Ferroptosis

Ferroptosis

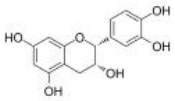
Ferroptosis is a non-apoptotic form of regulated cell death. It is distinct from other regulated cell death phenotypes, such as apoptosis and necroptosis. Ferroptosis is characterized by extensive lipid peroxidation, which can be suppressed by iron chelators or lipophilic antioxidants. Mechanistically, Ferroptosis inducers are divided into two classes: (1) inhibitors of cystine import via system x_c^- (e.g., Erastin), which subsequently causes depletion of glutathione (GSH), and (2) covalent inhibitors (e.g., (1S, 3R)-RSL3) of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4). Since GPX4 reduces lipid hydroperoxides using GSH as a co-substrate, both compound classes ultimately result in loss of GPX4 activity, followed by elevated levels of lipid reactive oxygen species (ROS) and consequent cell death.

Ferroptosis is an iron- and ROS-dependent form of regulated cell death (RCD). Misregulated Ferroptosis has been implicated in multiple physiological and pathological processes, including cancer cell death, neurotoxicity, neurodegenerative diseases, acute renal failure, drug-induced hepatotoxicity, hepatic and heart ischemia/reperfusion injury, and T-cell immunity.

(-)-Epicatechin

((-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin) Cat. No.: HY-N0001

(-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an IC_{50} of 3.2 μM. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1β-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-κB.

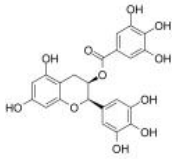


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate) Cat. No.: HY-13653

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is a tea flavonoid with potent antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties. (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is reported to inhibit **EGFR** signaling and thereby exert anticancer effects.

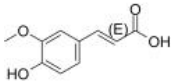


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid

((E)-Coniferic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0060B

(E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.

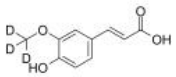


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid-d3

((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) Cat. No.: HY-N0060BS

(E)-Ferulic acid-d3 ((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled (E)-Ferulic acid. (E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.

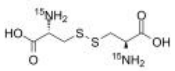


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-L-Cystine-15N2

Cat. No.: HY-N0394S2

(S)-L-Cystine-15N2 is the 15N-labeled L-Cystine. L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

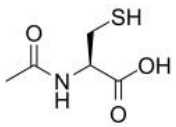


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine

(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC) Cat. No.: HY-B0215

Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a **mucolytic agent** which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a **ROS** inhibitor.

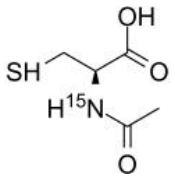


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylcysteine-15N

(N-Acetylcysteine-15N; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-15N; NAC-15N) Cat. No.: HY-B0215S1

Acetylcysteine-15N (N-Acetylcysteine-15N) is the 15N-labeled Acetylcysteine. Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.

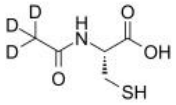


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine-d3

(N-Acetylcysteine-d3; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-d3; NAC-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0215S

Acetylcysteine-d3 (N-Acetylcysteine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Acetylcysteine. Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.

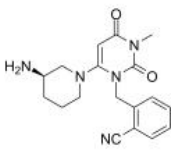


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alogliptin

(SYR-322 free base) Cat. No.: HY-A0023A

Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.

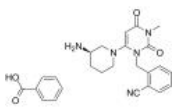


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Alogliptin Benzoate

(SYR 322) Cat. No.: HY-A0023

Alogliptin Benzoate (SYR-322) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin Benzoate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.



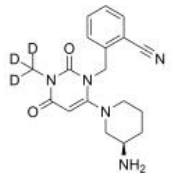
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alogliptin-d3

(SYR-322-d3 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-A0023AS1

Alogliptin-d3 (SYR-322-d3 (free base)) is the deuterium labeled Alogliptin. Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9.



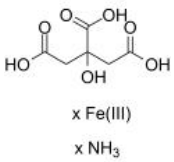
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Ammonium iron(III) citrate

(Ammonium ferric citrate; FAC)

Cat. No.: HY-B1645

Ammonium iron(III) citrate (Ammonium ferric citrate), a physiological form of nonetransferrin-bound iron, induces intracellular iron overload to cause **ferroptosis**. Ammonium iron(III) citrate can enhance protein production.

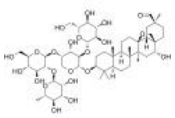


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Ardisiacrispin B

Cat. No.: HY-N8198

Ardisiacrispin B displays cytotoxic effects in multi-factorial drug resistant cancer cells via ferroptotic and apoptotic cell death.

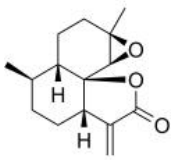


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Arteannuin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2016

Arteannuin B co-occurs with artemisinin, which is the potent antimalarial principle of the Chinese medicinal herb Artemisia annua (Asteraceae). Arteannuin B shows **anti-SARS-CoV-2** potential with an EC_{50} of 10.28 μM.



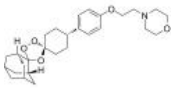
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Artefenomel

(OZ439)

Cat. No.: HY-16762

Artefenomel (OZ439) is a synthetic antimalarial agent with the artemisinin pharmacophore. Artefenomel (OZ439) is a long-acting artemisinin-related agent.



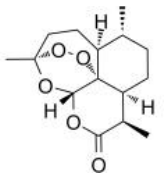
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Artemisinin

(Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)

Cat. No.: HY-B0094

Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an **anti-malarial** drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Artemisinin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing **pAKT** in a dose-dependent manner.



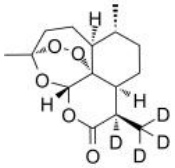
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Artemisinin-d4

(Qinghaosu-d4; NSC 369397-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0094S1

Artemisinin-d4 (Qinghaosu-d4) is the deuterium labeled Artemisinin. Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an **anti-malarial** drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants.

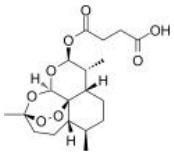


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Artesunate

Cat. No.: HY-N0193

Artesunate is an inhibitor of both **STAT-3** and **exported protein 1** (**EXP1**).

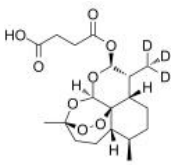


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Artesunate-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0193S

Artesunate-d3 is the deuterium labeled Artesunate. Artesunate is an inhibitor of both **STAT-3** and **exported protein 1** (**EXP1**).

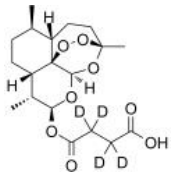


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Artesunate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0193S1

Artesunate-d4 is deuterium labeled Artesunate. Artesunate is an inhibitor of both STAT-3 and exported protein 1 (EXP1).

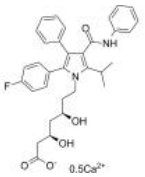


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt

(CI-981; Atorvastatin hemicalcium) Cat. No.: HY-17379

Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt (CI-981) is an orally active **3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)** reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.

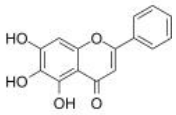


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Baicalein

(5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) Cat. No.: HY-N0196

Baicalein (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 3.12 μM.

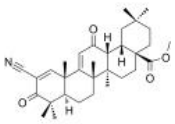


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bardoxolone methyl

(RTA 402; NSC 713200; CDDO Methyl ester) Cat. No.: HY-13324

Bardoxolone methyl (NSC 713200; RTA 402; CDDO Methyl ester) is a synthetic triterpenoid compound with potential antineoplastic and anti-inflammatory activities, acting as an activator of the **Nrf2** pathway and an inhibitor of the **NF-κB** pathway.

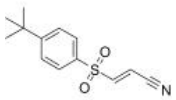


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

BAY 11-7085

(BAY 11-7083) Cat. No.: HY-10257

BAY 11-7085 (BAY 11-7083) is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation and phosphorylation of **IκBα**; it stabilizes IκBα with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.

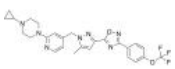


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY 87-2243

Cat. No.: HY-15836

BAY 87-2243 is a highly potent and selective hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (**HIF-1**) inhibitor.

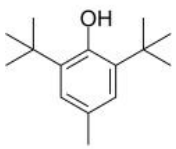


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Butylated hydroxytoluene

Cat. No.: HY-Y0172

Butylated hydroxytoluene is an antioxidant widely used in foods and in food-related products. Butylated hydroxytoluene is a **Ferroptosis** inhibitor.

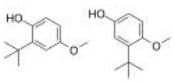


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Butylhydroxyanisole

(Butylated hydroxyanisole; BHA; E320) Cat. No.: HY-B1066

Butylhydroxyanisole (Butylated hydroxyanisole) is an antioxidant used as a food additive preservative. Butylhydroxyanisole mediates liver toxicity, retardation in reproductive organ development and learning, and sleep deficit.

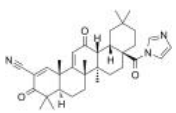


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

CDDO-Im

(RTA-403; TP-235; CDDO-Imidazolide) Cat. No.: HY-15725

CDDO-Im (RTA-403) is an activator of **Nrf2** and **PPAR**, with K_is of 232 and 344 nM for PPARα and PPARγ.

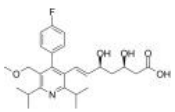


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cerivastatin

Cat. No.: HY-129458

Cerivastatin is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor, with a **Ki** of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels.

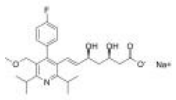


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cerivastatin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-109523

Cerivastatin sodium is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor, with a **Ki** of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin sodium reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels.

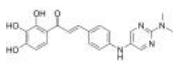


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chalcones A-N-5

Cat. No.: HY-145858

Chalcones A-N-5 is a trihydroxy chalcone derivative compound. Chalcones A-N-5 doesn't show cytotoxicity at the concentration lower than 100 μM (with IC_{50} > 1 mM), but has a significant effect on promoting cell proliferation.

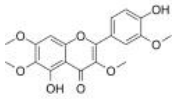


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chrysosplenetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1457

Chrysosplenetin is one of the polymethoxylated flavonoids in Artemisia annua L. (Compositae) and other several Chinese herbs. Chrysosplenetin inhibits **P-gp** activity and reverses the up-regulated P-gp and MDR1 levels induced by artemisinin (ART).



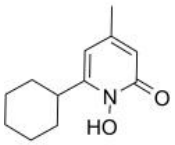
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ciclopirox

(HOE296b)

Cat. No.: HY-B0450

Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.



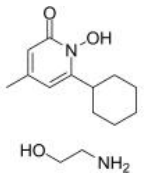
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ciclopirox olamine

(Ciclopirox ethanolamine; HOE 296)

Cat. No.: HY-B0450A

Ciclopirox olamine (Ciclopirox ethanolamine) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.



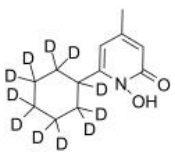
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ciclopirox-d11

(HOE296b-d11)

Cat. No.: HY-B0450S

Ciclopirox-d11 (HOE296b-d11) is the deuterium labeled Ciclopirox. Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.

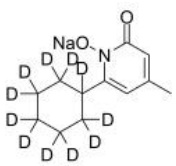


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciclopirox-d11 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0450S1

Ciclopirox-d11 (sodium) is deuterium labeled Ciclopirox. Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.

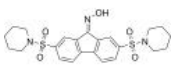


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CIL56

Cat. No.: HY-112063

CIL56 is a potent and selective **ferroptosis** inducer. Ferroptosis is an iron-dependent form of regulated cell death (RCD).



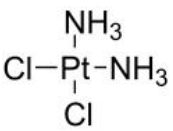
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cisplatin

(cis-Platinum; CDDP; cis-Diaminodichloroplatinum)

Cat. No.: HY-17394

Cisplatin (CDDP) is an antineoplastic chemotherapy agent by cross-linking with **DNA** and causing DNA damage in cancer cells. Cisplatin activates **ferroptosis** and induces **autophagy**.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Coenzyme Q10

(CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111

Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Coenzyme Q10-d6

(CoQ10-d6; Ubiquinone-10-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111S

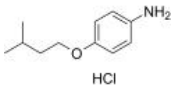
Coenzyme Q10-d6 is deuterium labeled Coenzyme Q10. Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

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

CP-24879 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-115319

CP-24879 (hydrochloride) is a potent, selective and combined **delta5D/delta6D** inhibitor. CP-24879 (hydrochloride) can significantly reduce intracellular lipid accumulation and inflammatory injury in hepatocytes.

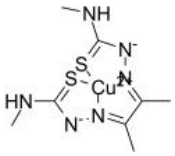


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CuATSM

Cat. No.: HY-139827

CuATSM is a highly potent radical-trapping antioxidant (RTA) and inhibitor of (phospho)lipid peroxidation, thereby accounting for its (their) ability to inhibit **ferroptosis**.

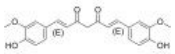


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Curcumin

(Diferuloylmethane; Natural Yellow 3; Turmeric yellow) Cat. No.: HY-N0005

Curcumin (Diferuloylmethane), a natural phenolic compound, is a **p300/CREB-binding protein-specific** inhibitor of acetyltransferase, represses the acetylation of histone/nonhistone proteins and histone acetyltransferase-dependent chromatin transcription.

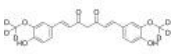


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Curcumin-d6 (Diferuloylmethane-d6; Natural Yellow 3-d6; Turmeric yellow-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0005S

Curcumin D6 (Diferuloylmethane D6) is a deuterium labeled Curcumin (Turmeric yellow). Curcumin (Turmeric yellow) is a natural phenolic compound with diverse pharmacologic effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiproliferative and antiangiogenic activities.

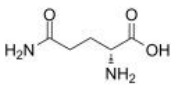


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

D-Glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-100587

D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.

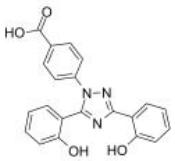


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferasirox

(ICL 670) Cat. No.: HY-17359

Deferasirox (ICL 670) is an orally available iron chelator used for the management of transfusional iron overload.

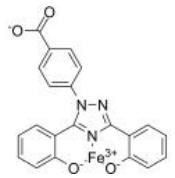


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferasirox (Fe3+ chelate)

Cat. No.: HY-16564

Deferasirox Fe3+ Chelate is an iron chelating agent extracted from patent WO2003053986.

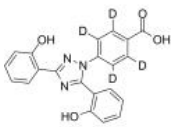


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferasirox-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17359S

Deferasirox-d4 is the deuterium labeled Deferasirox. Deferasirox (ICL 670) is an orally available iron chelator used for the management of transfusional iron overload.

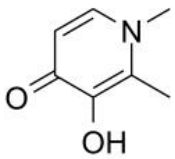


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deferiprone

Cat. No.: HY-B0568

Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.

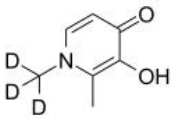


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Deferiprone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0568S

Deferiprone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Deferiprone. Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.

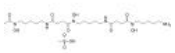


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Deferoxamine mesylate

(Desferrioxamine B mesylate; DFOM) Cat. No.: HY-B0988

Deferoxamine mesylate is an iron chelator that binds free iron in a stable complex, preventing it from engaging in chemical reactions.

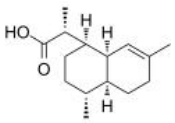


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroartemisinic acid

(Dihydroqinghao acid) Cat. No.: HY-N4106

Dihydroartemisinic acid (Dihydroqinghao acid) is a biosynthetic precursor to the antimalarial agent Artemisinin.

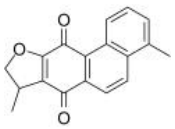


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydroisotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-B1919

Dihydroisotanshinone I, a bioactive compound present in danshen, can inhibit the migration of both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer cells. Dihydroisotanshinone I also induces **apoptosis** and **ferroptosis** in these lung cancer cells.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DL-alpha-Tocopherol

(DL-α-Tocopherol) Cat. No.: HY-W020044

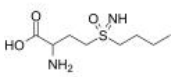
DL-alpha-Tocopherol is a synthetic vitamin E, with antioxidation effect. DL-alpha-Tocopherol protects human skin fibroblasts against the cytotoxic effect of UVB.

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

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine

(Buthionine sulfoximine; BSO) Cat. No.: HY-106376

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine is a potent inhibitor of **glutamylcysteine synthetase biosynthesis**.

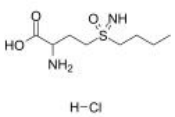


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride

(Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride; BSO hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-106376B

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride (Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride) is a potent inhibitor of **glutamylcysteine synthetase biosynthesis**.

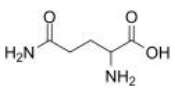


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

DL-Glutamine

((±)-Glutamine; DL-Gl) Cat. No.: HY-B1346

DL-Glutamine is used for biochemical research and drug synthesis.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Docebenone

(AA 861) Cat. No.: HY-12886

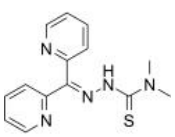
Docebenone (AA 861) is a potent, selective and orally active **5-LO (5-lipoxygenase)** inhibitor.

Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dp44mT

Cat. No.: HY-18973

Dp44mT is an **iron chelator** with selective anticancer activity.

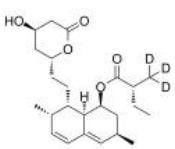


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epi Lovastatin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0504S

Epi Lovastatin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Lovastatin. Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.

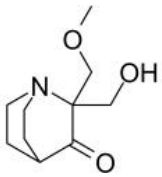


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Eprenetapopt

(APR-246; PRIMA-1Met) **Cat. No.:** HY-19980

Eprenetapopt (APR-246) is a first-in-class, small molecule that restores wild-type p53 functions in TP53-mutant cells. Eprenetapopt triggers apoptosis in tumor cells.

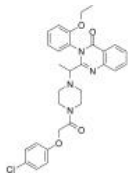


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Erastin

Cat. No.: HY-15763

Erastin is a **ferroptosis** inducer. Erastin binds and inhibits voltage-dependent anion channels (**VDAC2/VDAC3**).

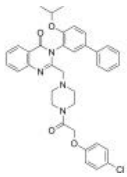


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (1 mg x 5), 10 mg (1 mg x 10), 1 mg

Erastin2

Cat. No.: HY-139087

Erastin2 is a **ferroptosis** inducer and a potent, selective inhibitor of the system **xc(-) cystine/glutamate transporter**.

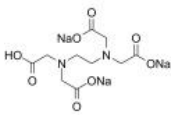


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt

(EDTA trisodium salt; Trisodium EDTA) **Cat. No.:** HY-B1009

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt (EDTA trisodium salt) is used to bind metal ions in the practice of chelation therapy, for treating mercury and lead poisoning, used in a similar manner to remove excess iron from the body, for treating the complication of repeated...

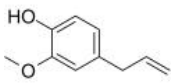


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0337

Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

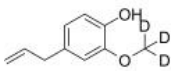


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0337S

Eugenol-d3 is the deuterium labeled Eugenol. Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

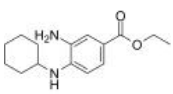


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Ferrostatin-1

Cat. No.: HY-100579

Ferrostatin-1, a potent and selective **ferroptosis** inhibitor, suppresses Erastin-induced ferroptosis in HT-1080 cells (EC_{50}=60 nM). Ferrostatin-1, a synthetic antioxidant, acts via a reductive mechanism to prevent damage to membrane lipids and thereby inhibits cell death. Antifungal Activity.

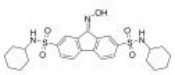


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

FIN56

Cat. No.: HY-103087

FIN56 is a specific inducer of **ferroptosis**. FIN56 induces ferroptosis by inducing degradation of GPX4. FIN56 also binds to and activates squalene synthase.

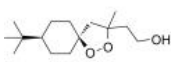


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FINO2

Cat. No.: HY-129457

FINO2 is a potent **ferroptosis** inducer. FINO2 inhibits GPX4 activity. FINO2 is a stable oxidant that oxidizes ferrous iron and stable at varying pH levels. FINO2 causes widespread lipid peroxidation.

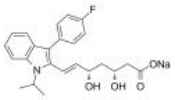


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluvastatin sodium

(XU 62-320) **Cat. No.:** HY-14664A

Fluvastatin sodium (XU 62320) is a first fully synthetic, competitive **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM. Fluvastatin sodium protects vascular smooth muscle cells against oxidative stress through the Nrf2-dependent antioxidant pathway.

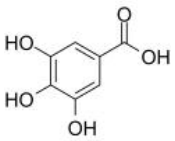


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0523

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**. Gallic acid has various activities, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticance activities.

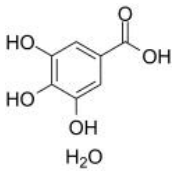


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) hydrate is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**.

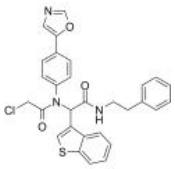


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

GPX4-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-141809

GPX4-IN-3 (26a) is a potent **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** inhibitor as a selective **ferroptosis** inducer. GPX4-IN-3 (26a) exhibits 71.7% inhibition for GPX4 with 1 μM.

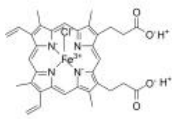


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hemin

(Hemin chloride) Cat. No.: HY-19424

Hemin is an iron-containing porphyrin. Hemin is an **Heme oxygenase (HO)-1** inducer.

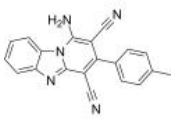


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

iFSP1

Cat. No.: HY-136057

iFSP1 is a potent, selective and glutathione-independent inhibitor of **ferroptosis suppressor protein 1 (FSP1)** (AIFM2) with an EC_{50} of 103 nM. iFSP1 selectively induces **ferroptosis** in GPX4-knockout cells which overexpressed FSP1.

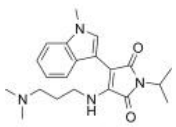


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IM-93

Cat. No.: HY-138201

IM-93 inhibits **ferroptosis** and **NETosis** with an IC< sub>50 of 0.45 μM for cell death inhibition.

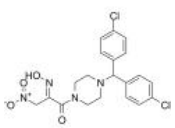


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JKE-1674

Cat. No.: HY-138153

JKE-1674 is an orally active glutathione peroxidase 4 (**GPX4**) inhibitor and an active metabolite of **GPX4** inhibitor ML-210. JKE-1674, an analog of ML-210 in which the nitroisoxazole ring is replaced with an α-nitroketoxime. JKE-1674 can convert into a nitrile oxide JKE-1777.

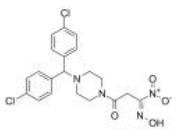


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

JKE-1716

Cat. No.: HY-139001

JKE-1716 is a potent and selective nitrolic acid-containing **GPX4** inhibitor. JKE-1716 is able of inducing **ferroptosis** selectively through covalent **GPX4** inhibition.

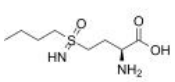


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine

(L-Buthionine sulfoximine; L-BSO) Cat. No.: HY-106376A

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine is a cell-permeable, potent, fast acting and irreversible inhibitor of **g-glutamylcysteine synthetase** and depletes cellular glutathione levels.

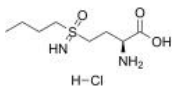


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride (L-Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride; L-BSO hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106376C

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride is a cell-permeable, potent, fast acting, orally active and irreversible inhibitor of **g-glutamylcysteine synthetase** and depletes cellular glutathione levels.

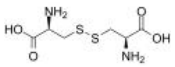


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-N0394

L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

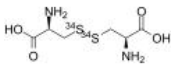


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cystine-34S2

Cat. No.: HY-N0394S3

L-Cystine-34S2 is the 34S-labeled L-Cystine. L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

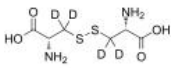


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Cystine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0394S1

L-Cystine-d4 is the deuterium labeled L-Cystine. L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

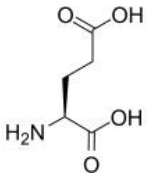


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-14608

L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). L-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.

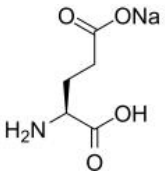


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-14608A

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). (S)-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.

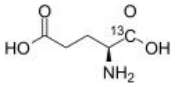


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid-1-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S1

L-Glutamic acid-1-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

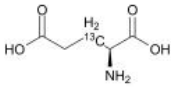


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S

L-Glutamic acid-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

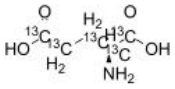


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S5

L-Glutamic acid-13C5 is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

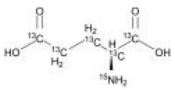


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S3

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

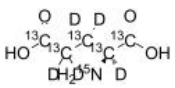


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,d5,15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S4

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,d5,15N is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

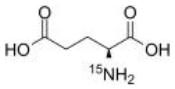


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S2

L-Glutamic acid-15N is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

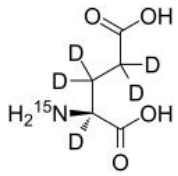


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Glutamic acid-15N,d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S9

L-Glutamic acid-15N,d5 is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

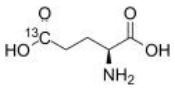


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-5-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S6

L-Glutamic acid-5-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

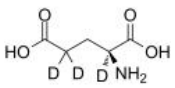


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-14608S8

L-Glutamic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

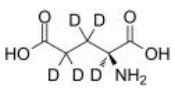


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Glutamic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S7

L-Glutamic acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).



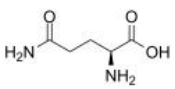
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390

L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes. L-Glutamine provides a source of carbons for oxidation in some cells.



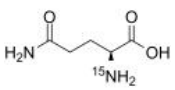
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamine 15N

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide 15N)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S

L-Glutamine-15N (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N) is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.



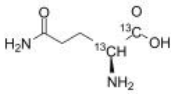
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-1,2-13C2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1,2-13C2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S10

L-Glutamine-1,2-13C2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1,2-13C2) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.



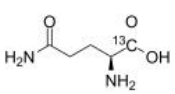
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-1-13C

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1-13C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S5

L-Glutamine-1-13C (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.



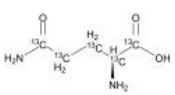
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-13C5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S1

L-Glutamine-13C5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

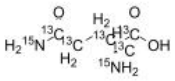


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

L-Glutamine-13C5,15N2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,15N2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S6

L-Glutamine-13C5,15N2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,15N2) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

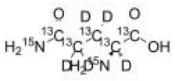


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-13C5,d5,15N2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,d5,15N2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S3

L-Glutamine-13C5,d5,15N2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,d5,15N2) is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

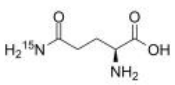


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-15N-1

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N-1) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S9

L-Glutamine-15N-1 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N-1) is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

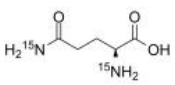


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-15N2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S8

L-Glutamine-15N2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2) is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

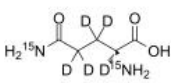


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-15N2,d5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2,d5) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S7

L-Glutamine-15N2,d5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2,d5) is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

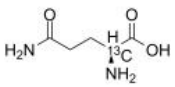


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-2-13C

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-2-13C) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S11

L-Glutamine-2-13C (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-2-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

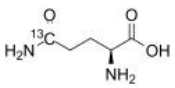


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-5-13C

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-5-13C) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S4

L-Glutamine-5-13C (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-5-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

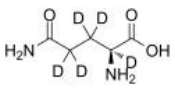


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-d5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-d5) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S2

L-Glutamine-d5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-d5) is the deuterium labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

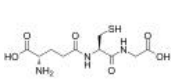


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutathione reduced

(GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0187

L-Glutathione reduced (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.

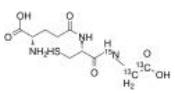


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N

(GSH-13C2,15N; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine-13C2,15N) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0187S

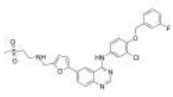
L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N (GSH-13C2,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutathione reduced. L-Glutathione reduced (GSH) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.



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

Lapatinib
(GW572016; GW2016) Cat. No.: HY-50898

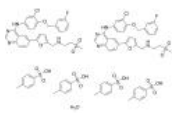
Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate monohydrate; GW2016 ditosylate monohydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-50898B

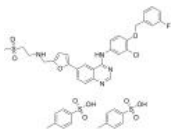
Lapatinib ditosylate monohydrate (GW572016 ditosylate monohydrate) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lapatinib ditosylate
(GW572016 ditosylate; GW2016 ditosylate) Cat. No.: HY-50898A

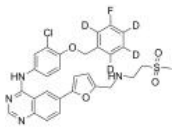
Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Lapatinib-d4-1
(GW572016-d4-1; GW2016-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-50898S3

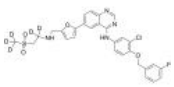
Lapatinib-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC50 values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



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

Lapatinib-d5
(GW572016-d5; GW2016-d5) Cat. No.: HY-50898S2

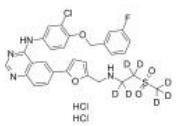
Lapatinib-d5 is deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC50 values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



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

Lapatinib-d7 dihydrochloride
(GW572016-d7 dihydrochloride; GW2016-d7 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-50898S1

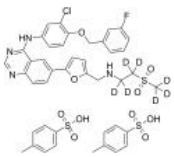
Lapatinib-d7 (GW572016-d7) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lapatinib dihydrochloride. Lapatinib (GW572016) dihydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



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

Lapatinib-d7 ditosylate
Cat. No.: HY-50898BS

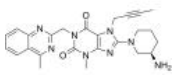
Lapatinib-d7 (GW572016-d7) ditosylate is the deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



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

Linagliptin
(BI 1356) Cat. No.: HY-10284

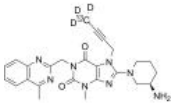
Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective **DPP-4** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1 nM.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Linagliptin-13C,d3
(BI 1356-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-10284S1

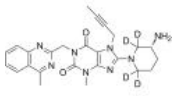
Linagliptin-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective DPP-4 inhibitor with IC50 of 1 nM.



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

Linagliptin-d4
(BI 1356-d4) Cat. No.: HY-10284S

Linagliptin-d4 is deuterium labeled Linagliptin. Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective DPP-4 inhibitor with IC50 of 1 nM.

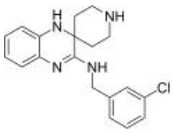


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liproxstatin-1

Cat. No.: HY-12726

Liproxstatin-1 is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor and inhibits ferroptotic cell death (IC_{50}=22 nM).

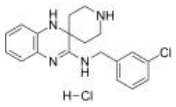


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liproxstatin-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12726A

Liproxstatin-1 hydrochloride is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor and inhibits ferroptotic cell death (IC_{50}=22 nM).



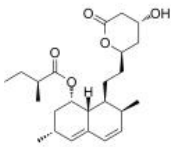
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin

(Mevinolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0504

Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.



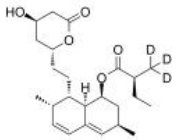
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lovastatin-d3

(Mevinolin-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0504S2

Lovastatin-d3 is deuterium labeled Lovastatin. Lovastatin is a cell-permeable HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.

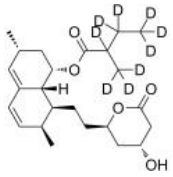


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin-d9

Cat. No.: HY-N0504S1

Lovastatin-d9 is the deuterium labeled Lovastatin. Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.



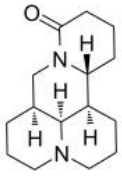
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matrine

(Matridin-15-one; Vegard; α-Matrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0164

Matrine (Matridin-15-one) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus. It has a variety of pharmacological effects, including anti-cancer effects, and action as a kappa opioid receptor and u-receptor agonist.

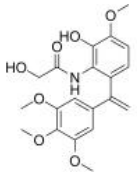


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Microtubule inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-145828

Microtubule inhibitor 2 is a potent and selective, orally active **microtubule** inhibitor. Microtubule inhibitor 2 triggers cell death through **ferroptosis** . Microtubule inhibitor 2 shows antitumor activity.

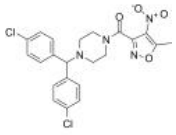


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML-210

Cat. No.: HY-100003

ML-210 is a selective and covalent **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 30 nM. ML-210 binds the GPX4 selenocysteine residue. ML-210 has anti-cancer activity.

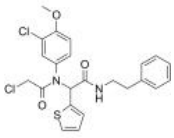


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ML162

Cat. No.: HY-100002

ML162 is a covalent **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** inhibitor. ML162 has a selective lethal effect on mutant RAS oncogene-expressing cell lines.

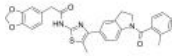


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ML385

Cat. No.: HY-100523

ML385 is a specific nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (**NRF2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 μM.

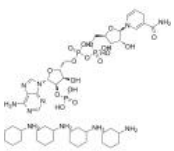


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

NADPH tetracyclohexanamine

Cat. No.: HY-F0003A

NADPH tetracyclohexanamine is a ubiquitous cofactor and biological reducing agent.

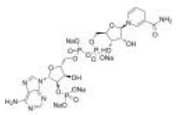


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

NADPH tetrasodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-F0003

NADPH tetrasodium salt functions as an important **cofactor** in a variety of metabolic and biosynthetic pathways.



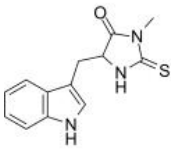
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Necrostatin-1

(Nec-1)

Cat. No.: HY-15760

Necrostatin-1 (Nec-1) is a potent necroptosis inhibitor with an **EC_{50}** of 490 nM in Jurkat cells. Necrostatin-1 inhibits **RIP1 kinase** (**EC_{50}**=182 nM). Necrostatin-1 is also an **IDO** inhibitor.



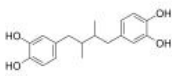
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nordihydroguaiaretic acid

(NDGA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0198

Nordihydroguaiaretic acid is a **5-lipoxygenase** (**5LOX**) (**IC_{50}**=8 μM) and tyrosine kinase inhibitor.



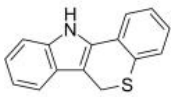
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

PD146176

(NSC168807)

Cat. No.: HY-103157

PD146176 (NSC168807), a **15-Lipoxygenase (15-LO)** inhibitor, inhibits rabbit reticulocyte 15-LO (**K_i**=197 nM, **IC_{50}**=0.54 μM). PD146176 reverses cognitive impairment, brain amyloidosis, and tau pathology by stimulating autophagy in aged triple transgenic mice.



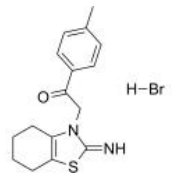
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide

(Pifithrin hydrobromide; PFTα hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15484

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is a **p53** inhibitor which blocks its transcriptional activity and prevents cells from apoptosis. Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is also an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist.



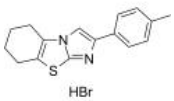
Purity: 95.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pifithrin-β hydrobromide

(PFT β hydrobromide; Cyclic Pifithrin-α hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-16702A

Pifithrin-β hydrobromide (PFT β hydrobromide) is a potent **p53** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 23 μM.



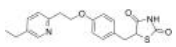
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pioglitazone

(U 72107)

Cat. No.: HY-13956

Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



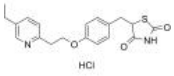
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pioglitazone hydrochloride

(U 72107A; AD 4833)

Cat. No.: HY-14601

Pioglitazone hydrochloride is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



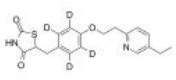
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pioglitazone-d4

(U 72107-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S

Pioglitazone D4 (U 72107 D4) is a deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

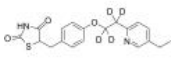


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S1

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl) (U 72107-d4 (alkyl)) is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

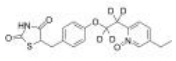


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-13956S2

Pioglitazone-d4 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



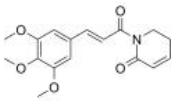
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piperlongumine

(Piplartine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2329

Piperlongumine is a alkaloid, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.



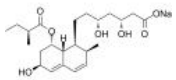
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Pravastatin sodium

(CS-514 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0165A

Pravastatin sodium (CS-514 sodium) is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor against sterol synthesis with IC_{50} of 5.6 μM.



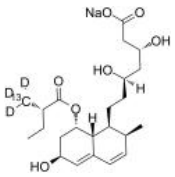
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pravastatin-13C,d3 sodium

(CS-514-13C,d3 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0165AS

Pravastatin-13C,d3 (sodium) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Pravastatin sodium (CS-514 sodium) is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor against sterol synthesis with IC50 of 5.6 μM.



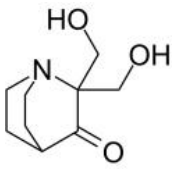
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PRIMA-1

(NSC-281668)

Cat. No.: HY-19980A

PRIMA-1 (NSC-281668) is a mutant **p53** reactivator, restores the sensitivity of TP53 mutant-type thyroid cancer cells to the histone methylation inhibitor 3-Deazaneplanocin A.

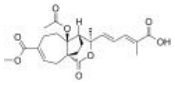


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pseudolaric Acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6939

Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, antifungal, and antifertile activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.



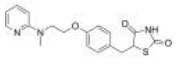
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rosiglitazone

(BRL 49653)

Cat. No.: HY-17386

Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone binds to PPARγ with a **K_d** of approximately 40 nM.



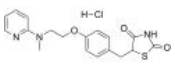
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride

(BRL 49653 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17386A

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride (BRL 49653 hydrochloride) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone hydrochloride binds to PPARγ with a **K_d** of approximately 40 nM.



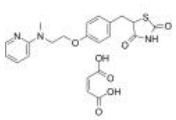
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosiglitazone maleate

(BRL 49653C)

Cat. No.: HY-14600

Rosiglitazone maleate (BRL 49653C) is a potent and selective activator of **PPARγ**, with **EC_{50}**s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for **PPARγ1**, **PPARγ2**, and **PPARγ**, respectively, and a **K_d** of appr 40 nM for **PPARγ**; Rosiglitazone maleate is also an modulator of **TRP channels**, inhibits TRP melastatin...

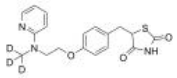


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17386S

Rosiglitazone-d3 (BRL 49653-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rosiglitazone. Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively.



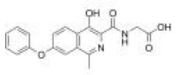
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Roxadustat

(FG-4592)

Cat. No.: HY-13426

Roxadustat is an oral **hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor (HIF-PHI) that promotes erythropoiesis through increasing endogenous erythropoietin, improving iron regulation, and reducing hepcidin.

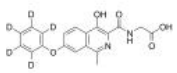


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Roxadustat-d5

Cat. No.: HY-13426S

Roxadustat-d5 is deuterium labeled Roxadustat. Roxadustat is an oral hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl-hydroxylase inhibitor (HIF-PHI) that promotes erythropoiesis through increasing endogenous erythropoietin, improving iron regulation, and reducing hepcidin.



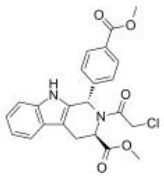
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RSL3

((1S,3R)-RSL3)

Cat. No.: HY-100218A

RSL3 ((1S,3R)-RSL3) is an inhibitor of **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** (**ferroptosis** activator), reduces the expression of GPX4 protein, and induces ferroptotic death of head and neck cancer cell. RSL3 increases the expression of p62 and Nrf2 and inactivates Keap1 in HN3-rslR cells.



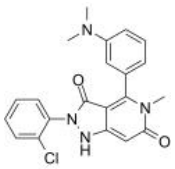
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Setanaxib

(GKT137831; GKT831)

Cat. No.: HY-12298

Setanaxib (GKT137831) is a selective NADPH oxidase (**NOX1/4**) inhibitor with K_is of 140 and 110 nM, respectively.



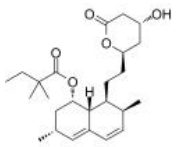
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Simvastatin

(MK 733)

Cat. No.: HY-17502

Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.



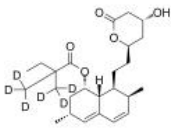
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Simvastatin-d6

(MK 733-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-110231

Simvastatin-d6 (MK 733-d6) is the deuterium labeled Simvastatin. Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.



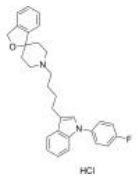
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siramesine hydrochloride

(Lu 28-179 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14221A

Siramesine (Lu 28-179) hydrochloride is a potent **sigma-2 receptor** agonist. Siramesine hydrochloride has a subnanomolar affinity for sigma-2 receptors (IC_{50}=0.12nM) and exhibits a 140-fold selectivity for sigma-2 receptors over sigma-1 receptors (IC_{50}=17nM).



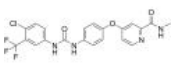
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sorafenib

(Bay 43-9006)

Cat. No.: HY-10201

Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 90 nM, 15 nM, 20 nM, 57 nM and 58 nM for **VEGFR2**, **VEGFR3**, **PDGFRβ**, **FLT3** and **c-Kit**, respectively.



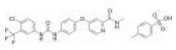
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sorafenib Tosylate

(Bay 43-9006 Tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10201A

Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively.

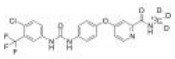


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sorafenib-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-10201S2

Sorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively.



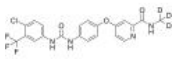
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sorafenib-d3

(Bay 43-9006-d3; Donafenib)

Cat. No.: HY-10201S

Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.



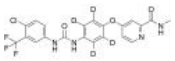
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sorafenib-d4

(Bay 43-9006-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10201S1

Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.

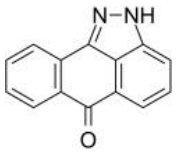


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SP600125

Cat. No.: HY-12041

SP600125 is an orally active, reversible, and ATP-competitive **JNK** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 40, 40 and 90 nM for **JNK1**, **JNK2** and **JNK3**, respectively. SP600125 is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor. SP600125 inhibits **autophagy** and activates **apoptosis**.

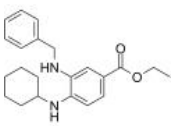


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

SRS11-92

Cat. No.: HY-116087

SRS11-92, a Ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1) analogue, is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor. SRS11-92 inhibits ferroptotic cell death induced by Erastin in HT-1080 human fibrosarcoma cells (EC_{50}=6 nM).

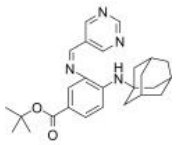


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRS16-86

Cat. No.: HY-135430

SRS16-86 is a potent inhibitor of **ferroptosis**. SRS16-86 is more stable than more stable to metabolism and plasma than Ferrostatin-1 in vivo. SRS16-86 can be used for renal ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI) and spinal cord injury (SCI) research.



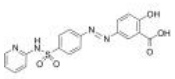
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfasalazine

(NSC 667219)

Cat. No.: HY-14655

Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress **NF-κB** activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 **ferroptosis** inducer.

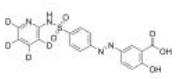


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Sulfasalazine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14655S

Sulfasalazine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Sulfasalazine. Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress **NF-κB** activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 **ferroptosis** inducer.



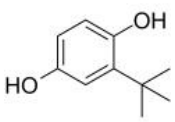
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

TBHQ

(tert-Butylhydroquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-100489

TBHQ (tert-Butylhydroquinone) is a widely used **Nrf2** activator, protects against Doxorubicin (DOX)-induced cardiotoxicity through activation of **Nrf2**.



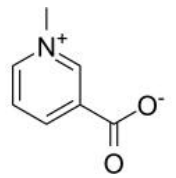
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Trigonelline

(Trigenolline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0414

Trigonelline, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline is an efficient **Nrf2** inhibitor capable of blocking Nrf2-dependent proteasome activity and thereby apoptosis protection in pancreatic cancer cells.

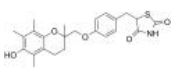


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Troglitazone

(CS-045) Cat. No.: HY-50935

Troglitazone is a **PPARγ** agonist, with **EC_{50}**s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.

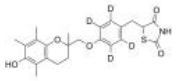


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Troglitazone-d4

(CS-045-d4) Cat. No.: HY-50935S

Troglitazone-d4 is deuterium labeled Troglitazone. Troglitazone is a PPARγ agonist, with EC50s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.

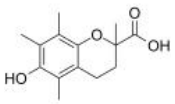


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trolox

Cat. No.: HY-101445

Trolox is an analogue of vitamin E with a powerful antioxidant effect. Trolox is also a powerful inhibitor of membrane damage.

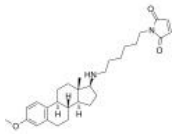


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

U-73122

Cat. No.: HY-13419

U-73122 is a **phospholipase C (PLC)** and **5-LO (5-lipoxygenase)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}**of 1-2.1 μM for PLC.

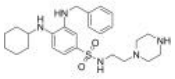


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UAMC-3203

Cat. No.: HY-112909

UAMC-3203 is a potent and selective **Ferroptosis** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 12 nM.

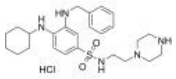


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UAMC-3203 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112909A

UAMC-3203 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **Ferroptosis** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 12 nM.

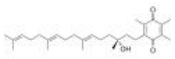


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vatiquinone

(EPI-743) Cat. No.: HY-16772

Vatiquinone is a potent cellular oxidative stress protectant, which could be used for the study for mitochondrial diseases.

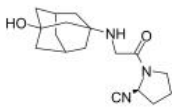


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (22.69 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol),

Vildagliptin

(LAF237; NVP-LAF 237) Cat. No.: HY-14291

Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

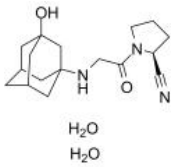


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Vildagliptin dihydrate

(LAF237 dihydrate; NVP-LAF 237 dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-14291A

Vildagliptin dihydrate (LAF237 dihydrate) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin dihydrate possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

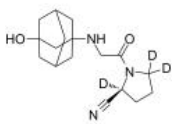


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d3

(LAF237-d3; NVP-LAF 237-d3) Cat. No.: HY-14291S

Vildagliptin-d3 (LAF237-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

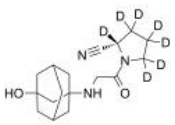


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d7

(LAF237-d7; NVP-LAF 237-d7) **Cat. No.:** HY-14291S1

Vildagliptin-d7 is deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor with an IC50 of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

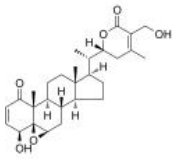


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2065

Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone isolated from Withania somnifera, inhibits **NF-kB** activation and targets **vimentin**, with potent antiinflammatory and anticancer activities. Withaferin A is an inhibitor of endothelial protein C receptor **(EPCR)** shedding.

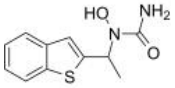


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Zileuton

(A 64077; Abbott 64077) **Cat. No.:** HY-14164

Zileuton is a potent and selective inhibitor of **5-lipoxygenase** with antiasthmatic properties.

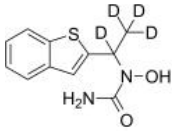


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zileuton-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14164S

Zileuton-d4 (A 64077-d4) is the deuterium labeled Zileuton. Zileuton (A 64077) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **5-lipoxygenase** with antiasthmatic properties.

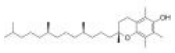


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Vitamin E

((+)-α-Tocopherol; D-α-Tocopherol) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0683

α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

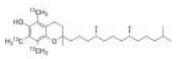


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

α-Vitamin E-13C3

((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C3; D-α-Tocopherol-13C3) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0683S1

α-Vitamin E-13C3 ((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C3) is the 13C-labeled α-Vitamin E. α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

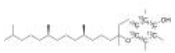


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Vitamin E-13C6

((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C6; D-α-Tocopherol-13C6) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0683S

α-Vitamin E-13C6 ((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C6) is the 13C-labeled α-Vitamin E. α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.



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