P1169

Ac-IETD-AFC is a fluorogenic substrate of caspase-8, caspase-3, caspase-10, and granzyme B.



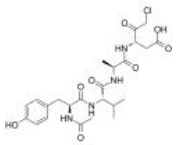
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-YVAD-cmk

(Caspase-1 Inhibitor II)

Cat. No.: HY-16990

Ac-YVAD-cmk (Caspase-1 Inhibitor II) is a selective **caspase-1** (IL-1beta converting enzyme, ICE)) inhibitor with neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects. Ac-YVAD-cmk effectively suppresses the expression of IL-1β and IL-18. Ac-YVAD-cmk inhibits **pyroptosis** in many diseases.

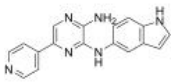


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AKN-028

Cat. No.: HY-118304

AKN-028 is an orally active and potent **FLT3 tyrosine kinase** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 6nM). AKN-028 causes dose-dependent inhibition of FLT3 autophosphorylation.

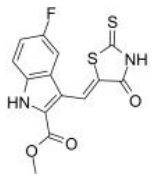


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 43

Cat. No.: HY-146548

Anticancer Agent 43 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer Agent 43 induces **apoptosis** by caspase 3, PARP1, and Bax dependent mechanisms. Anticancer Agent 43 induces DNA damage.



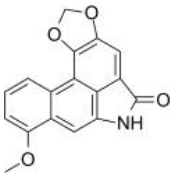
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aristolactam I

(Aristololactam; Aristolactam)

Cat. No.: HY-N2013

Aristololactam I (AL-I), is the main metabolite of aristolochic acid I (AA-I), participates in the processes that lead to renal damage.

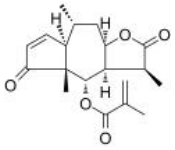


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arnicolide D

Cat. No.: HY-N6843

Arnicolide D is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Centipeda minima. Arnicolide D modulates the cell cycle, activates the **caspase** signaling pathway and inhibits the **PI3K/AKT/mTOR** and **STAT3** signaling pathways.

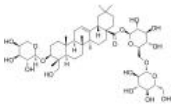


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asperosaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0265

Asperosaponin VI, A saponin component from Dipsacus asper wall, induces osteoblast differentiation through BMP2/p38 and ERK1/2 pathway.



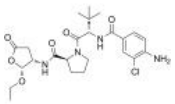
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Belnacasan

(VX-765)

Cat. No.: HY-13205

Belnacasan (VX-765) is an orally bioactive prodrug of VRT-043198, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of **IL-converting enzyme (ICE)/caspase-1** with K_is of 0.8 nM and less than 0.6 nM for caspase-1 and caspase-4, respectively.

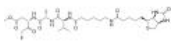


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biotin-VAD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-100894

Biotin-VAD-FMK is a cell permeable, irreversible biotin-labeled **caspase** inhibitor, used to identify active caspases in cell lysates.



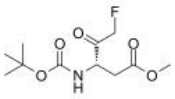
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boc-Asp(OMe)-fluoromethyl ketone

(Boc-Asp(OMe)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-103348

Boc-Asp(OME)-Fluoromethyl Ketone is a broad range caspase inhibitor that inhibits Fas-mediated phagocytosis and oxidative rupture inhibition, but does not affect the chemotactic activity of IL-8.

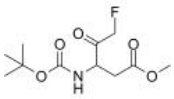


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BOC-D-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-13229

Boc-D-FMK is a cell-permeable, irreversible and broad spectrum **caspase** inhibitor. Boc-D-FMK inhibits apoptosis stimulated by TNF-α with an IC_{50} of 39 μM.

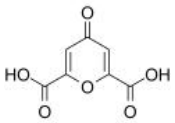


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Chelidonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041489

Chelidonic acid is a component of Chelidonium majus L., used as an antimicrobial. Chelidonic acid also shows anti-inflammatory activity. Chelidonic acid has potential to inhibit IL-6 production by blocking **NF-κB** and **caspase-1**.



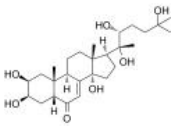
Purity: 95.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Crustecdysone

(20-Hydroxyecdysone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6979

Crustecdysone (20-Hydroxyecdysone) is a naturally occurring ecdysteroid hormone isolated from Cyanotis arachnoides C.B.Clarke which controls the ecdysis (moulting) and metamorphosis of arthropods, it inhibits **caspase** activity and induces **autophagy** via the 20E nuclear...



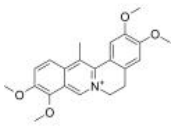
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dehydrocorydaline

(13-Methylpalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0674

Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline elevates **p38 MAPK** activation. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.

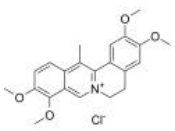


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline chloride

(13-Methylpalmatine chloride) Cat. No.: HY-N0674A

Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline chloride elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.

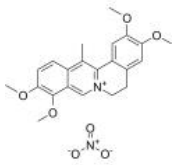


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate

(13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) Cat. No.: HY-N4238

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) is an alkaloid. Dehydrocorydaline regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.

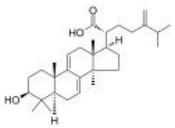


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2490

Dehydrotrametenolic acid is a sterol isolated from the sclerotium of Poria cocos. Dehydrotrametenolic acid induces **apoptosis** through **caspase-3** pathway. Dehydrotrametenolic acid has anti-tumor activity, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic effects.

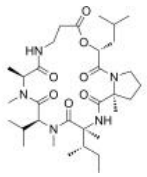


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Destruxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6690

Destruxin B, isolated from entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, is one of the cyclodepsipeptides with insecticidal and anticancer activities.

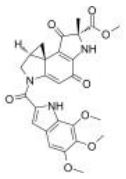


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Duocarmycin A

Cat. No.: HY-12455

Duocarmycin A, which is one of well-known antitumor antibiotics, is a DNA alkylator and efficiently alkylates adenine N3 at the 3' end of AT-rich sequences in the DNA.

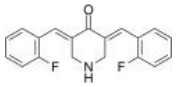


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EF24

Cat. No.: HY-119272

EF24 is a curcumin analogue with greater anti-tumor efficacy and oral bioavailability via deactivation of the MAPK/ERK signaling pathway in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).

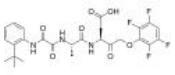


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emricasan

(PF 03491390; IDN-6556) Cat. No.: HY-10396

Emricasan (PF 03491390) is an orally active and irreversible **pan-caspase** inhibitor. Emricasan inhibits **Zika virus (ZIKV)**-induced increases in **caspase-3** activity and protected human cortical neural progenitors.

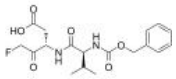


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EP1013

(F1013) Cat. No.: HY-10397

EP1013 (F1013) is a broad-spectrum **caspase** selective inhibitor, used in the research of type 1 diabetes.

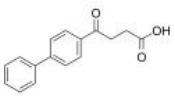


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fenbufen

(CL-82204) Cat. No.: HY-B1138

Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**, with analgetic and antipyretic effects. Fenbufen has potent activity in a variety of animal model, including carageenin edema, UV erythema and adjuvant arthritis.

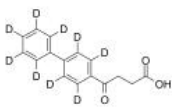


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fenbufen-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B1138S

Fenbufen-d9 (CL-82204-d9) is the deuterium labeled Fenbufen. Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**, with antipyretic effects.

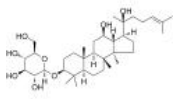


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh2

(20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2; 20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2) Cat. No.: HY-N0605

Ginsenoside Rh2 induces the activation of **caspase-8** and **caspase-9**. Ginsenoside Rh2 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** in a multi-path manner.

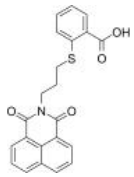


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GRI977143

Cat. No.: HY-100676

GRI977143 is a specific **LPA_2 receptor** agonist, with an **EC_{50}** of 3.3 μM .

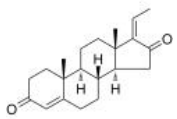


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guggulsterone

(Z/E-Guggulsterone) Cat. No.: HY-107738

Guggulsterone is a plant sterol derived from the gum resin of the tree Commiphora wightii.

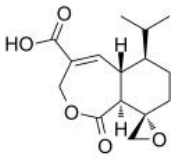


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Heptelidic acid

(Koningic acid) Cat. No.: HY-120838

Heptelidic acid (Koningic acid) is a sesquiterpene **antibiotic**. Heptelidic acid inhibits Etoposide-induced apoptosis via downregulation of **caspases**. Koningic acid (KA) is a specific **GAPDH** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}**of 90 μM.

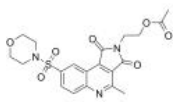


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ivachtin

(Caspase-3 Inhibitor VII) Cat. No.: HY-P1095

Ivachtin (Caspase-3 Inhibitor VII; compound 7a) is a nonpeptide, noncompetitive and reversibl **caspase-3** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 23 nM. Ivachtin has modest selectivity for the remaining caspases.

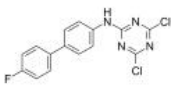


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

KEA1-97

Cat. No.: HY-114982

KEA1-97 is a selective **Thioredoxin-caspase 3** interaction disruptor (**IC_{50}**=10 μM). KEA1-97 disrupts the interaction of thioredoxin with caspase 3, activates caspases, and induces **apoptosis** without affecting thioredoxin activity.

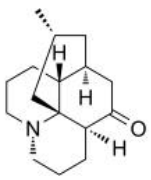


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lycopodine

Cat. No.: HY-114372

Lycopodine, a pharmacologically important bioactive component derived from Lycopodium clavatumspores, triggers **apoptosis** by modulating **5-lipoxygenase**, and depolarizing mitochondrial membrane potential in refractory prostate cancer cells without modulating p53 activity.

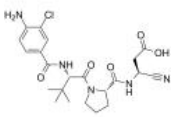


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML132

(NCGC 00185682) Cat. No.: HY-12412

ML132 (NCGC 00185682) is a potent and selective **caspase 1** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.316 nM.

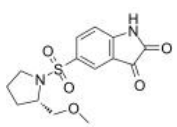


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MMPSI

Cat. No.: HY-103346

MMPSI is a potent and selective small molecule **caspase 3** and **caspase 7** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.7 μM for human caspase-3.

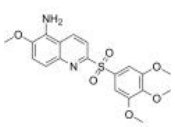


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MPT0B392

Cat. No.: HY-101287

MPT0B392, an orally active quinoline derivative, induces **c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)** activation, leading to **apoptosis**.

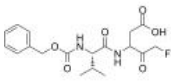


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MX1013

(CV1013; Z-VD-FMK) Cat. No.: HY-10397A

MX1013 is a potent, irreversible dipeptide **caspase** inhibitor vith antiapoptotic activity. MX1013 inhibits recombinant human **caspase 3** with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

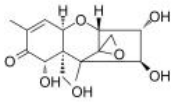


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6801

Nivalenol, classified as type B trichotecenes toxins produced by Fusarium graminearum, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through **caspase**-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic **apoptotic** pathway.

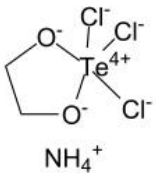


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ossirene

(AS101) Cat. No.: HY-101019

Ossirene (AS101), an immunomodulatory tellurium compound, is a potent **IL-1β** inhibitor. Ossirene abolishes phosphorylation of STAT3 by inhibiting **IL-10**. Ossirene potently inhibits **Caspase-1** and is used for the autoimmune diseases and certain malignancies.

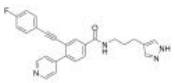


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

OT-82

Cat. No.: HY-136241

OT-82 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **NAMPT**. OT-82 is selectively toxic to cells of hematopoietic origin and induces cell death in a NAD^+ dependent manner. OT-82 is a promising **antineoplastic agent** for the study of hematological malignancies.

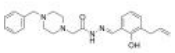


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PAC-1

(Procaspase activating compound 1) Cat. No.: HY-13523

PAC-1 is a **procaspase-3** activator that induces apoptosis in cancer cells with an EC_{50} of 2.08 μM.

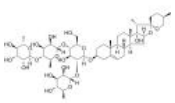


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Paris saponin VII

(Chonglou Saponin VII) Cat. No.: HY-N3584

Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Trillium tschonoskii Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with **Akt/MAPK** and the inhibition of **P-gp**.

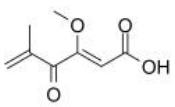


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Penicillic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6777

Penicillic acid is a polyketide mycotoxin produced by several species of Aspergillus and Penicillium. Penicillic acid exhibits cytotoxicity in rat alveolar macrophages (AM) in vitro.

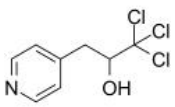


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PETCM

Cat. No.: HY-103349

PETCM is an activator of **caspase-3** and acts as an cytochrome c (cyto c)-dependent manner. PETCM promotes Apaf-1 oligomerization and induces cell apoptosis in HeLa cells.

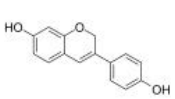


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phenoxodiol

(Idronoxil; Dehydroequol; Haginin E) Cat. No.: HY-13721

Phenoxodiol, a synthetic analog of Genestein, activates the mitochondrial **caspase** system, inhibits XIAP (an apoptosis inhibitor), and sensitizes the cancer cells to Fas-mediated apoptosis.

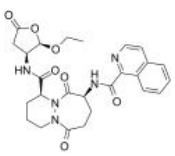


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pralnacasan

(VX-740; HMR 3480) Cat. No.: HY-19676

Pralnacasan (VX-740) is a potent, selective, non-peptide and orally active **interleukin-1β converting enzyme (ICE, caspase 1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 1.4 nM. Pralnacasan inhibits proinflammatory cytokines **IL-18**, **IL-1β** , and **IFN-γ**.

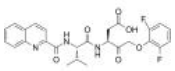


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Q-VD-OPh

(QVD-OPH; Quinoline-Val-Asp-Difluorophenoxymethylketone) Cat. No.: HY-12305

Q-VD-OPh is an irreversible **pan-caspase** inhibitor with potent antiapoptotic properties; inhibits caspase 7 with an IC_{50} of 48 nM and 25-400 nM for other caspases including caspase 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 12. Q-VD-OPh can inhibits **HIV** infection. Q-VD-OPh is able to cross the blood-brain barrier.

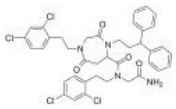


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

QM31

(SVT016426) Cat. No.: HY-125018

QM31 (SVT016426), a cytoprotective agent, is a selective inhibitor of **Apaf-1**. QM31 inhibits the formation of the apoptosome (IC_{50}=7.9μM), the caspase activation complex composed by Apaf-1, cytochrome c, dATP and caspase-9.

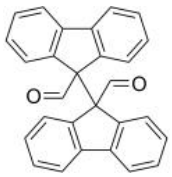


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raptinal

Cat. No.: HY-121320

Raptinal, a agent that directly activates **caspase-3**, initiates intrinsic pathway caspase-dependent apoptosis. Raptinal is able to rapidly induce cancer cell death by directly activating the effector caspase-3, bypassing the activation of initiator caspase-8 and caspase-9.

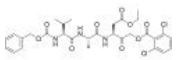


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SDZ 224-015

Cat. No.: HY-141622

SDZ 224-015 is an orally active inhibitor of the **interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β)** converting enzyme and **caspase-1**. SDZ 224-015 possesses anti-COVID-19 activity, targeting M^{pro} (IC_{50} of 30 nM).
.

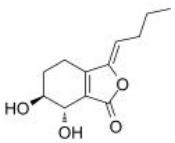


Purity: 95.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Senkyunolide I

Cat. No.: HY-N0745

Senkyunolide I, isolated from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, is an anti-migraine compound. Senkyunolide I protects rat brain against focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury by up-regulating p-Erk1/2, Nrf2/HO-1 and inhibiting caspase 3.

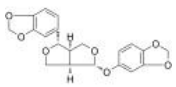


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sesamolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0809

Sesaminol, isolated from Justicia orbiculata, has antioxidative activity, Sesaminol inhibits **lipid peroxidation** and shows neuroprotection effect. Sesaminol potently inhibits **MAPK** cascades by preventing phosphorylation of **JNK**, **p38 MAPKs**, and **caspase-3** but not ERK-MAPK expression.

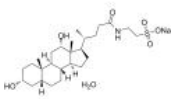


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate

(Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B1899A

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate (Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) prevents apoptosis by blocking a calcium-mediated apoptotic pathway as well as caspase-12 activation.

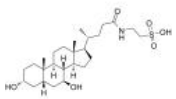


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA; UR 906) Cat. No.: HY-19696

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

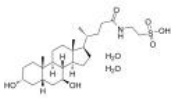


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate dihydrate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid dihydrate; TUDCA dihydrate; UR 906 dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-19696B

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TDUCA) dihydrate is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

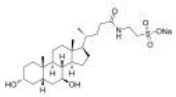


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid sodium; TUDCA sodium; UR 906 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696A

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

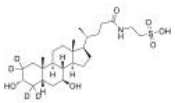


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4; TUDCA-d4; UR 906-d4) Cat. No.: HY-19696S1

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 is deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

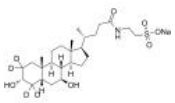


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4 sodium; TUDCA-d4 sodium; UR 906-d4 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696AS

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4) sodium is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

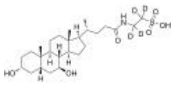


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4-1; TUDCA-d4-1; UR 906-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-19696S2

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

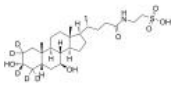


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5

Cat. No.: HY-19696S

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

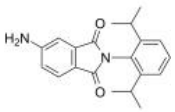


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TC11

Cat. No.: HY-129478

TC11 is a **MCL1** degrader. TC11 is also a **Caspase-9** and **CDK1** activator. TC11 structurally relates to immunomodulatory drugs as phenylphthalimide derivative. TC11 induces apoptotic death caused by degradation of **MCL1** during prolonged mitotic arrest.

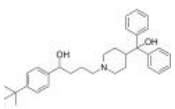


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Terfenadine

((±)-Terfenadine; MDL-991) Cat. No.: HY-B1193

Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of Ca^{2+} homeostasis.

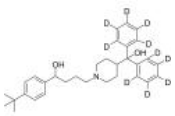


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Terfenadine-d10

((±)-Terfenadine-d10; MDL-991-d10) Cat. No.: HY-B1193S1

Terfenadine-d10 ((±)-Terfenadine-d10) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

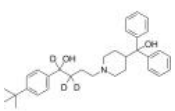


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terfenadine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1193S

Terfenadine-d3 ((±)-Terfenadine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

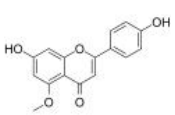


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2000 µg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Thevetiaflavone

(Apigenin-5-methyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N1157

Thevetiaflavone could upregulate the expression of **Bcl2** and downregulate that of **Bax** and **caspase3**.

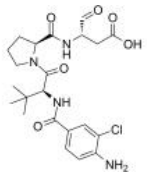


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

VRT-043198

Cat. No.: HY-112226

VRT-043198, the drug metabolite of VX-765 (Belnacasan), is a potent, selective and blood-brain barrier permeable inhibitor of **interleukin-converting enzyme/caspase-1** subfamily caspases.

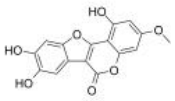


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Wedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0551

Wedelolactone, a natural product from Ecliptae herba, suppresses LPS-induced **caspase-11** expression by directly inhibiting the IKK Complex. Wedelolactone inhibits **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-Lox**) (IC_{50}~2.5 μM) activity by an oxygen radical scavenging mechanism.

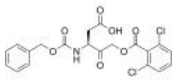


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Z-Asp-CH2-DCB

Cat. No.: HY-113953

Z-Asp-CH2-DCB is an irreversible broad spectrum **caspase** inhibitor. Z-Asp-CH2-DCB also inhibits proteases with caspase-like activity.

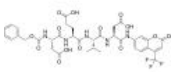


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-DEVD-AFC

Cat. No.: HY-P1986

Z-DEVD-AFC is a cell-permeant substrate for caspase-3, which causes a shift in fluorescence uponcleavage of the AFC fluorophore. Z-DEVD-AFC can be used to detect caspase-3-like enzymes activity.

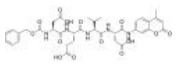


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-DEVD-AMC

Cat. No.: HY-P3363

Z-DEVD-AMC is a selective caspase-3 substrate that can be measured by fluorescence spectrometry. AMC can be used as a fluorescence reference standard for AMC-based enzyme substrates including AMC-based caspase substrates.

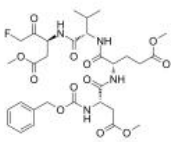


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-DEVD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-12466

Z-DEVD-FMK is a specific and irreversible **caspase-3** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 18 μM.



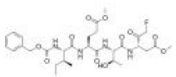
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-IETD-FMK

(Z-IE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-101297

Z-IETD-FMK (Z-IE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK) is a selective and cell permeable **caspase-8** inhibitor. Z-IETD-FMK is also a **granzyme B** inhibitor.

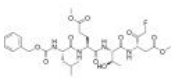


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-138203

Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK is a selective **caspase-8** inhibitor. Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK can inhibit cell apoptosis.

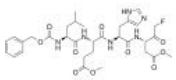


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-LEHD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1010

Z-LEHD-FMK is a selective and irreversible inhibitor of **caspase-9**, protects against lethal reperfusion injury and attenuates apoptosis. Z-LEHD-FMK exhibits the neuroprotective effect in a rat model of spinal cord trauma.

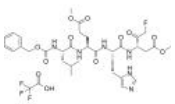


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Z-LEHD-FMK TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1010A

Z-LEHD-FMK TFA is a selective and irreversible inhibitor of **caspase-9**, protects against lethal reperfusion injury and attenuates apoptosis. Z-LEHD-FMK TFA exhibits the neuroprotective effect in a rat model of spinal cord trauma.



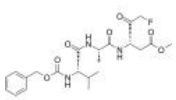
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK

(Z-Val-Ala-Asp(OMe)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-16658

Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK (Z-Val-Ala-Asp(OMe)-FMK) is a cell-permeable and irreversible **pan-caspase** inhibitor. Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK is an ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (**UCHL1**) inhibitor. Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK irreversibly modifies UCHL1 by targeting the active site of UCHL1.



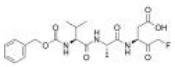
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-VAD-FMK

(Z-VAD(OH)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-16658B

Z-VAD-FMK (Z-VAD(OH)-FMK) is a well-know **pan caspase** inhibitor, which does not inhibit ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (UCHL1) activity even at concentrations as high as 440 μM.

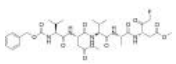


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-VDVAD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1008

Z-VDVAD-FMK is a special inhibitor of **caspase-2**. Z-VDVAD-FMK produces a reduction in Lovastatin-induced **apoptosis**.

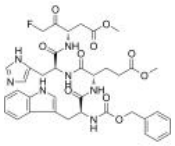


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-WEHD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P0111

Z-WEHD-FMK is a potent, cell-permeable and irreversible **caspase-1/5** inhibitor. Z-WEHD-FMK also exhibits a robust inhibitory effect on **cathepsin B** activity (IC_{50}=6 μM). Z-WEHD-FMK can be used to investigate cells for evidence of apoptosis.

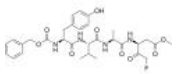


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Z-YVAD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1009

Z-YVAD-FMK is a cell-permeable **caspase-1** and **-4** inhibitor with anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor activities.

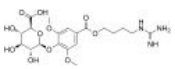


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ZYZ-488

Cat. No.: HY-100472

ZYZ-488 is a competitive **apoptotic protease activating factor-1 (Apaf-1)** inhibitor. ZYZ-488 inhibits the activation of binding protein procaspase-9 and procaspase-3.



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