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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

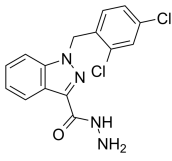
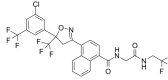
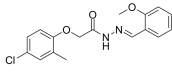
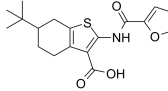
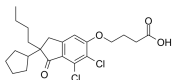
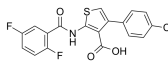
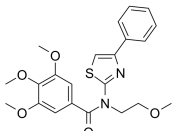
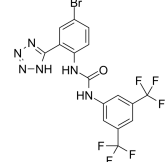
Chloride Channel

Cl⁻ Channels

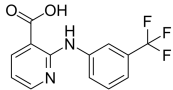
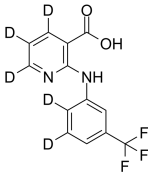
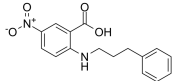
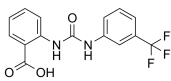
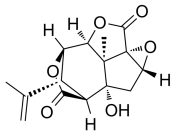
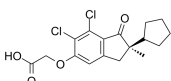
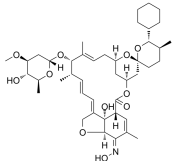
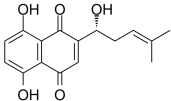
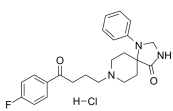
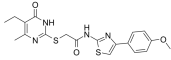
Chloride channels belong to a superfamily of ion channels that permit passive passage of anions, mainly chloride, across cell membrane. Chloride channels perform important roles in the regulation of cellular excitability, in transepithelial transport, cell volume regulation, and acidification of intracellular organelles. Chloride channels represent a group of potential drug targets.

The chloride channel protein (ClC) family comprises both chloride (Cl⁻) channels and chloride/proton (Cl⁻/H⁺) antiporters. In prokaryotes and eukaryotes, these proteins mediate the movement of Cl⁻ ions across the membrane. In eukaryotes, ClC proteins play a role in the stabilization of membrane potential, epithelial ion transport, hippocampal neuroprotection, cardiac pacemaker activity and vesicular acidification.

Chloride Channel Inhibitors, Activators & Modulators

<p>Adjudin (AF-2364)</p> <p>Adjudin is an extensively studied male contraceptive with a superior mitochondria-inhibitory effect. Adjudin is also a potent Cl⁻ channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-18996</p> 	<p>Afoxolaner</p> <p>Afoxolaner is an orally active isoxazoline insecticide/acaricide against <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> in dogs.</p> <p>Purity: 99.53% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-16974</p> 
<p>Ani9</p> <p>Ani9 is a potent and selective transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A, Anoctamin-1) blocker with an IC₅₀ of 77 nM.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119981</p> 	<p>CaCCinh-A01</p> <p>CaCCinh-A01 is an inhibitor of both TMEM16A and calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC) with IC₅₀s of 2.1 and 10 μM, respectively.</p> <p>Purity: 99.79% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100611</p> 
<p>Chlorotoxin</p> <p>Chlorotoxin is a 36 amino-acid peptide from the venom of the Israeli scorpion <i>Leiurus quinquestriatus</i> with anticancer activity. Chlorotoxin is a chloride channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0173A</p> <p><small>MCMPCFITTDHQMARKDDCCGGKGR GKCYGPQCLCR-NH₂(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys19, Cys5-Cys28, Cys16- Cys33, Cys20-Cys35)</small></p>	<p>Chlorotoxin TFA</p> <p>Chlorotoxin TFA is a peptide isolated from the venom of the scorpion <i>Leiurus quinquestriatus</i>, acts as a chloride channel blocker. Anti-cancer activity.</p> <p>Purity: 97.66% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 100 μg, 500 μg, 1 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P0173B</p> <p><small>MCMPCFITTDHQMARKDDCCGGKGR GKCYGPQCLCR-NH₂(Disulfide bridge: Cys2-Cys19, Cys5-Cys28, Cys16- Cys33, Cys20-Cys35) (TFA salt)</small></p>
<p>DCPIB</p> <p>DCPIB is a selective, reversible and potent inhibitor of volume-regulated anion channels (VRAC). DCPIB voltage-dependently activates potassium channels TREK1 and TRAAK and inhibits TREK, TASK1 and TASK3 (IC₅₀s of 0.14, 0.95, 50.72 μM, respectively).</p> <p>Purity: 99.93% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103371</p> 	<p>DFBTA</p> <p>DFBTA is an orally active, potent and little brain penetrated ANO1 (Calcium-activated chloride channel anoctamin-1) inhibitor, with an IC₅₀ of 24 nM. DFBTA shows analgesic efficacy for inflammatory pain.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146334</p> 
<p>Eact</p> <p>Eact is a selective and potent activator of TMEM16A, directly activates the TRPV1 channels in sensory nociceptors and produces itch, acute nociception and thermal hypersensitivity.</p> <p>Purity: 98.28% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-103368</p> 	<p>Endovion (NS3728)</p> <p>Endovion (NS3728) is a pharmacological anion channel inhibitor (like chloride channel) and the specific VRAC/VSOAC blocker. Endovion (NS3728) is also an Anoctamin-1 (ANO 1) channel inhibitor.</p> <p>Purity: 99.27% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-105917</p> 

<p>Fenamic acid (N-Phenylanthranilic acid)</p> <p>Fenamic acid is a chloride channel blocker.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg</p>	<p>Flufenamic acid</p> <p>Flufenamic acid is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent, inhibits cyclooxygenase (COX), activates AMPK, and also modulates ion channels, blocking chloride channels and L-type Ca²⁺ channels, modulating non-selective cation channels (NSC), activating...</p> <p>Purity: 99.85% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>
<p>Flufenamic acid-d4</p> <p>Flufenamic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Flufenamic acid.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p>H100</p> <p>H100 is a Cl⁻ transport inhibitor, with partial effects against both the NaK2Cl cotransporter and the Band 3 anion exchanger, but no effect against KCl cotransporter, in human erythrocytes.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Phase 1 Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Irisolidone</p> <p>Irisolidone is a major isoflavone found in Pueraria lobata flowers. Irisolidone exhibits potent hepatoprotective activity. Irisolidone shows the high efficacy for volume-regulated anion channels (VRAC) blockade (IC₅₀=9.8 μM).</p> <p>Purity: 99.66% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p>Kobusin</p> <p>Kobusin is a bisepoxylyignan isolated from the Pronobio biondii Pamp. Kobusin is an activator of CFTR and CaCCgic chloride channels and a inhibitor of ANO1/CaCC (calcium-activated chloride channel) channel.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Lubiprostone (RU-0211; SPI-0211)</p> <p>Lubiprostone(SPI-0211;RU0211) is a gastrointestinal agent used for the treatment of idiopathic chronic constipation.</p> <p>Purity: ≥98.0% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p>Lubiprostone-d7 (RU-0211-d7; SPI-0211-d7)</p> <p>Lubiprostone-d7 (RU-0211-d7) is the deuterium labeled Lubiprostone. Lubiprostone (RU0211) is a gastrointestinal agent used for the treatment of idiopathic chronic constipation.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p>Metricrane</p> <p>Metricrane is a diuretic. Metricrane inhibits the reabsorption of sodium and chloride ions in the distal convoluted tubule. Metricrane is used to treat essential hypertension.</p> <p>Purity: 98.25% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>MONNA</p> <p>MONNA is a potent transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A, Anoctamin-1) blocker with an IC₅₀ of 80 nM. MONNA induces vasorelaxation of rodent resistance arteries in presence or absence of chloride ions.</p> <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

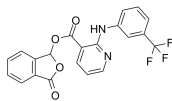
<p>Niflumic acid</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0493</p> <p>Niflumic acid, a Ca²⁺-activated Cl⁻ channel blocker, is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.84% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p>Niflumic Acid-d5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B0493S</p> <p>Niflumic Acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled Niflumic acid. Niflumic acid, a Ca²⁺-activated Cl⁻ channel blocker, is an analgesic and anti-inflammatory agent used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.</p>  <p>Purity: >98% Clinical Data: Size: 1 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p>NPPB</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-101012</p> <p>NPPB is a blocker of the outwardly rectifying chloride channel (ORCC).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.83% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>NS1652</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100244</p> <p>NS1652 is a reversible anion conductance inhibitor, blocks chloride channel, with an IC₅₀ of 1.6 μM in human and mouse red blood cells.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>
<p>Picrotoxinin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1494</p> <p>Picrotoxinin, a potent convulsant, is a chloride channel blocker. Picrotoxinin is a noncompetitive GABA_A receptor antagonist, which negatively modulates the action of GABA on GABA_A receptors.</p>  <p>Purity: 97.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg</p>	<p>R(+)-IAA-94 (R(+)-Methylindazole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-12693</p> <p>R(+)-IAA-94 (R(+)-Methylindazole) is a potent indanyloxyacetic acid blocker of epithelial chloride channels. R(+)-IAA-94 inhibits Nef-sdAb19 (single-domain antibody) interaction and binds to negative factor (Nef).</p>  <p>Purity: 99.03% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p>Selamectin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-107212</p> <p>Selamectin, a semi-synthetic macrocyclic lactone, is a potent parasiticide and anthelmintic. Selamectin activates glutamate-gated chloride channels in neurons and pharyngeal muscles to prevent heartworm, Lymphatic filariae, and nematode infection.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.89% Clinical Data: Launched Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Shikonin (C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-N0822</p> <p>Shikonin is a major component of a Chinese herbal medicine named zicao. Shikonin is a potent TMEM16A chloride channel inhibitor with an IC₅₀ of 6.5 μM. Shikonin is a specific pyruvate kinase M2 (PKM2) inhibitor and can also inhibit TNF-α and NF-κB pathway.</p>  <p>Purity: 99.80% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p>Spiperone hydrochloride (Spiroperidol hydrochloride)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-B1371A</p> <p>Spiperone hydrochloride (Spiroperidol hydrochloride) is a selective dopamine D₂ receptor (K_i values of 0.06 nM, 0.6 nM, 0.08 nM, ~350 nM, ~3500 nM for D₂, D₃, D₄, D₁ and D₅ receptors, respectively) and 5-HT_{2A/5-HT_{1A} receptor (K_s of 1 nM/49 nM)...}</p>  <p>Purity: 99.10% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mg</p>	<p>T16Ainh-A01</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cat. No.: HY-100612</p> <p>T16Ainh-A01, an aminophenylthiazole, is a potent transmembrane protein 16A (TMEM16A) inhibitor, inhibiting TMEM16A-mediated chloride currents with an IC₅₀ value of ~1 μM. TMEM16A (ANO1) functions as a calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC).</p>  <p>Purity: 98.11% Clinical Data: No Development Reported Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>

Talniflumate

(BA 7602-06)

Cat. No.: HY-103370

Talniflumate (BA 7602-06) is the prodrug of Niflumic acid (HY-B0493), exerting its activity in the body through conversion to niflumic acid by esterase. Talniflumate is an orally active Ca^{2+} -activated Cl^- channel (CaCC) blocker.



Purity: 99.67%

Clinical Data: Launched

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