Mitophagy

Mitochondrial Autophagy

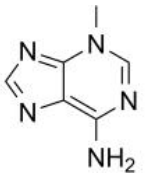
Mitophagy is the selective degradation of mitochondria by autophagy.

Mitochondria are essential organelles that regulate cellular energy homeostasis and cell death. The removal of damaged mitochondria through autophagy, a process called mitophagy, is thus critical for maintaining proper cellular functions. Indeed, mitophagy has been recently proposed to play critical roles in terminal differentiation of red blood cells, paternal mitochondrial degradation, neurodegenerative diseases, and ischemia or drug-induced tissue injury.

Autophagy and mitophagy are important cellular processes that are responsible for breaking down cellular contents, preserving energy and safeguarding against accumulation of damaged and aggregated biomolecules.

3-Methyladenine
(3-MA) Cat. No.: HY-19312

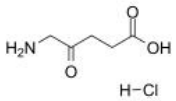
3-Methyladenine (3-MA) is a **PI3K** inhibitor. 3-Methyladenine is a widely used inhibitor of **autophagy** via its inhibitory effect on class III PI3K.



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride; δ-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-N0305

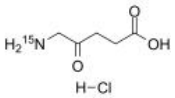
5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride) is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

5-Aminolevulinic acid-15N hydrochloride (5-ALA-15N hydrochloride; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-N0305S

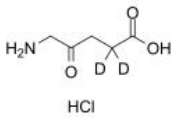
5-Aminolevulinic acid-15N (5-ALA-15N) hydrochloride is the 15N-labeled 5-Aminolevulinic acid (hydrochloride). 5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride) is an intermediate in heme biosynthesis in the body and the universal precursor of tetrapyrroles.



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

5-Aminolevulinic acid-d2 hydrochloride (5-ALA-d2 hydrochloride; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-N0305S1

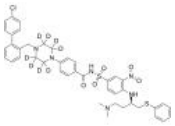
5-Aminolevulinic acid-d2 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled 5-Aminolevulinic acid (hydrochloride).



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

ABT 737-d8
Cat. No.: HY-50907S

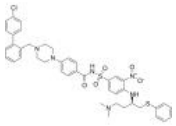
ABT 737-d8 is the deuterium labeled ABT-737. ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic, is a potent **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-x_L** and **Bcl-w** inhibitor with **EC_{50}**s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, respectively.



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

ABT-737
Cat. No.: HY-50907

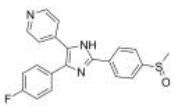
ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic, is a potent **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-x_L** and **Bcl-w** inhibitor with **EC_{50}**s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, respectively. ABT-737 induces the disruption of the BCL-2/BAX complex and BAK-dependent but BIM-independent activation of the intrinsic **apoptotic** pathway.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Adezmapimod
(SB 203580; RWJ 64809) Cat. No.: HY-10256

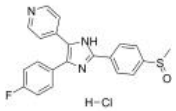
Adezmapimod (SB 203580) is a selective and ATP-competitive **p38 MAPK** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 50 nM and 500 nM for **SAPK2a/p38** and **SAPK2b/p38β2**, respectively. Adezmapimod inhibits LCK, GSK3β and PKBα with IC_{50}s of 100-500-fold higher than that for SAPK2a/p38.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Adezmapimod hydrochloride
(SB 203580 hydrochloride; RWJ 64809 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10256A

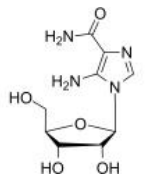
Adezmapimod (SB 203580) hydrochloride is a selective and ATP-competitive **p38 MAPK** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 50 nM and 500 nM for **SAPK2a/p38** and **SAPK2b/p38β2**, respectively.



Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

AICAR
(Acadesine; AICA Riboside) Cat. No.: HY-13417

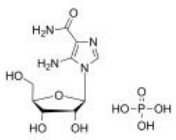
AICAR (Acadesine) is an adenosine analog and a **AMPK** activator. AICAR regulates the glucose and lipid metabolism, and inhibits proinflammatory cytokines and iNOS production. AICAR is also an **autophagy**, **YAP** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

AICAR phosphate
(Acadesine phosphate; AICA Riboside phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-13417A

AICAR phosphate (Acadesine phosphate) is an adenosine analog and a **AMPK** activator. AICAR phosphate regulates the glucose and lipid metabolism, and inhibits proinflammatory cytokines and iNOS production. AICAR phosphate is also an **autophagy**, **YAP** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.

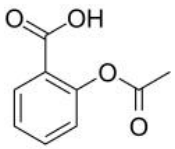


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Aspirin

(Acetylsalicylic Acid; ASA) Cat. No.: HY-14654

Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.

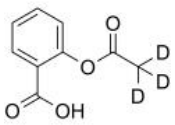


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Aspirin-d3

(Acetylsalicylic Acid-d3; ASA-d3) Cat. No.: HY-14654S

Aspirin-d3 (Acetylsalicylic Acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled Aspirin. Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.

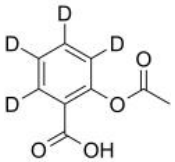


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aspirin-d4

(Acetylsalicylic Acid-d4; ASA-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14654S1

Aspirin-d4 (Acetylsalicylic Acid-d4) is the deuterium labeled Aspirin. Aspirin is a non-selective and irreversible inhibitor of **COX-1** and **COX-2** with IC_{50}s of 5 and 210 μg/mL.

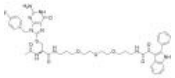


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AUTAC4

Cat. No.: HY-134640

AUTAC4 is a mitochondria-targeting autophagy-targeting chimera (**AUTAC**). AUTAC4 downregulates cytosolic proteins and promotes targeted mitochondrial turnover via **mitophagy**.

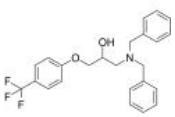


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

BC1618

Cat. No.: HY-134656

BC1618, an orally active **Fbxo48** inhibitory compound, stimulates Ampk-dependent signaling (via preventing activated pAmpkα from Fbxo48-mediated degradation). BC1618 promotes mitochondrial fission, facilitates autophagy and improves hepatic insulin sensitivity.

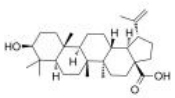


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Betulinic acid

(Lupatic acid; Betulic acid) Cat. No.: HY-10529

Betulinic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic **topoisomerase I** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties.

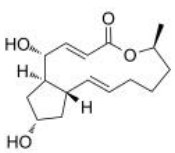


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Brefeldin A

(BFA; Cyanein; Decumbin) Cat. No.: HY-16592

Brefeldin A (BFA) is a lactone antibiotic and a specific inhibitor of **protein trafficking**. Brefeldin A blocks the transport of secreted and membrane proteins from endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi apparatus. Brefeldin A is also an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.

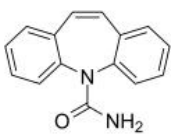


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Carbamazepine

(CBZ; NSC 169864) Cat. No.: HY-B0246

Carbamazepine, a sodium channel blocker, is an anticonvulsant drug.

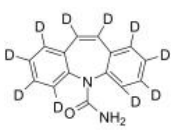


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Carbamazepine-d10

(CBZ-d10; NSC 169864-d10) Cat. No.: HY-B0246S

Carbamazepine-D10 (CBZ-d10) is the deuterium labeled Carbamazepine. Carbamazepine (CBZ), a sodium channel blocker, is an anticonvulsant agent.

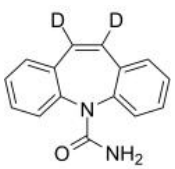


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg

Carbamazepine-d2

(CBZ-d2; NSC 169864-d2) Cat. No.: HY-B0246S1

Carbamazepine-d2 (CBZ-d2) is the deuterium labeled Carbamazepine. Carbamazepine, a sodium channel blocker, is an anticonvulsant drug.

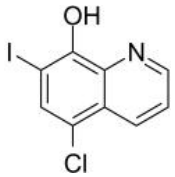


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Clioquinol

(Iodochlorhydroxyquin) Cat. No.: HY-14603

Clioquinol (Iodochlorhydroxyquin) is a topical antifungal agent with anticancer activity. Clioquinol acts as an oral antimicrobial agent for the research of diarrhea and skin infections. Antibiotic.

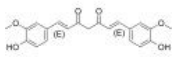


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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.

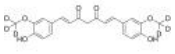


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

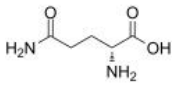


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

D-Glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-100587

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

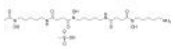


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

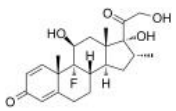


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dexamethasone

(Hexadecadrol; Prednisolone F) Cat. No.: HY-14648

Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.

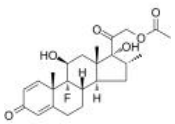


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dexamethasone acetate

(Dexamethasone 21-acetate; Hexadecadrol acetate) Cat. No.: HY-14648A

Dexamethasone acetate (Dexamethasone 21-acetate) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist. Dexamethasone acetate has the potential for ophthalmic infections treatment.

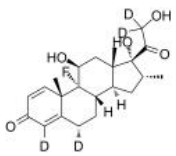


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Dexamethasone-4,6α,21,21-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14648S3

Dexamethasone-4,6α,21,21-d4 is the deuterium labeled Dexamethasone-4,6α,21,21. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist.

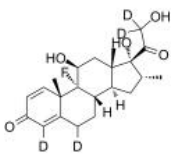


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexamethasone-d4

(Hexadecadrol-d4; Prednisolone F-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14648S2

Dexamethasone-d4 is deuterium labeled Dexamethasone. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.

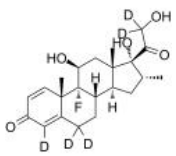


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexamethasone-d5

(Hexadecadrol-d5; Prednisolone F-d5) Cat. No.: HY-14648S

Dexamethasone-d5 (Hexadecadrol-d5) is the deuterium labeled Dexamethasone. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a **glucocorticoid receptor** agonist.

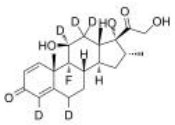


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Dexamethasone-d5-1

(Hexadecadrol-d5-1; Prednisolone F-d5-1) Cat. No.: HY-14648S1

Dexamethasone-d5-1 is deuterium labeled Dexamethasone. Dexamethasone (Hexadecadrol) is a glucocorticoid receptor agonist. Dexamethasone also significantly decreases CD11b, CD18, and CD62L expression on neutrophils, and CD11b and CD18 expression on monocytes.

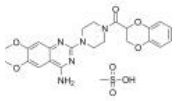


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Doxazosin mesylate

(UK 33274 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-B0098A

Doxazosin mesylate (UK 33274) is a quinazoline-derivative that selectively antagonizes postsynaptic **α1-adrenergic receptors**.

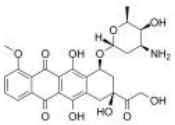


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Doxorubicin

(Hydroxydaunorubicin) Cat. No.: HY-15142A

Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin), a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin inhibits **topoisomerase II** with an IC_{50} of 2.67 μM, thus stopping DNA replication.

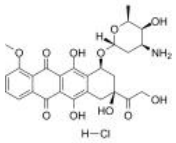


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Doxorubicin hydrochloride

(Hydroxydaunorubicin hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15142

Doxorubicin (Hydroxydaunorubicin) hydrochloride, a cytotoxic anthracycline antibiotic, is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Doxorubicin hydrochloride is a potent human **DNA topoisomerase I** and **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.8 μM and 2.67 μM, respectively.

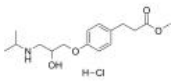


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Esmolol hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1392

Esmolol hydrochloride is a beta adrenergic receptor blocker.

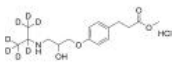


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Esmolol-d7 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B1392S

Esmolol-d7 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Esmolol hydrochloride. Esmolol hydrochloride is a beta adrenergic receptor blocker.

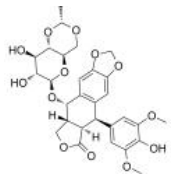


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Etoposide

(VP-16; VP-16-213) Cat. No.: HY-13629

Etoposide (VP-16; VP-16-213) is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Etoposide inhibits **topoisomerase II**, thus stopping DNA replication. Etoposide induces cell cycle arrest, **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

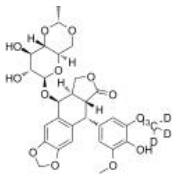


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Etoposide-13C,d3

(VP-16-13C,d3; VP-16-213-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-13629S1

Etoposide-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Etoposide (VP-16; VP-16-213) is an anti-cancer chemotherapy agent. Etoposide inhibits topoisomerase II, thus stopping DNA replication. Etoposide induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis and autophagy.

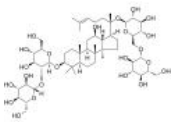


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rb1

(Gypenoside III) Cat. No.: HY-N0039

Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits **Na^+, K^+-ATPase** activity with an IC_{50} of 6.3±1.0 μM. Ginsenoside also inhibits **IRAK-1** activation and phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65** .

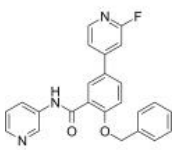


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2578215A

Cat. No.: HY-13237

GSK2578215A is a potent and highly selective **LRRK2** inhibitor, which exhibits IC_{50}s of around 10 nM against both wild-type LRRK2 and the G2019S mutant.



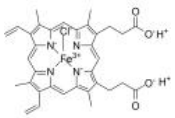
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hemin

(Hemin chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-19424

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

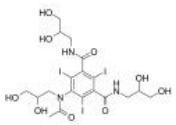


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Iohexol

Cat. No.: HY-B0594

Iohexol is a radiographic **contrast agent** and can be applied for myelography, computerized tomography (cisternography, ventriculography) and MicroCT imaging in vivo.

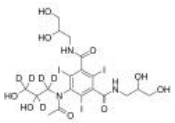


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Iohexol-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0594S

Iohexol-d5 is deuterium labeled Iohexol. Iohexol is a radiographic contrast agent and can be applied for myelography, computerized tomography (cisternography, ventriculography) and MicroCT imaging in vivo.



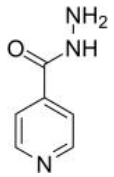
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoniazid

(INH; Isonicotinic acid hydrazide; Isonicotinic hydrazide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0329

Isoniazid (INH) is a prodrug and must be activated by a bacterial catalase-peroxidase enzyme KatG. Isoniazid is **bactericidal** to rapidly dividing mycobacteria and has anti-tuberculostatic activity.

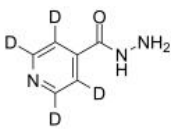


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isoniazid-d4 (INH-d4; Isonicotinic acid hydrazide-d4; Isonicotinic hydrazide-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0329S

Isoniazid-d4 (INH-d4) is the deuterium labeled Isoniazid. Isoniazid (INH) is a prodrug and must be activated by a bacterial catalase-peroxidase enzyme KatG. Isoniazid is **bactericidal** to rapidly dividing mycobacteria and has anti-tuberculostatic activity.



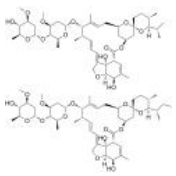
Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ivermectin

(MK-933)

Cat. No.: HY-15310

Ivermectin (MK-933) is a broad-spectrum anti-parasite agent. Ivermectin (MK-933) is a specific inhibitor of **Impα/β1-mediated nuclear import** and has potent antiviral activity towards both HIV-1 and dengue virus.



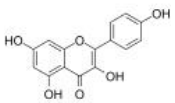
Purity: 96.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Kaempferol

(Kempferol; Robigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-14590

Kaempferol (Kempferol), a flavonoid found in many edible plants, inhibits **estrogen receptor α** expression in breast cancer cells and induces apoptosis in glioblastoma cells and lung cancer cells by activation of MEK-MAPK. Kaempferol can be uesd for the research of breast cancer.

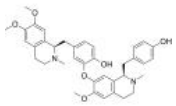


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Liensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0484

Liensinine is an **autophagy/mitophagy** inhibitor.

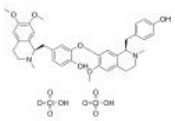


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liensinine Diperchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-N0485

Liensinine Diperchlorate is a major isoquinoline alkaloid, extracted from the seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn. Liensinine Diperchlorate inhibits late-stage **autophagy/mitophagy** through blocking autophagosome-lysosome fusion.



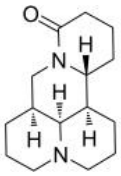
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

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.

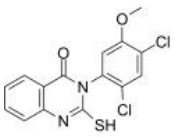


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Mdivi-1

(Mitochondrial division inhibitor 1) Cat. No.: HY-15886

Mdivi-1 is a selective dynamin-related protein 1 (**Drp1**) inhibitor. Mdivi-1 is a mitochondrial division/**mitophagy** inhibitor.

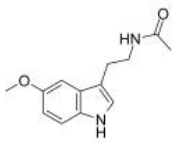


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Melatonin

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine) Cat. No.: HY-B0075

Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates **melatonin receptor**. Melatonin plays a role in sleep and possesses important antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.

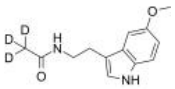


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Melatonin-d3

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0075S1

Melatonin-d3 (N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates **melatonin receptor**.

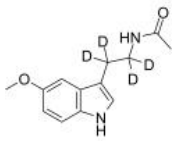


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Melatonin-d4

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0075S

Melatonin D4 is deuterium labeled Melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates melatonin receptor. Antioxidative and anti-inflammatory properties.

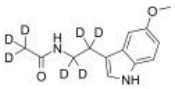


Purity: 95.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Melatonin-d7

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d7) Cat. No.: HY-B0075S2

Melatonin-d7 (N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d7) is the deuterium labeled Melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone made by the pineal gland that can activates **melatonin receptor**.

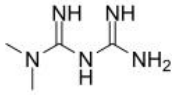


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Metformin

(1,1-Dimethylbiguanide) Cat. No.: HY-B0627

Metformin (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide) inhibits the **mitochondrial respiratory chain** in the liver, leading to activation of **AMPK**, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research. Metformin can cross the blood-brain barrier and triggers **autophagy**.

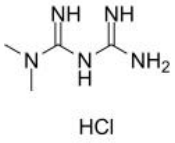


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Metformin hydrochloride

(1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-17471A

Metformin hydrochloride (1,1-Dimethylbiguanide hydrochloride) inhibits the **mitochondrial respiratory chain** in the liver, leading to activation of **AMPK**, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research. Metformin hydrochloride triggers **autophagy**.

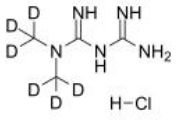


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

Metformin-d6 hydrochloride

(1,1-Dimethylbiguanide-d6 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-110228

Metformin D6 hydrochloride is a deuterium labeled Metformin hydrochloride. Metformin hydrochloride inhibits the **mitochondrial respiratory chain** in the liver, leading to activation of **AMPK**, enhancing insulin sensitivity for type 2 diabetes research.

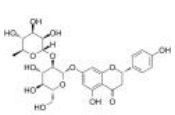


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naringin

(Naringoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0153

Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits. Naringin exhibits biological properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antiapoptotic activities.

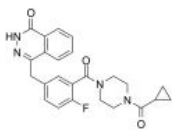


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 10 g

Olaparib

(AZD2281; KU0059436) Cat. No.: HY-10162

Olaparib (AZD2281; KU0059436) is a potent and orally active **PARP** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 and 1 nM for **PARP1** and **PARP2**, respectively. Olaparib is an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** activator.

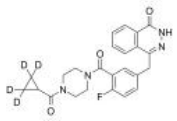


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Olaparib-d4-1

(AZD2281-d4-1; KU0059436-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-10162S3

Olaparib-d4-1 (AZD2281-d4-1) is the deuterium labeled Olaparib. Olaparib (AZD2281; KU0059436) is a potent and orally active **PARP** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 5 and 1 nM for **PARP1** and **PARP2**, respectively. Olaparib is an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** activator.

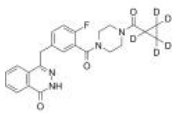


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olaparib-d5

(AZD2281-d5; KU0059436-d5) Cat. No.: HY-10162S

Olaparib D5 (AZD2281 D5) is a deuterium labeled Olaparib. Olaparib is a potent and oral **PARP** inhibitor.

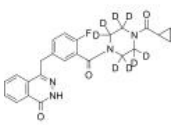


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Olaparib-d8

(AZD2281-d8; KU0059436-d8) Cat. No.: HY-10162S1

Olaparib D8 (AZD2281 D8) is the deuterium labeled Olaparib (AZD2281). Olaparib is a potent and orally active **PARP** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 5 and 1 nM for **PARP1** and **PARP2**, respectively. Olaparib is an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** activator.

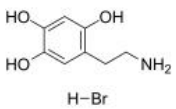


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxidopamine hydrobromide

(6-Hydroxydopamine hydrobromide; 6-OHDA hydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-B1081A

Oxidopamine hydrobromide (6-OHDA hydrobromide), an antagonist of the **neurotransmitter dopamine**, is a widely used neurotoxin that selectively destroys dopaminergic neurons.

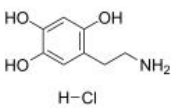


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Oxidopamine hydrochloride

(6-Hydroxydopamine hydrochloride; 6-OHDA hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B1081

Oxidopamine hydrochloride (6-OHDA hydrochloride), an antagonist of the **neurotransmitter dopamine**, is a widely used neurotoxin that selectively destroys dopaminergic neurons.

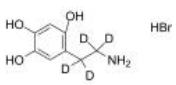


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Oxidopamine-d4 hydrobromide

(6-Hydroxydopamine-d4 hydrobromide; 6-OHDAd4 hydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-B1081AS

Oxidopamine-d4 (6-Hydroxydopamine-d4) hydrobromide is the deuterium labeled Oxidopamine hydrobromide. Oxidopamine (6-OHDA) hydrobromide, an antagonist of the **neurotransmitter dopamine**, is a widely used neurotoxin that selectively destroys dopaminergic neurons.

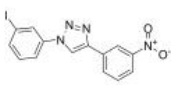


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P62-mediated mitophagy inducer

(PMI) Cat. No.: HY-115576

P62-mediated mitophagy inducer is a **mitophagy** regulator which activates mitophagy without recruiting Parkin or collapsing ΔΨm and retains activity in cells devoid of a fully functional PINK1/Parkin pathway.

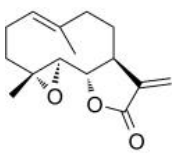


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Parthenolide

((-)-Parthenolide) Cat. No.: HY-N0141

Parthenolide is a sesquiterpene lactone found in the medicinal herb Feverfew. Parthenolide exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation; also inhibits **HDAC1** protein without affecting other class I/II HDACs.

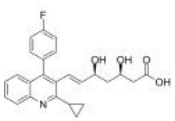


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pitavastatin

(NK-104) Cat. No.: HY-B0144A

Pitavastatin (NK-104) is a potent **hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase** inhibitor. Pitavastatin inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an **IC_{50}** of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.

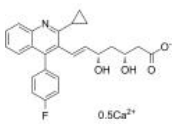


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitavastatin Calcium

(NK-104 hemicalcium; Pitavastatin hemicalcium) Cat. No.: HY-B0144

Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) is a potent **hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase** inhibitor. Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an **IC_{50}** of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.

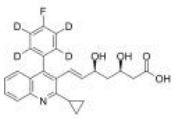


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pitavastatin D4

(NK-104 D4) Cat. No.: HY-B0144AS

Pitavastatin D4 (NK-104 D4) is deuterium labeled Pitavastatin. Pitavastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

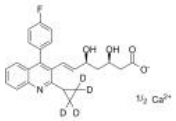


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitavastatin-d4 hemicalcium

(NK-104-d4 hemicalcium; Pitavastatin-d4 hemicalcium) Cat. No.: HY-B0144S

Pitavastatin-d4 (hemicalcium) is deuterium labeled Pitavastatin (Calcium). Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) is a potent hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor.

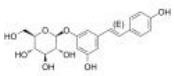


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polydatin

(Piceid) Cat. No.: HY-N0120A

Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models. Polydatin (Piceid) inhibits G6PD and induces oxidative and ER stresses.

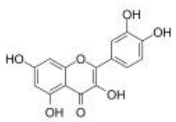


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Quercetin

Cat. No.: HY-18085

Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

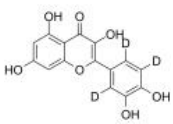


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Quercetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-18085S1

Quercetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Quercetin. Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

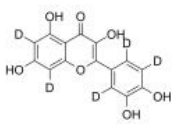


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Quercetin-d5

Cat. No.: HY-18085S

Quercetin-d5 is a deuterium labeled Quercetin. Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

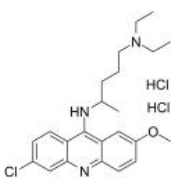


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quinacrine dihydrochloride

(Mepacrine dihydrochloride; SN-390 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13735A

Quinacrine (Mepacrine) dihydrochloride is an orally bioavailable **antimalarial** agent, which possess anticancer effect both in vitro and vivo. Quinacrine dihydrochloride suppresses NF-κB and activate p53 signaling, which results in the induction of the **apoptosis**.

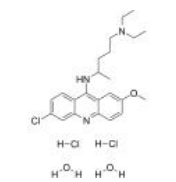


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate (Mepacrine hydrochloride hydrate; SN-390 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13735B

Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate (Mepacrine hydrochloride hydrate) is an **antimalarial** agent, which possess anticancer effect both in vitro and vivo. Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate suppresses NF-κB and activates p53 signaling, which results in the induction of the **apoptosis**.

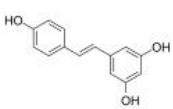


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resveratrol

(trans-Resveratrol; SRT501) Cat. No.: HY-16561

Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

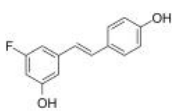


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Resveratrol analog 1

Cat. No.: HY-136203

Resveratrol analog 1 is an analog of Resveratrol (HY-16561), compound 48. Resveratrol is a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

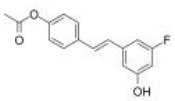


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Resveratrol analog 2

Cat. No.: HY-136204

Resveratrol analog 2 is an **analog** of Resveratrol (HY-16561). Resveratrol is a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.



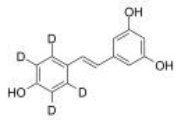
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resveratrol-d4

(trans-Resveratrol-d4; SRT501-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-16561S

Resveratrol-d4 (trans-Resveratrol-d4) is the deuterium labeled Resveratrol. Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.



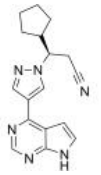
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ruxolitinib

(INCB18424)

Cat. No.: HY-50856

Ruxolitinib (INCB18424) is a potent and selective **JAK1/2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.3 nM and 2.8 nM in cell-free assays, and has 130-fold selectivity for JAK1/2 over JAK3. Ruxolitinib induces **autophagy** and kills tumor cells through toxic **mitophagy**.



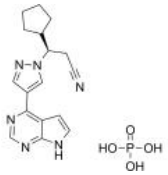
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ruxolitinib phosphate

(INCB018424 phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-50858

Ruxolitinib phosphate (INCB018424 phosphate) is a potent **JAK1/2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.3 nM/2.8 nM, respectively, showing more than 130-fold selectivity over JAK3.



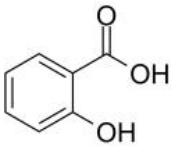
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Salicylic acid

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167

Salicylic acid (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.



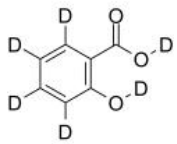
Purity: 96.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Salicylic acid-d6

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167S

Salicylic acid-D6 (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-D6) is a deuterium labeled Salicylic acid. Salicylic acid inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.



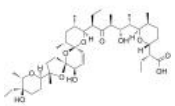
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Salinomycin

(Procoxacin)

Cat. No.: HY-15597

Salinomycin (Procoxacin), a polyether potassium ionophore antibiotic, selectively inhibits the growth of **gram-positive bacteria**. Salinomycin is a potent inhibitor of **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling, blocks Wnt-induced LRP6 phosphorylation.



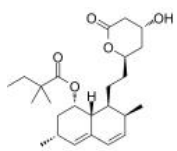
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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.



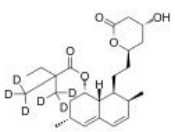
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

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

Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate

(Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate)

Cat. No.: HY-112847

Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate (Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate) is a long chain fatty acid that inhibits fatty acid transport into cells. Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate is a potent and irreversible inhibitor of **mitochondrial respiratory chain**.

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

Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate sodium

(Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate sodium) Cat. No.: HY-112847A

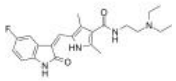
Sulfosuccinimidyl oleate sodium (Sulfo-N-succinimidyl oleate sodium) is a long chain fatty acid that inhibits fatty acid transport into cells.

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

Sunitinib

(SU 11248) Cat. No.: HY-10255A

Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.

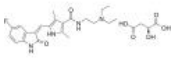


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sunitinib Malate

(SU 11248 Malate) Cat. No.: HY-10255

Sunitinib Malate (SU 11248 Malate) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.

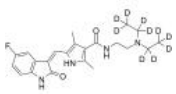


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sunitinib-d10

(SU 11248-d10) Cat. No.: HY-10255AS

Sunitinib D10 (SU 11248 D10) is a deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.

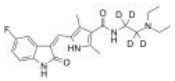


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sunitinib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-10255AS1

Sunitinib-d4 (SU 11248-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.

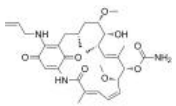


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 25 mg

Tanespimycin

(17-AAG; NSC 330507; CP 127374) Cat. No.: HY-10211

Tanespimycin (17-AAG) is a potent **HSP90** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM, having a 100-fold higher binding affinity for tumour cell derived HSP90 than normal cell derived HSP90. Tanespimycin depletes cellular STK38/NDR1 and reduces STK38 kinase activity.

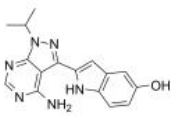


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Torkinib

(PP 242) Cat. No.: HY-10474

Torkinib (PP 242) is a selective and ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM. PP242 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** with IC_{50}s of 30 nM and 58 nM, respectively.

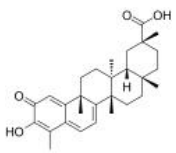


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tripterin

(Celastrol) Cat. No.: HY-13067

Tripterin (Celastrol) is a **proteasome** inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified **20S proteasome** with IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.

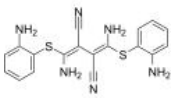


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

U0126

Cat. No.: HY-12031A

U0126 is a potent, non-ATP competitive and selective **MEK1** and **MEK2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 72 nM and 58 nM, respectively. U0126 is an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.

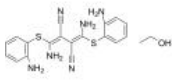


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

U0126-EtOH

Cat. No.: HY-12031

U0126 (U0126-EtOH) is a potent, non-ATP competitive and selective **MEK1** and **MEK2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 72 nM and 58 nM, respectively. U0126 is an **autophagy** and **mitophagy** inhibitor.

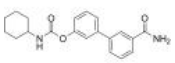


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

URB-597

(KDS-4103) Cat. No.: HY-10864

URB-597 (KDS-4103) is an orally bioavailable and selective **FAAH** inhibitor. URB-597 inhibits FAAH activity with an IC_{50}s of approximately 5 nM in rat brain membranes, 0.5 nM in intact rat neurons, 3 nM in human liver microsomes. Antidepressant-like effects. Analgesic activity.

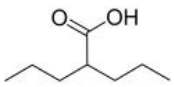


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Valproic acid

(VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) Cat. No.: HY-10585

Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

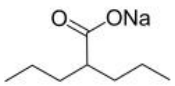


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Valproic acid sodium

(Sodium Valproate sodium) Cat. No.: HY-10585A

Valproic acid sodium salt (Sodium Valproate) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

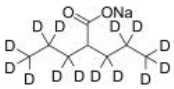


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 25 g

Valproic acid-d14 sodium

(Sodium Valproate-d14 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-10585AS1

Valproic acid-d14 (sodium) is deuterium labeled Valproic acid (sodium). Valproic acid sodium salt (Sodium Valproate) is an HDAC inhibitor, with IC50 in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits HDAC1 (IC50, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of HDAC2.

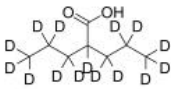


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valproic acid-d15

(VPA-d15; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid-d15) Cat. No.: HY-10585S2

Valproic acid-d15 is the deuterium labeled Valproic acid. Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

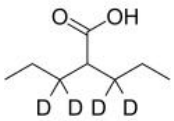


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valproic acid-d4

(VPA-d4; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid-d4) Cat. No.: HY-10585S

Valproic acid-d4 (VPA-d4) is the deuterium labeled Valproic acid. Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

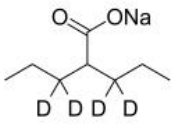


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Valproic acid-d4 sodium

(VPA-d4 sodium; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid-d4 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-10585S3

Valproic acid-d4 (VPA-d4) sodium is the deuterium labeled Valproic acid. Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

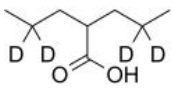


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valproic acid-d4-1

(VPA-d4-1; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-10585S4

Valproic acid-d4-1 (VPA-d4-1) is the deuterium labeled Valproic acid. Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

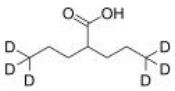


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Valproic acid-d6

(VPA-d6; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid-d6) Cat. No.: HY-10585S1

Valproic acid-d6 (VPA-d6) is the deuterium labeled Valproic acid. Valproic acid (VPA; 2-Propylpentanoic Acid) is an **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} in the range of 0.5 and 2 mM, also inhibits **HDAC1** (IC_{50}, 400 μM), and induces proteasomal degradation of **HDAC2**.

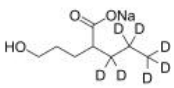


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Valproic acid-d7 sodium

(Sodium Valproate-d7 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-10585AS

Valproic acid-d7 (Sodium Valproate-d7) sodium is the deuterium labeled Valproic acid (sodium salt).

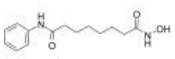


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Vorinostat

(SAHA; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid) Cat. No.: HY-10221

Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **HDAC3 (Class I)**, **HDAC6** and **HDAC7 (Class II)** and **HDAC11 (Class IV)**, with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively. Vorinostat induces cell **apoptosis**.

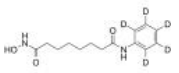


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vorinostat-d5

(SAHA-d5; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid-d5) Cat. No.: HY-115412

Vorinostat-d5 (SAHA-d5) is the deuterium labeled Vorinostat. Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **HDAC3 (Class I)**, **HDAC7 (Class II)** and **HDAC11 (Class IV)**, with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively.



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