



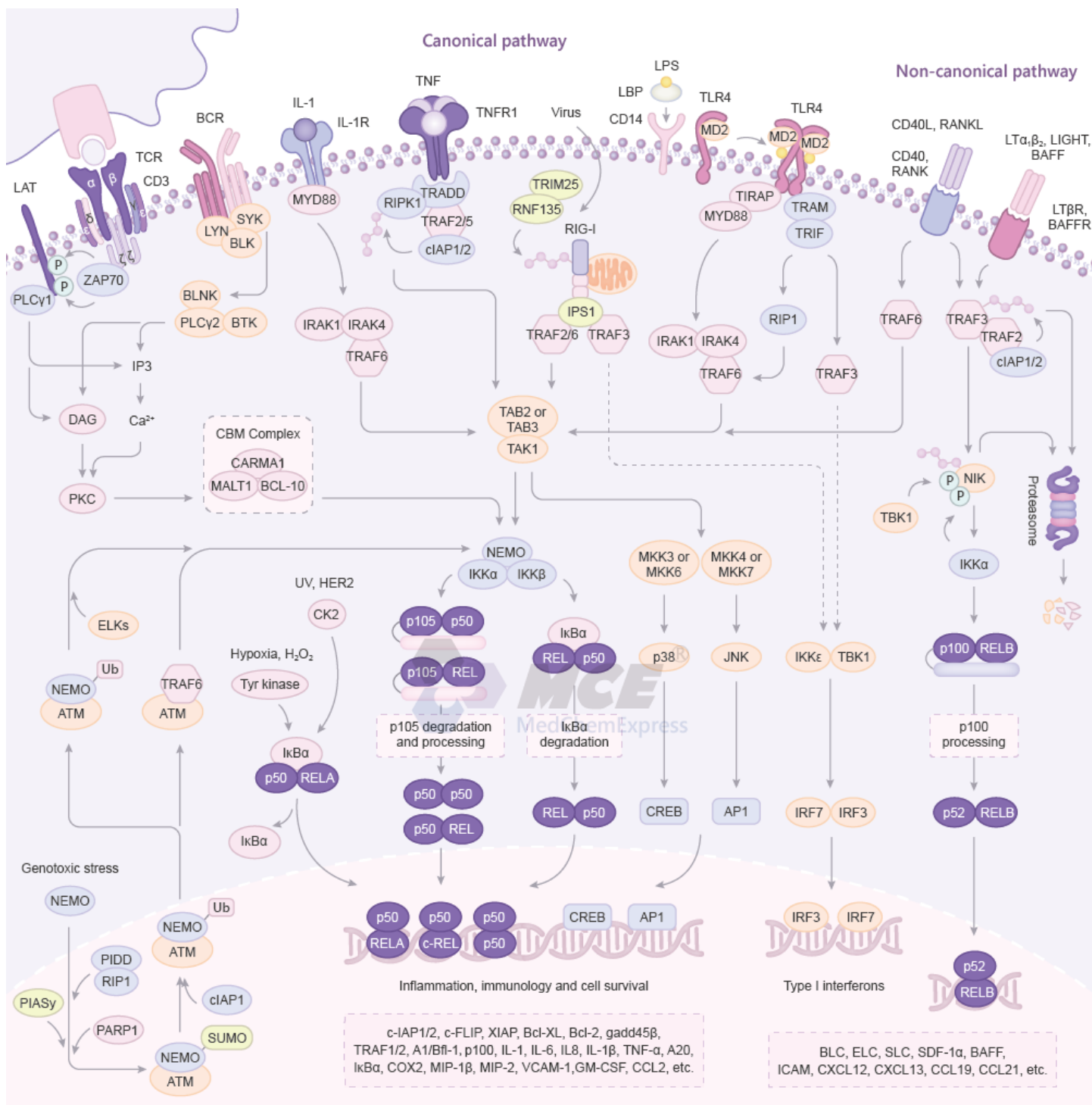
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Inhibitors, Screening Libraries, Proteins

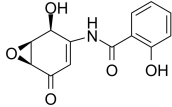
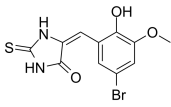
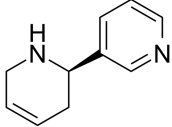
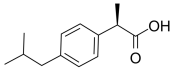
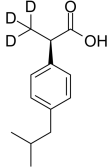
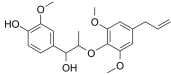
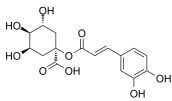
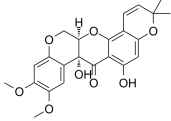
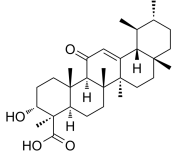
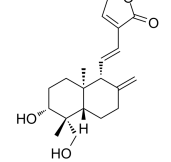
# NF- $\kappa$ B

Nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B; Nuclear factor-kappaB

NF- $\kappa$ B (Nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells) is a protein complex that controls transcription of DNA. NF- $\kappa$ B is found in almost all animal cell types and is involved in cellular responses to stimuli such as stress, cytokines, free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, oxidized LDL, and bacterial or viral antigens. NF- $\kappa$ B plays a key role in regulating the immune response to infection. Incorrect regulation of NF- $\kappa$ B has been linked to cancer, inflammatory, and autoimmune diseases, septic shock, viral infection, and improper immune development. NF- $\kappa$ B has also been implicated in processes of synaptic plasticity and memory. There are five proteins in the mammalian NF- $\kappa$ B family: NF- $\kappa$ B1, NF- $\kappa$ B2, RelA, RelB, c-Rel.



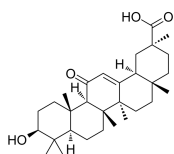
## NF-κB Inhibitors, Antagonists, Activators & Modulators

<p><b>(-)-DHMEQ</b> (Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14645</p> <p>(-)-DHMEQ (Dehydroxymethylepoxyquinomicin) is a potent, selective and irreversible <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor that covalently binds to a cysteine residue. (-)-DHMEQ inhibits nuclear translocation of <b>NF-κB</b> and shows anti-inflammatory and anticancer activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>(E/Z)-IT-603</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-121508</p> <p>(E/Z)-IT-603 is a mixture of E-IT-603 and Z-IT-603 (IT-603). IT-603 is a <b>c-Rel</b> inhibitor with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 3 μM. IT-603 has anti-tumor activity. (E/Z)-IT-603 is a promising modulator of T-cell responses in the context of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and malignant diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.08% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-(+)-Anatabine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126047B</p> <p>(R)-(+)-Anatabine is an less active R-enantiomer of Anatabine. Anatabine is a potent <math>\alpha 4\beta 2</math> nAChR agonist. Anatabine inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation lower <b>amyloid-β (Aβ)</b> production by preventing the β-cleavage of amyloid precursor protein (APP).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen</b> (R)-Ibuprofen</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78131B</p> <p>(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen is the R enantiomer of Ibuprofen, inactive on COX, inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation; (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen exhibits anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.86% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg</p>
<p><b>(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen-d3</b> (R)-Ibuprofen-d3</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-78131BS</p> <p>(R)-(-)-Ibuprofen-d3 ((R)-Ibuprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen. (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen is the R enantiomer of Ibuprofen, inactive on COX, inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation; (R)-(-)-Ibuprofen exhibits anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>(Rac)-Myrislignan</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0608A</p> <p>(Rac)-Myrislignan is the racemate of Myrislignan. Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>1-Caffeoylquinic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0460</p> <p>1-Caffeoylquinic acid is an effective <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor, shows significant binding affinity to the RH domain of p105 with <math>K_i</math> of 0.002 μM and binding energy of 1.50 Kcal/mol. 1-Caffeoylquinic acid has anti-oxidative stress ability.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.72% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>11-Hydroxytephrosin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1022</p> <p>11-Hydroxytephrosin is a potent inhibitor of <b>NF-κappaB</b>. <b>NF-κappaB</b> is known to play a crucial role in the regulation of genes controlling the immune system, apoptosis, tumor cell growth, and tissue differentiation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid</b> (11-Keto-β-boswellic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2056</p> <p>11-Keto-beta-boswellic acid (11-Keto-β-boswellic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpenic acid of the oleanum resin from the bark of the Boswellia serrate tree, popularly known as Indian Frankincense.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.96% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide</b> (14-dehydro Andrographolide; AP10)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1490</p> <p>14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide is an analogue of Andrographolide. 14-Deoxy-11,12-didehydroandrographolide inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.55% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>

### 18 $\alpha$ -Glycyrrhetic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0375

18 $\alpha$ -Glycyrrhetic acid, a diet-derived compound, is an inhibitor of **NF- $\kappa$ B** and an activator of **proteasome**, which serves as pro-longevity and anti-aggregation factor in a multicellular organism. 18 $\alpha$ -Glycyrrhetic acid induces **apoptosis**.

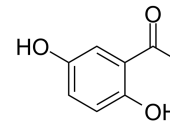


**Purity:** 99.32%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 25 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

### 2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone

Cat. No.: HY-W001174

2,5-Dihydroxyacetophenone, isolated from *Rehmanniae Radix Preparata*, inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators in activated macrophages by blocking the **ERK1/2** and **NF- $\kappa$ B** signaling pathways.

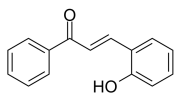


**Purity:** 99.56%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

### 2-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-119931

2-hydroxychalcone, a natural flavonoid, is a potent antioxidant, inhibiting lipid peroxidation. 2-Hydroxychalcone induces apoptosis by **Bcl-2** downregulation. 2-Hydroxychalcone inhibits the activation of **NF- $\kappa$ B**.



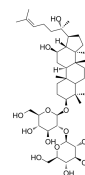
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3

(20(S)-Propanaxadiol; S-ginsenoside Rg3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0603

20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg3 inhibits **Na<sup>+</sup>** and **hKv1.4** channel with  $IC_{50}$ s of  $32.2 \pm 4.5$  and  $32.6 \pm 2.2$   $\mu$ M, respectively. 20(S)-Ginsenoside Rg3 also inhibits **A $\beta$**  levels, **NF- $\kappa$ B** activity, and **COX-2** expression.

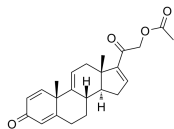


**Purity:** 98.10%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### 21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione

Cat. No.: HY-136340

21-Acetoxypregna-1,4,9(11),16-tetraene-3,20-dione is an **intermediate** of delta 9,11 steroids synthesis, for example, Vamorolone (HY-109017). The delta 9,11 steroids are modifications of glucocorticoids and has **anti-inflammatory** properties.



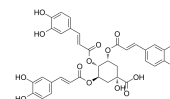
**Purity:** 99.84%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

### 3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid

(3,4,5-triCQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N6588

3,4,5-Tricaffeoylquinic acid (3,4,5-triCQA) inhibits tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ -stimulated production of inflammatory mediators in keratinocytes via suppression of **Akt-** and **NF- $\kappa$ B**-pathways.

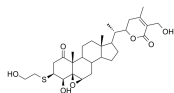


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### 3-(2-Hydroxyethyl) thio withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10358

3-(2-Hydroxyethyl) thio withaferin A is a Withaferin A derivative. Withaferin A, a steroidal lactone, inhibits **NF- $\kappa$ B** activation and targets vimentin, with potent antiinflammatory and anticancer activities.

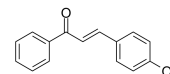


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### 4-Hydroxychalcone

Cat. No.: HY-107818

4-Hydroxychalcone is a chalcone metabolite with anti-angiogenic and anti-inflammatory activities. 4-Hydroxychalcone suppresses angiogenesis by suppression of growth factor pathway with no signs of cytotoxicity.

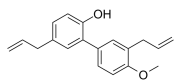


**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

### 4-O-Methyl honokiol

Cat. No.: HY-U00450

4-O-Methyl honokiol is a natural neolignan isolated from *Magnolia officinalis*, acts as a **PPAR $\gamma$**  agonist, and inhibits **NF- $\kappa$ B** activity, used for cancer and inflammation research.



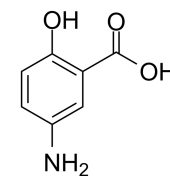
**Purity:** 99.65%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### 5-Aminosalicylic Acid

(Mesalamine; 5-ASA; Mesalazine)

Cat. No.: HY-15027

5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific **PPAR $\gamma$**  agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (**PAK1**) and **NF- $\kappa$ B**.

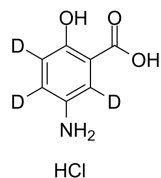


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg

### 5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 hydrochloride (Mesalamine-D3 hydrochloride; 5-ASA-D3 hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-15027S

5-Aminosalicylic Acid-D3 (Mesalamine-D3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled 5-Aminosalicylic Acid. 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) hydrochloride acts as a specific PPAR $\gamma$  agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (PAK1) and NF- $\kappa$ B.

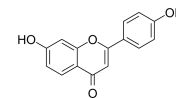


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### 7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N2609

7,4'-Dihydroxyflavone (7,4'-DHF) is a flavonoid isolated from Glycyrrhiza uralensis, the eotaxin/CCL11 inhibitor, has the ability to consistently suppress eotaxin production and prevent dexamethasone (Dex) paradoxical adverse effects on eotaxin...

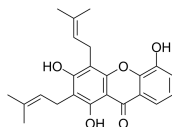


**Purity:** 99.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### 8-Deoxygartanin

Cat. No.: HY-N6009

8-Deoxygartanin, a prenylated xanthenes from *G. mangostana*, is a selective inhibitor of butyrylcholinesterase (BChE). 8-Deoxygartanin exhibits antiplasmodial activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 11.8  $\mu$ M for the W2 strain of *Plasmodium falciparum*.



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

### Ac2-26

Cat. No.: HY-P1098

Ac2-26, an active N-terminal peptide of annexin A1 (AnxA1), attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced acute lung injury. Ac2-26 also decreases AnxA1 protein expression, inhibits the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B and MAPK pathways in the injured lung tissue.

Ac-AMVSEFLKQAWFIENEQEYVQTVK

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

### Ac2-26 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1098A

Ac2-26 TFA, an active N-terminal peptide of annexin A1 (AnxA1), attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced acute lung injury. Ac2-26 also decreases AnxA1 protein expression, inhibits the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B and MAPK pathways in the injured lung tissue.

Ac-AMVSEFLKQAWFIENEQEYVQTVK (TFA salt)

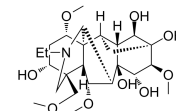
**Purity:** 98.60%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500  $\mu$ g, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Aconine

(Jesaconine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0277

Aconine inhibits receptor activator of nuclear factor (NF)- $\kappa$ B ligand (RANKL)-induced NF- $\kappa$ B activation.



**Purity:** 99.23%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Adelmidrol

Cat. No.: HY-B1026

Adelmidrol exerts important anti-inflammatory effects that are partly dependent on PPAR $\gamma$ . Adelmidrol reduces NF- $\kappa$ B translocation, and COX-2 expression.

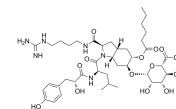


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

### Aeruginosin 865

Cat. No.: HY-130994

Aeruginosin 865, isolated from terrestrial cyanobacterium *Nostoc* sp. Lukešová 30/93, is the first aeruginosin-type peptide containing both a fatty acid and a carbohydrate moiety. Aeruginosin 865 inhibits translocation of NF- $\kappa$ B to the nucleus.

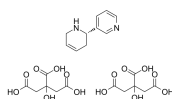


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Anatabine dicitrate

Cat. No.: HY-19918A

Anatabine dicitrate is a tobacco alkaloid that can cross the blood-brain barrier. Anatabine dicitrate is a potent  $\alpha$ 4 $\beta$ 2 nAChR agonist.



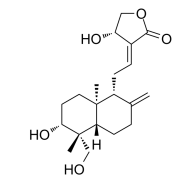
**Purity:** 99.24%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Andrographolide

(Andrographis)

Cat. No.: HY-N0191

Andrographolide is a NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor, which inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B activation through covalent modification of a cysteine residue on p50 in endothelial cells without affecting I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  degradation or p50/p65 nuclear translocation. Andrographolide has antiviral effects.

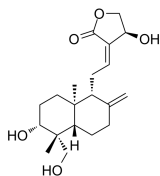


**Purity:** 98.57%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 100 mg, 500 mg

### Andropanolide

Cat. No.: HY-N1912

Andrographolide (Andro) is a small antagonist for NF- $\kappa$ B activation by covalent modifying reduced cysteine 62 of p50. Andrographolide is a bicyclic diterpenoid lactone mainly produced from the plant *Andrographis* (*Andrographis paniculata*).

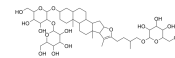


**Purity:** 98.78%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Anemarsaponin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0811

Anemarsaponin B is a steroidal saponin. Anemarsaponin B decreases the protein and mRNA levels of iNOS and COX-2. Anemarsaponin B reduces the expressions and productions of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-6.

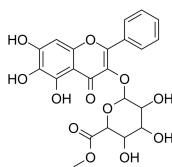


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Anti-inflammatory agent 6

Cat. No.: HY-139833

Anti-inflammatory agent 6 blocks the phosphorylation of I kappa b kinase  $\alpha/\beta$  (IKK $\alpha/\beta$ ), I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ , and nuclear factor  $\kappa$ B p65 (NF- $\kappa$ B p65) which is a key controller of inflammation, thereby showing anti-inflammatory potential.

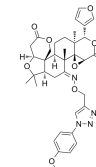


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Anti-inflammatory agent 7

Cat. No.: HY-139844

Anti-inflammatory agent 7 inhibits proinflammatory cytokines by blocking the NF- $\kappa$ B/MAPK signaling pathway in LPS-treated RAW 264.7 cells as well as mice.

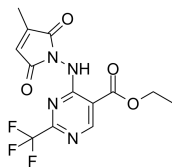


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### AP-1/NF- $\kappa$ B activation inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-133987

AP-1/NF- $\kappa$ B activation inhibitor 1 is a potent AP-1 and NF- $\kappa$ B mediated transcriptional activation inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=1  $\mu$ M), without blocking basal transcription driven by the  $\beta$ -actin promoter.



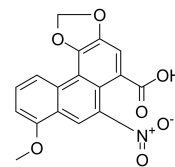
**Purity:** 99.70%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Aristolochic acid A

(Aristolochic acid I; TR 1736)

Cat. No.: HY-N0510

Aristolochic acid A (Aristolochic acid I; TR 1736) is the main component of plant extract Aristolochic acids, which are found in various herbal plants of genus *Aristolochia* and *Asarum*.

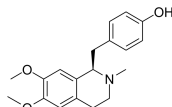


**Purity:** 99.98%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Armepavine

Cat. No.: HY-N6857

Armepavine, an active compound from *Nelumbo nucifera*, exerts not only anti-inflammatory effects on human peripheral blood mononuclear cells, but also immunosuppressive effects on T lymphocytes and on lupus nephritic mice. Armepavine inhibits TNF- $\alpha$ -induced MAPK and NF- $\kappa$ B signaling cascades.

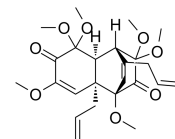


**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Asatone

Cat. No.: HY-N6826

Asatone is an active component isolated from *Radix et Rhizoma Asari*, with anti-inflammatory effect via activation of NF- $\kappa$ B and down regulation of p-MAPK (ERK, JNK and p38) pathways.

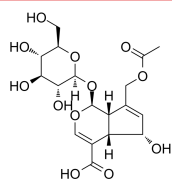


**Purity:** 99.94%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Asperulosidic Acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6246

Asperulosidic Acid (ASP), a bioactive iridoid glycoside, is extracted from the herbs of *Hedyotis diffusa* Willd. Asperulosidic Acid (ASP) has anti-tumor, anti-oxidant, and anti-inflammatory activities.

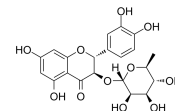


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

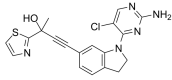
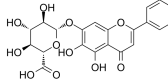
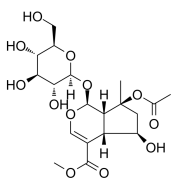
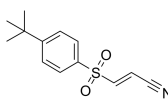
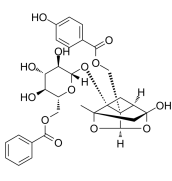
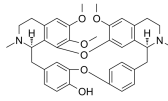
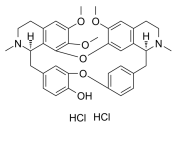
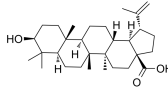

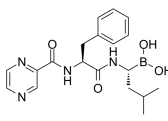
### Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances NRF2 activation. Astilbin also suppresses TNF- $\alpha$  expression and NF- $\kappa$ B activation.



**Purity:** 99.22%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

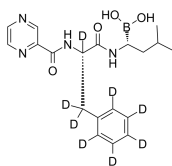
<p><b>B022</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-120501</p>	<p><b>Baicalin</b> (Baicalein 7-O-β-D-glucuronide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0197</p>
<p>B022 is a potent and selective <b>NF-κB-inducing kinase (NIK)</b> inhibitor (<math>K_i</math> of 4.2 nM; <math>IC_{50}</math>=15.1 nM). B022 protects liver from toxin-induced inflammation, oxidative stress, and injury.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.10% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Baicalin, as a flavonoid glycoside, is an allosteric carnitine palmitoyl transferase 1 (CPT1) activator. Baicalin reduces the expression of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.17% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>
<p><b>Barlerin</b> (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0758</p>	<p><b>BAY 11-7085</b> (BAY 11-7083)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10257</p>
<p>Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) is an iridoid glucoside isolated from the leaves of <i>Lamiophlomis rotata</i> Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant in Xi-zang. Barlerin (8-O-Acetyl shanzhiside methyl ester) could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.82% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p>BAY 11-7085 (BAY 11-7083) is an inhibitor of <b>NF-κB</b> activation and phosphorylation of <b>IκBα</b>; it stabilizes IκBα with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 10 μM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.99% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2101</p>	<p><b>Berberamine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0714</p>
<p>Benzoyloxypaeoniflorin, isolated from the root of <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>, is a <b>tyrosinase</b> inhibitor against mushroom tyrosinase with <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.453 mM.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p>Berberamine is a natural compound extracted from traditional Chinese medicine Barberry with anti-tumor, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular effects. Berberamine is a <b>calcium channel</b> blocker.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Berberamine dihydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0714A</p>	<p><b>Betulinic acid</b> (Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10529</p>
<p>Berberamine dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of <b>NF-κB</b> activity with remarkable anti-myeloma efficacy.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.62% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>	<p>Betulinic acid is a natural pentacyclic triterpenoid, acts as a eukaryotic <b>topoisomerase I</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 5 μM, and possesses anti-HIV, anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2 <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg</p>
<p><b>BIZ 114</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-135808</p>	<p><b>Bortezomib</b> (PS-341; LDP-341; NSC 681239)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-10227</p>
<p>BIZ 114 (Example 11) is a fatty acid derivative and potent inhibits the TNF-α activated <b>NF-κB</b> pathway. BIZ 114 has the potential to prevent and / or treat ophthalmic disorders such as retinal degenerative disorders and ocular inflammatory diseases.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p>Bortezomib (PS-341) is a reversible and selective <b>proteasome</b> inhibitor, and potently inhibits <b>20S proteasome</b> (<math>K_i</math>=0.6 nM) by targeting a threonine residue. Bortezomib disrupts the cell cycle, induces apoptosis, and inhibits <b>NF-κB</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.97% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>

### Bortezomib-d8

(PS-341-d8; LDP-341-d8; NSC 681239-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-102275

Bortezomib-d8 (PS-341-d8) is the deuterium labeled Bortezomib. Bortezomib (PS-341) is a reversible and selective **proteasome** inhibitor, and potently inhibits **20S proteasome** ( $K_i=0.6$  nM) by targeting a threonine residue.

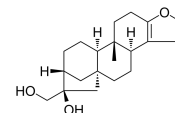


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Cafestol

Cat. No.: HY-N6257

Cafestol, one of the major components of coffee, is a coffee-specific diterpene from. Cafestol is a **ERK** inhibitor for AP-1-targeted activity against **PGE<sub>2</sub>** production and the mRNA expression of **cyclooxygenase (COX)-2** in LPS-activated RAW264.7 cells.

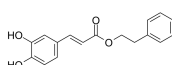


**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Caffeic acid phenethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0274

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester is a **NF-κB** inhibitor.

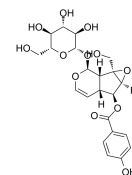


**Purity:** 98.19%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg

### Catalposide

Cat. No.: HY-N3552

Catalposide, an iridoid glycoside that could be isolated from *Catalpa ovata* G. Don (Bignoniaceae), inhibits **TNF-α**, **IL-1β**, and **IL-6** productions and **NF-κB (p65)** activation in lipopolysaccharide-activated RAW 264.7 macrophages.



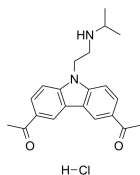
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### CBL0137 hydrochloride

(Curaxin-137 hydrochloride; CBL-C137 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-18935A

CBL0137 hydrochloride is an inhibitor of the histone chaperone, **FACT**. CBL0137 hydrochloride can also activate **p53** and inhibits **NF-κB** with  $EC_{50}$ s of 0.37 and 0.47 μM, respectively.



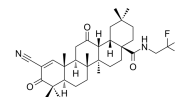
**Purity:** 99.21%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### CDDO-dhTFEA

(RTA dh404)

Cat. No.: HY-112671

CDDO-dhTFEA (RTA dh404) is a synthetic oleanane triterpenoid compound which potently activates **Nrf2** and inhibits the pro-inflammatory transcription factor **NF-κB**.

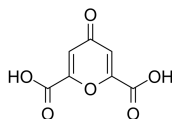


**Purity:** 99.71%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Chelidonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041489

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

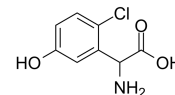


**Purity:** 95.41%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### CHPG

Cat. No.: HY-101364

CHPG is a selective **mGluR5** agonist, and attenuates **SO<sub>2</sub>**-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through **TSG-6/NF-κB** pathway in BV2 microglial cells.

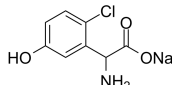


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### CHPG sodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-101364A

CHPG sodium salt is a selective **mGluR5** agonist, and attenuates **SO<sub>2</sub>**-induced oxidative stress and inflammation through **TSG-6/NF-κB** pathway in BV2 microglial cells.

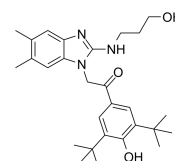


**Purity:** 99.17%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### CID-2858522

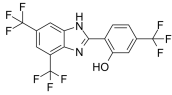
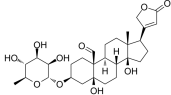
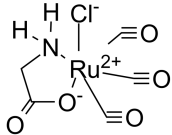
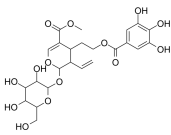
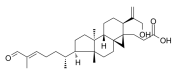
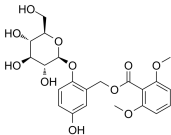
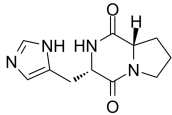
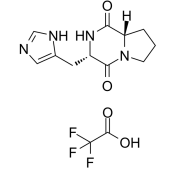
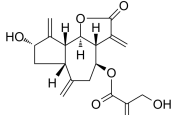
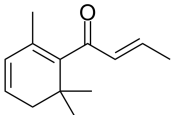
Cat. No.: HY-15530

CID-2858522 is a highly potent and selective antigen receptor-mediated **NF-κB** activation inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 70 nM.



**Purity:** 95.96%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

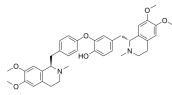


<p><b>Colistin adjuvant-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-145439</p> <p>Colistin adjuvant-1 is a <b>colistin adjuvant</b>, shows increased colistin potentiation activity against Gram-negative bacteria. Colistin adjuvant-1 inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.209 <math>\mu</math>M.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Convallatoxin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2453</p> <p>Convallatoxin is a cardiac glycoside isolated from <i>Adonis amurensis</i> Regel et Radde. Convallatoxin ameliorates colitic inflammation via activation of <b>PPAR<math>\gamma</math></b> and suppression of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.66%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>CORM-3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100581</p> <p>CORM-3, a carbon monoxide-releasing molecule, attenuates <b>NF-κB p65</b> nuclear translocation, reduces ROS generation and enhances intracellular glutathione and superoxide dismutase levels. CORM-3 reduces <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Cornuside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0631</p> <p>Cornuside is a secoiridoid glucoside isolated from the fruit of <i>Cornus officinalis</i> Sieb. et Zucc., which is a traditional oriental medicine for treating inflammatory diseases and invigorating blood circulation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Coronalolic acid</b> (Coronalonic acid)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N3625</p> <p>Coronalolic acid, extract from the apical bud of <i>Gardenia sootepensis</i> Hutch, inhibits <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b>-induced <b>NF-κB</b> activity and <b>NO</b> production.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Curculigoside</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0705</p> <p>Curculigoside is the main saponin in <i>C. orchioide</i>, exerts significant antioxidant, anti-osteoporosis, antidepressant and neuroprotection effects. Curculigoside possesses significant anti-arthritis effects <i>in vivo</i> and <i>in vitro</i> via regulation of the <b>JAK/STAT/NF-κB</b> signaling pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.73%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Cyclo(his-pro)</b> (Cyclo(histidyl-proline); Histidylproline diketopiperazine)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101402</p> <p>Cyclo(his-pro) (Cyclo(histidyl-proline)) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyrotropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b> nuclear accumulation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cyclo(his-pro) TFA</b> (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA; Histidylproline diketopiperazine TFA)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-101402A</p> <p>Cyclo(his-pro) TFA (Cyclo(histidyl-proline) TFA) is an orally active cyclic dipeptide structurally related to tyrotropin-releasing hormone. Cyclo(his-pro) TFA could inhibit <b>NF-κB</b> nuclear accumulation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.35%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Cynaropicrin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2350</p> <p>Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit <b>tumor necrosis factor (TNF-<math>\alpha</math>)</b> release with <math>IC_{50}</math>s of 8.24 and 3.18 <math>\mu</math>M for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 97.40%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Damascenone</b> (E/Z)-Damascenone)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2543</p> <p>Damascenone ((E/Z)-Damascenone) is an active compound of <i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> with anti-inflammatory activity. Damascenone is a mixture complex of E-isomer-Damascenone and Z-isomer Damascenone.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>

## Dauricine

Cat. No.: HY-N0220

Dauricine, a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid in Asiatic Moonseed Rhizome, possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Dauricine inhibits cell proliferation and invasion, and induces apoptosis by suppressing NF- $\kappa$ B activation in a dose- and time-dependent manner in colon cancer.

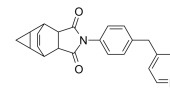


**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

## DCZ0415

Cat. No.: HY-130603

DCZ0415, a potent TRIP13 inhibitor, impairs nonhomologous end joining repair and inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B activity. DCZ0415 induces anti-myeloma activity in vitro, in vivo, and in primary cells derived from drug-resistant myeloma patients.

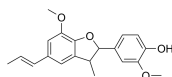


**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Dehydrodiisoeugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0589

Dehydrodiisoeugenol is isolated from Myristica fragrans Houtt, shows anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial actions. Dehydrodiisoeugenol inhibits LPS- stimulated NF- $\kappa$ B activation and cyclooxygenase (COX)-2 gene expression in murine macrophages.

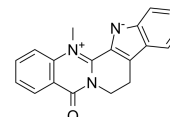


**Purity:** 99.53%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

## Dehydroevodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N2106

Dehydroevodiamine is a major bioactive quinazoline alkaloid isolated from Evodiae Fructus, has an antiarrhythmic effect in guinea-pig ventricular myocytes.



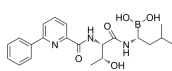
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

## Delanzomib

(CEP-18770)

Cat. No.: HY-10454

Delanzomib (CEP-18770) is a potent and orally active chymotrypsin-like activity of the proteasome inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 3.8 nM. Delanzomib inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B activity, induces cancer cell apoptotic, and has strong antiangiogenic and anti-cancer activities.

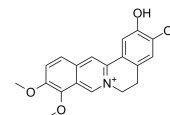


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 96.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

## Demethyleneberberine

Cat. No.: HY-N0592

Demethyleneberberine is a natural mitochondria-targeted antioxidant. Demethyleneberberine alleviates mice colitis and inhibits the inflammatory responses by inhibiting NF- $\kappa$ B pathway and regulating the balance of Th cells.



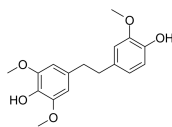
**Purity:** 98.09%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

## Dendrophenol

(Moscatilin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6031

Dendrophenol (Moscatilin) acts as a NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor. Antineoplastic activity.



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

## Denosumab

(Immunoglobulin G2; Ranmark)

Cat. No.: HY-P9958

Denosumab is a human monoclonal antibody binding to, and inhibiting, the receptor activator of RANKL (TNFSF11). Denosumab can reduce the risk of vertebral, nonvertebral and hip fractures, also has anti-cancer activity.

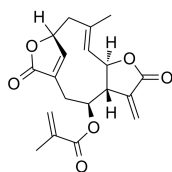
## Denosumab

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

## Deoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2491

Deoxyelephantopin, a natural bioactive sesquiterpene lactone from Elephantopus scaber, has shown promising anticancer effects against a broad spectrum of cancers. Deoxyelephantopin inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B, MAPK, PI3K/Akt, and  $\beta$ -catenin signaling.



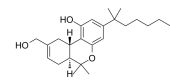
**Purity:** 99.97%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

## Dexanabinol

(HU-211)

Cat. No.: HY-106387

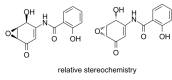
Dexanabinol (HU-211) is an artificially synthesized cannabinoid derivative and lacks cannabimimetic effects.



**Purity:** 98.60%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg

**DHMEQ racemate**  
(rel-DHMEQ) Cat. No.: HY-14645B

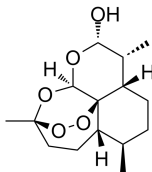
DHMEQ racemate is a **NF-κB** inhibitor. DHMEQ racemate is less active than (-)-DHMEQ.



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

**Dihydroartemisinin**  
(Dihydroqinghaosu; β-Dihydroartemisinin; Arteminol) Cat. No.: HY-N0176

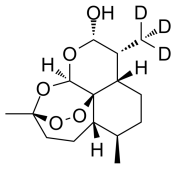
Dihydroartemisinin is a potent **anti-malaria** agent.



**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

**Dihydroartemisinin-d3** (Dihydroqinghaosu-d3; β-Dihydroartemisinin-d3; Arteminol-d3) Cat. No.: HY-N0176S

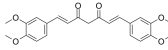
Dihydroartemisinin-d3 (Dihydroqinghaosu-d3) is the deuterium labeled Dihydroartemisinin. Dihydroartemisinin is a potent **anti-malaria** agent.



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

**Dimethoxycurcumin**  
(DiMC; CHC 004; Di-O-methylcurcumin) Cat. No.: HY-100977

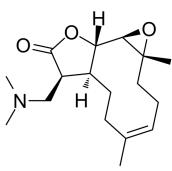
Dimethoxycurcumin is a derivative of curcumin that has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities.



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

**DMAPT**  
(Dimethylamino Parthenolide) Cat. No.: HY-16172

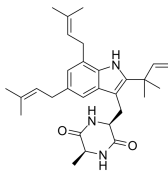
DMAPT (Dimethylamino Parthenolide), an analogue of Parthenolide (PTL), is an oral active **NF-κB** inhibitor, with a  $LD_{50}$  of 1.7 μM for cell population in AML cells. Has potential anti-cancer and anti-metastatic effect.



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

**Echinulin**  
(Echinuline) Cat. No.: HY-N3796


Echinulin (Echinuline) is a cyclic dipeptide carrying a triprenylated indole moiety. Echinulin contributes to the activation of T cell subsets, which leads to **NF-κB** activation. Echinulin exerts its immune roles by the **NF-κB** pathway.



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

**Edasalonexent**  
(CAT-1004) Cat. No.: HY-17630

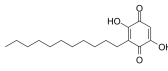
Edasalonexent (CAT-1004) is an orally bioavailable **NF-κB** inhibitor.



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

**Embelin**  
(Embelic acid; Emberine; NSC 91874) Cat. No.: HY-17473

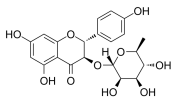
Embelin (Embelic acid), a potent, nonpeptidic XIAP inhibitor ( $IC_{50}$ =4.1 μM), inhibits cell growth, induces **apoptosis**, and activates caspase-9 in prostate cancer cells with high levels of XIAP.



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

**Engeletin** Cat. No.: HY-N0436

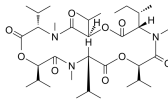
Engeletin is a flavanonol glycoside isolated from *hymenaea martiana*, inhibits **NF-κB** signaling-pathway activation, and possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, diuresis, detumescence, and antibiosis effects.



**Purity:** 99.72%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Enniatin B1** Cat. No.: HY-N3807

Enniatin B1 is a Fusarium mycotoxin. Enniatin B1 inhibits acyl-CoA: cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT) activity with an  $IC_{50}$  of 73 μM in an enzyme assay using rat liver microsomes. Enniatin B1 crosses the blood-brain barrier.



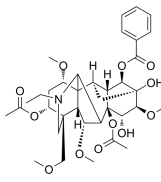
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

<p><b>Erdosteine</b> (RV 144)</p> <p>Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Erdosteine-13C4</b> (RV 144-13C4)</p> <p>Erdosteine-13C4 (RV 144-13C4) is a 13C-labeled Erdosteine. Erdosteine inhibits lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Erdosteine has muco-modulatory, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>Ergolide</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6893</p> <p>Ergolide is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from the dried flowers of <i>Inula Britannica</i>. Ergolide inhibits inducible nitric oxide synthase and cyclo-oxygenase-2 expression in RAW 264.7 macrophages through the inactivation of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42% <b>Clinical Data:</b> <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Esculentoside A</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0632</p> <p>Esculentoside A (ESA), a kind of triterpene saponin isolated from roots of <i>Phytolacca esculenta</i>. Esculentoside A (ESA) possesses anti-inflammatory activity in acute and chronic experimental models, has selective inhibitory activity towards cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.27% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Esculentoside H</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N2205</p> <p>Esculentoside H (EsH) is a saponin isolated from the root extract of perennial plant <i>Phytolacca esculenta</i>. Esculentoside H (EH) has anti-tumor activity, the mechanism is related to the capacity for TNF release.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.02% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Ethacrynic acid</b> (Ethacrynic acid)</p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B1640</p> <p>Ethacrynic acid (Ethacrynic acid) is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of <b>glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)</b>. Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of <b>NF-κB-signaling</b> pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Ethacrynic acid D5</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-108538</p> <p>Ethacrynic acid D5 is a deuterium labeled Ethacrynic acid. Ethacrynic acid is a diuretic. Ethacrynic acid is an inhibitor of <b>glutathione S-transferases (GSTs)</b>. Ethacrynic acid is a potent inhibitor of <b>NF-κB-signaling</b> pathway, and also modulates leukotriene formation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Ethyl Caffate</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N6966</p> <p>Ethyl Caffate is a natural phenolic compound isolated from <i>Bidens pilosa</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.91% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>EUK-134</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-100594</p> <p>EUK-134, a synthetic <b>superoxide dismutase</b> and catalase mimetic, protects rat kidneys from ischemia-reperfusion-induced damage. EUK-134 is a superoxide dismutase (SOD) mimetics (SODm) with catalase activity. EUK-134 is a mitoprotective antioxidant.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.43% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Eurycomalactone</b></p> <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N4327</p> <p>Eurycomalactone is a natural product found in <i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack., acts as a potent <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor, with an <math>IC_{50}</math> of 0.5 <math>\mu</math>M.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 93.09% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

**Flaconitine**  
(Acetylaconitine; 3-Acetylaconitine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0276

Flaconitine is considered to be a **NF-κB** inhibitor.

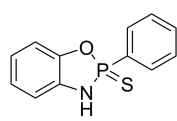


**Purity:** 98.92%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**FW1256**

Cat. No.: HY-121955

FW1256 is a phenyl analogue and a slow-releasing hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) donor. FW1256 inhibits **NF-κB** activity and induces cell **apoptosis**. FW1256 exerts potent anti-inflammatory effects and has the potential for cancer and cardiovascular disease treatment.



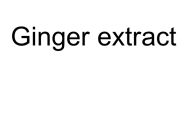
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

**Ginger extract**

Cat. No.: HY-N9451

Ginger extract exhibits anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and chemotherapeutic effects in vivo.

**Ginger extract**

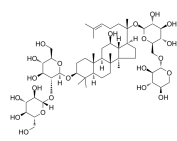


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg

**Ginsenoside Rb3**  
(Gypenoside IV)

Cat. No.: HY-N0041

Ginsenoside Rb3 is extracted from steamed Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Rb3 exhibits inhibitory effect on TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 8.2 μM in 293T cell lines. Ginsenoside Rb3 also inhibits the induction of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA.

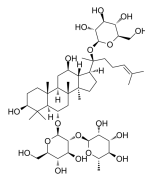


**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Ginsenoside Re**  
(Ginsenoside B2; Panaxoside Re; Sanchinoside Re)

Cat. No.: HY-N0044

Ginsenoside Re (Ginsenoside B2) is an extract from Panax notoginseng. Ginsenoside Re decreases the **β-amyloid** protein (**Aβ**). Ginsenoside Re plays a role in antiinflammation through inhibition of **JNK** and **NF-κB**.

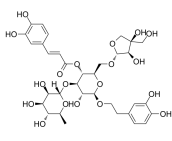


**Purity:** 98.15%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 1  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Forsythoside B**

Cat. No.: HY-N0029

Forsythoside B is a phenylethanoid glycoside isolated from the leaves of *Lamiophlomis rotata* Kudo, a Chinese folk medicinal plant for treating inflammatory diseases and promoting blood circulation. Forsythoside B could inhibit **TNF-α**, **IL-6**, **IκB** and modulate **NF-κB**.

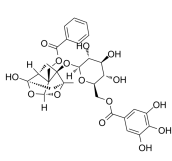


**Purity:** 99.99%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Galloylpaeoniflorin**  
(6'-O-Galloyl paeoniflorin)

Cat. No.: HY-N5048

Galloylpaeoniflorin is a **NF-κB** inhibitor. And Galloylpaeoniflorin is an inhibitor of DNA cleavage.

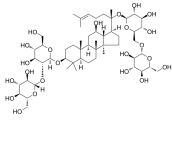


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

**Ginsenoside Rb1**  
(Gypenoside III)

Cat. No.: HY-N0039

Ginsenoside Rb1, a main constituent of the root of Panax ginseng, inhibits **Na<sup>+</sup>**, **K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase** activity with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 6.3±1.0 μM. Ginsenoside also inhibits **IRAK-1** activation and phosphorylation of **NF-κB p65**.

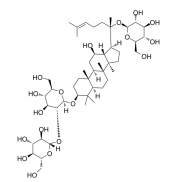


**Purity:** 98.75%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

**Ginsenoside Rd**  
(Gypenoside VIII)

Cat. No.: HY-N0043

Ginsenoside Rd inhibits TNFα-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an **IC<sub>50</sub>** of 12.05±0.82 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rd inhibits expression of **COX-2** and **iNOS** mRNA. Ginsenoside Rd also inhibits **Ca<sup>2+</sup>** influx.

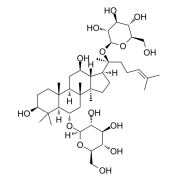


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

**Ginsenoside Rg1**  
(Panaxoside A; Panaxoside Rg1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0045

Ginsenoside Rg1 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg1 ameliorates the impaired cognitive function, displays promising effects by reducing cerebral **Aβ** levels. Ginsenoside Rg1 also reduces **NF-κB** nuclear translocation.



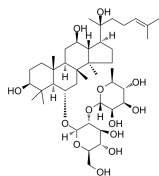
**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ginsenoside Rg2

(Chikusetsusaponin I; Panaxoside Rg2; Prosapogenin C2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0602

Ginsenoside Rg2 is one of the major active components of ginseng. Ginsenoside Rg2 inhibits VCAM-1 and ICAM-1 expressions stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Ginsenoside Rg2 also reduces A $\beta_{1-42}$  accumulation.

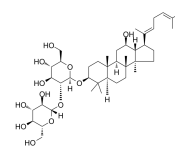


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ginsenoside Rg5

Cat. No.: HY-N0908

Ginsenoside Rg5 is the main component of Red ginseng. Ginsenoside blocks binding of IGF-1 to its receptor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of ~90 nM. Ginsenoside Rg5 also inhibits the mRNA expression of COX-2 via suppression of the DNA binding activities of NF- $\kappa$ B p65.

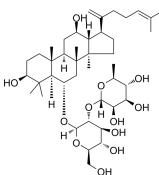


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ginsenoside Rg6

Cat. No.: HY-N0907

Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF- $\alpha$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B transcriptional activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 29.34  $\mu$ M in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits apoptosis-inducing effect.

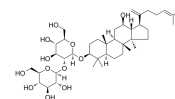


**Purity:** 99.13%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Ginsenoside Rk1

Cat. No.: HY-N2515

Ginsenoside Rk1 is a unique component created by processing the ginseng plant (mainly Sung Ginseng, SG) at high temperatures. Ginsenoside Rk1 has anti-inflammatory effect, suppresses the activation of Jak2/Stat3 signaling pathway and NF- $\kappa$ B.

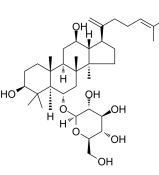


**Purity:** 99.90%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Ginsenoside Rk3

Cat. No.: HY-N0906

Ginsenoside Rk3 is present in the roots Panax notoginseng herbs. Ginsenoside Rk3 significantly inhibits TNF- $\alpha$ -induced NF- $\kappa$ B transcriptional activity, with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 14.24 $\pm$ 1.30  $\mu$ M in HepG2 cells.



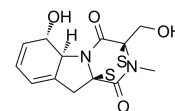
**Purity:** 98.85%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Glilotoxin

(Aspergillin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6727

Glilotoxin is a secondary metabolite, the most abundant mycotoxin secreted by *A. fumigatus*, inhibits the phagocytosis of macrophages and the immune functions of other immune cells.

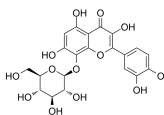


**Purity:** 99.51%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### Gossypin

Cat. No.: HY-125911

Gossypin is a flavone isolated from *Hibiscus vitifolius* and has antioxidant, antiinflammatory, anticancer, anticataract, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective activities. Gossypin inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B and NF- $\kappa$ B-regulated gene expression.

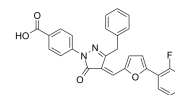


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### GS143

Cat. No.: HY-110261

GS143 is a selective I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  ubiquitination inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 5.2  $\mu$ M for SCF<sup>TRCP1</sup>-mediated I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  ubiquitylation. GS143 suppresses NF- $\kappa$ B activation and transcription of target genes and does not inhibit proteasome activity. GS143 has anti-asthma effect.



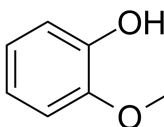
**Purity:** 98.30%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Guaiacol

(2-Methoxyphenol)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380

Guaiacol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated COX-2 expression and NF- $\kappa$ B activation. Anti-inflammatory activity.



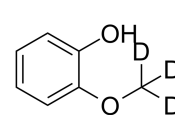
**Purity:** 99.70%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

### Guaiacol-d3

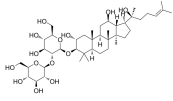
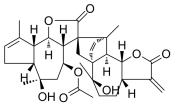
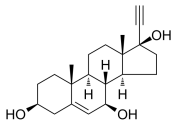
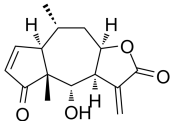
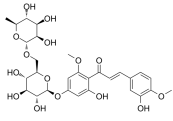
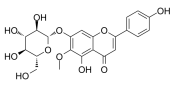
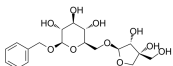


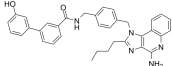
(2-Methoxyphenol-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N1380S1

Guaiacol-d3 (2-Methoxyphenol-d3) is the deuterium labeled Guaiacol. Guaiacol, a phenolic compound, inhibits LPS-stimulated COX-2 expression and NF- $\kappa$ B activation. Guaiacol has an anti-inflammatory activity.



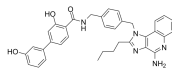
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

<p><b>Gypenoside L</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8211</p> <p>Gypenoside L is a saponin that can be found in <i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>. Gypenoside L increases the SA-<math>\beta</math>-galactosidase activity, promotes the production of senescence-associated secretory cytokines.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.42%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Handelin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2083</p> <p>Handelin is a guaianolide dimer from <i>Chrysanthemum boreale</i> that has potent anti-inflammatory activity by down-regulating <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> signaling and pro-inflammatory cytokine production.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.44%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>
<p><b>HE 3286</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-108039</p> <p>HE 3286 is a synthetic derivative of a natural anti-inflammatory steroid, <math>\beta</math>-AET. HE 3286 is an orally active partial <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibitor. HE3286 reduces proinflammatory signals, including IL-6 and matrix metalloproteinase 3. HE 3286 freely penetrates the blood brain barrier in mice.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Helenalin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-119970</p> <p>Helenalin is an anti-inflammatory sesquiterpene lactone. Helenalin selectively inhibits transcription factor <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> by directly targeting p65. Helenalin has alkylating activity, targets the cysteine sulfhydryl groups in the p65 subunit of <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b>, thereby inhibits its DNA binding.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.87%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 500 <math>\mu</math>g, 1 mg</p>
<p><b>Hesperidin methylchalcone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-126382</p> <p>Hesperidin methylchalcone (Hesperidin methylchalcone) inhibits oxidative stress, cytokine production and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation. Hesperidin methylchalcone inhibits inflammation and pain. Hesperidin methylchalcone exhibits vasoprotective activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Homoplantagin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1949</p> <p>Homoplantagin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine <i>Salvia plebeia</i> with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantagin could inhibit <b>TNF-<math>\alpha</math></b> and <b>IL-6</b> mRNA expression, <b>IKK<math>\beta</math></b> and <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> phosphorylation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.90%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg</p>
<p><b>Icariside F2</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N8085</p> <p>Icariside F2 is a potent <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> inhibitor with an <b>IC<sub>50</sub></b> value of 16.25 <math>\mu</math>M. Icariside F2 is an aromatic glycoside isolated from the leaves of <i>E. ulmoides</i> Oliver. Icariside F2 has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>IKKy NBD Inhibitory Peptide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1847</p> <p>IKKy NBD Inhibitory Peptide is a NEMO-binding domain peptide (NBD peptide) corresponding to the NEMO amino-terminal alpha-helical region, which is shown to block TNF-alpha-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>IKKy NBD Inhibitory Peptide TFA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-P1847A</p> <p>IKKy NBD Inhibitory Peptide TFA is a NEMO-binding domain peptide (NBD peptide) corresponding to the NEMO amino-terminal alpha-helical region, which is shown to block TNF-alpha-induced <b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> activation.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>IMD-biphenylA</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-139717</p> <p>IMD-biphenylA is a novel imidazoquinolone-<b>NF-<math>\kappa</math>B</b> immunomodulator dimer that improves the adjuvanticity of small molecule immune potentiators.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

### IMD-biphenylB

Cat. No.: HY-139718

IMD-biphenylB is a potent imidazoquinolinone-NF- $\kappa$ B immunomodulator dimer that inhibits tumor proliferation while induces low systemic inflammation and reduces adjuvant toxicity.

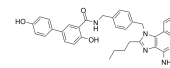


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IMD-biphenylC

Cat. No.: HY-139719

IMD-biphenylC is a novel imidazoquinolinone-NF- $\kappa$ B immunomodulator dimer that inhibits tumor proliferation while induces low systemic inflammation and reduces adjuvant toxicity.

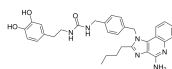


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IMD-catechol

Cat. No.: HY-139716

IMD-catechol is a novel imidazoquinolinone-NF- $\kappa$ B immunomodulator dimer that improves efficacy in a CT26 mouse colon carcinoma tumor model while eliciting minimal adjuvant toxicity.

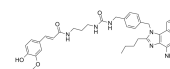


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IMD-ferulic

Cat. No.: HY-139715

IMD-ferulic is a covalently linked NF- $\kappa$ B modulator that improves the adjuvanticity of small molecule immune potentiators.

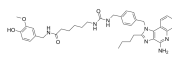


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### IMD-vanillin

Cat. No.: HY-139714

IMD-vanillin is a novel imidazoquinolinone-NF- $\kappa$ B immunomodulator dimers.



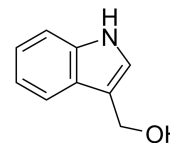
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Indole-3-carbinol

(I3C; 3-Indolemethanol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0170

Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B activity and also is an Aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) agonist, and an inhibitor of WWP1 (WW domain-containing ubiquitin E3 ligase 1).



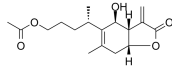
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

### Inulicin

(1-O-Acetylbritannilactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0896

Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) is an active compound that inhibits VEGF-mediated activation of Src and FAK. Inulicin (1-O-Acetylbritannilactone) inhibits LPS-induced PGE<sub>2</sub> production and COX-2 expression, and NF- $\kappa$ B activation and translocation.

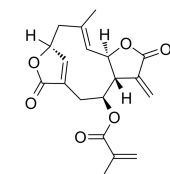


**Purity:** 99.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isodeoxyelephantopin

Cat. No.: HY-N2585

Isodeoxyelephantopin is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Elephantopus scaber. Isodeoxyelephantopin induces ROS generation, suppresses NF- $\kappa$ B activation. Isodeoxyelephantopin also modulates LncRNA expression and exhibit activities against breast cancer.

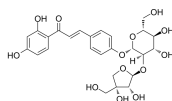


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Isoliquiritin apioside

Cat. No.: HY-N2497

Isoliquiritin apioside significantly decreases PMA-induced increases in MMP9 activities and suppresses PMA-induced activation of MAPK and NF- $\kappa$ B. Isoliquiritin apioside suppresses invasiveness and angiogenesis of cancer cells and endothelial cells.



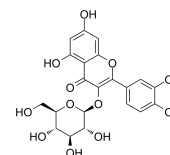
**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Isoquercetin

(Quercetin 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N1445

Isoquercetin (Quercetin 3-glucoside) is a naturally occurring polyphenol that has antioxidant, anti-proliferative, and anti-inflammatory properties.



**Purity:** 99.87%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 3  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

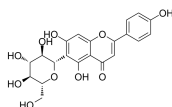


### Isovitexin

(Saponaretin; Homovitexin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0773

Isovitexin is a flavonoid isolated from rice hulls of *Oryza sativa*, possesses anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant activities; Isovitexin acts like a JNK1/2 inhibitor and inhibits the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B.

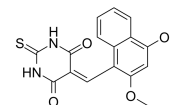


**Purity:** 99.95%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### IT-901

Cat. No.: HY-124179

IT-901 is an orally active and potent NF- $\kappa$ B subunit c-Rel inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 0.1  $\mu$ M, 3  $\mu$ M for NF- $\kappa$ B DNA binding and c-Rel DNA binding, respectively.

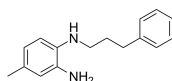


**Purity:** 95.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg

### JSH-23

Cat. No.: HY-13982

JSH-23 is an NF- $\kappa$ B inhibitor which inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B transcriptional activity with an  $IC_{50}$  of 7.1  $\mu$ M in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated macrophages RAW 264.7. JSH-23 inhibits nuclear translocation of NF- $\kappa$ B p65 without affecting I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  degradation.

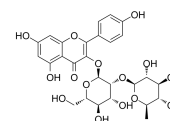


**Purity:** 99.11%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0208

Kaempferol-3-O-glucorhamnoside, a flavonoid derived from plant *Thesium chinense* Turcz, inhibits inflammatory responses via MAPK and NF- $\kappa$ B pathways in vitro and in vivo.

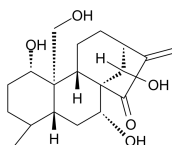


**Purity:** 99.39%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Kamebakaurin

Cat. No.: HY-N6046

Kamebakaurin is a natural compound isolated from *Isodon japonicus*. Kamebakaurin is a potent inhibitor of NF- $\kappa$ B activation by directly targeting DNA-binding activity of p50.



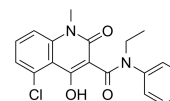
**Purity:** 98.05%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### Laquinimod

(ABR-215062)

Cat. No.: HY-13010

Laquinimod (ABR-215062), an orally available carboxamide derivative, is a potent immunomodulator which prevents neurodegeneration and inflammation in the central nervous system.



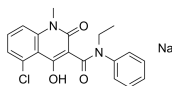
**Purity:** 99.91%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

### Laquinimod sodium

(ABR-215062 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-W062904

Laquinimod (ABR-215062) sodium, an orally available carboxamide derivative, is a potent immunomodulator which prevents neurodegeneration and inflammation in the central nervous system.

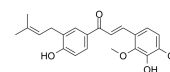


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Licochalcone D

Cat. No.: HY-N4187

Licochalcone D, a flavonoid compound mainly existing in the root of *Glycyrrhiza inflata*, is a potent inhibitor of NF- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) p65. Licochalcone D possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer properties.

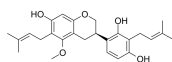


**Purity:** 99.68%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Licoricidin

Cat. No.: HY-N3387

Licoricidin (LCD) is isolated from *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch, possesses anti-cancer activities.



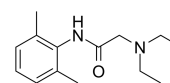
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Lidocaine

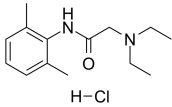
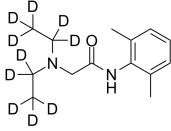
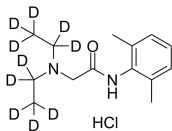
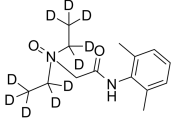
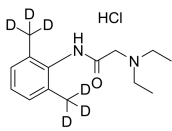
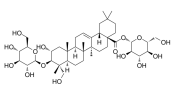
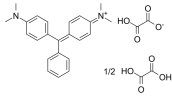
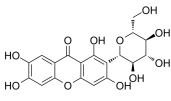
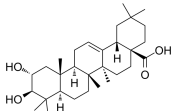
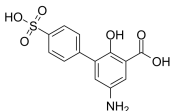
(Lignocaine)

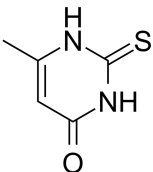
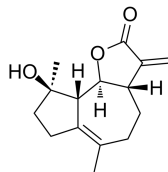
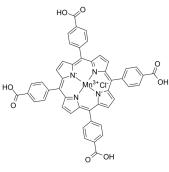
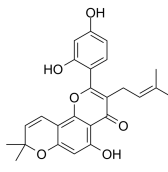
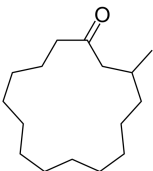
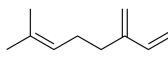
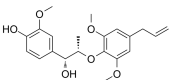
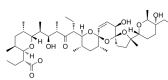
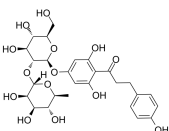
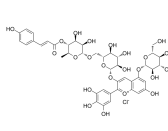
Cat. No.: HY-B0185

Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.



**Purity:** 99.96%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

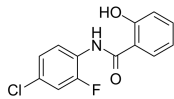
<p><b>Lidocaine hydrochloride</b> (Lignocaine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.81% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185A</p>	<p><b>Lidocaine-d10</b></p> <p>Lidocaine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185S1</p>
<p><b>Lidocaine-d10 hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Lidocaine-d10 (Lignocaine-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine hydrochloride. Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 50 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS</p>	<p><b>Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide</b></p> <p>Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits <b>sodium channels</b> involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185S</p>
<p><b>Lidocaine-d6 hydrochloride</b> (Lignocaine-d6 hydrochloride)</p> <p>Lidocaine-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Lidocaine (hydrochloride). Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS1</p>	<p><b>Lucyoside B</b></p> <p>Lucyoside B inhibits the production of inflammatory mediators via both <b>NF-κB</b> and activator protein-1 pathways in activated macrophages.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N4231</p>
<p><b>Malachite green oxalate</b></p> <p>Malachite green oxalate is a triphenylmethane dye which can be used to detect the release of phosphate in enzymatic reactions. Malachite green oxalate is also a potent and selective inhibitor of <b>IKKBE</b>, and inhibits its downstream targets such as <b>IκBα</b>, <b>p65</b> and <b>IRF3</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-D0162</p>	<p><b>Mangiferin</b></p> <p>Mangiferin is a <b>Nrf2</b> activator. Mangiferin suppresses nuclear translocation of the <b>NF-κB</b> subunits <b>p65</b> and <b>p50</b>. Mangiferin exhibits antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihyperuricemic, antiviral, anticancer and antiinflammatory activities.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0290</p>
<p><b>Maslinic acid</b> (Cratogeolic acid; 2α-Hydroxyoleanolic acid)</p> <p>Maslinic acid can inhibit the DNA-binding activity of <b>NF-κB p65</b> and abolish the phosphorylation of <b>IκB-α</b>, which is required for p65 activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0629</p>	<p><b>Mesalamine impurity P</b></p> <p>Mesalamine impurity P is an impurity of Mesalamine (HY-15027). 5-Aminosalicylic acid (Mesalamine) acts as a specific <b>PPARγ</b> agonist and also inhibits p21-activated kinase 1 (<b>PAK1</b>) and <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg</p>  <p>Cat. No.: HY-131265</p>

<p><b>Methylthiouracil</b> (MTU)</p> <p>Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6, and the activation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and ERK1/2.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-B0513</p>  <p><b>Micheliolide</b></p> <p>Micheliolide could effectively attenuate the high glucose-stimulated activation of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B, the degradation of I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math>, and the expression of MCP-1, TGF-<math>\beta</math>1 and FN in rat mesangial cells (MCs).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.84% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0847</p>
<p><b>MnTBAP chloride</b></p> <p>MnTBAP chloride is a superoxide dismutase (SOD) mimetic and peroxynitrite scavenger. MnTBAP chloride is a manganese porphyrin complex and has anti-oxidative property.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>95.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-126397</p>  <p><b>Morusin</b> (Mulberrochromene)</p> <p>Morusin is a prenylated flavonoid isolated from <i>M. australis</i> with various biological activities, such as antitumor, antioxidant, and anti-bacteria property. Morusin could inhibit NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and STAT3 activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.83% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0622</p>
<p><b>Muscone</b></p> <p>Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and NLRP3 inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (IL-1<math>\beta</math>, TNF-<math>\alpha</math> and IL-6), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0633</p>  <p><b>Myrcene</b> (<math>\beta</math>-Myrcene)</p> <p>Myrcene (<math>\beta</math>-Myrcene), an aromatic volatile compound, suppresses TNF<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activity. Myrcene has anti-invasive effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0803</p>
<p><b>Myrislignan</b></p> <p>Myrislignan, a lignan isolated from <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt, possesses anti-inflammatory activities. Myrislignan attenuates LPS-induced inflammation reaction in murine macrophage cells through inhibition of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signalling pathway activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0608</p>  <p><b>Narasin</b></p> <p>Narasin is a cationic ionophore and coccidiostat agent. Narasin inhibits NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signaling and induces tumor cells apoptosis. Narasin has antimicrobial and anticancer activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-121410</p>
<p><b>Naringin Dihydrochalcone</b> (Naringin DC)</p> <p>Naringin Dihydrochalcone is an artificial sweetener derived from naringin. Naringin is a major flavanone glycoside obtained from tomatoes, grapefruits, and many other citrus fruits.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.63% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg</p>	<p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N0119</p>  <p><b>Nasunin</b> (Delphinidin-3-(<i>p</i>-coumaroylrutinoside)-5-glucoside)</p> <p>Nasunin, an antioxidant anthocyanin, possesses antiangiogenic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>  <p><b>Cat. No.:</b> HY-N9396</p>

### NDMC101

Cat. No.: HY-124958

NDMC101 is a potent **osteoclastogenesis** inhibitor and inhibits osteoclast differentiation via down-regulation of NFATc1-modulated gene expression. NDMC101 is similar to the DPP4 substrate and is a significant inhibitor of early T-cell activation via **DPP4** inhibition.



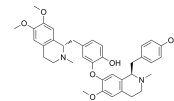
**Purity:** 99.59%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Neferine

(-)-Neferine

Cat. No.: HY-N0441

Neferine is a major bisbenzylisoquinline alkaloid. Neferine strongly inhibits **NF-κB** activation.



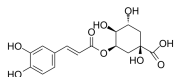
**Purity:** 99.92%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Neochlorogenic acid

(trans-5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0722

Neochlorogenic acid is a natural polyphenolic compound found in dried fruits and other plants. Neochlorogenic acid inhibits the production of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**. Neochlorogenic acid suppresses **iNOS** and **COX-2** protein expression.

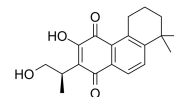


**Purity:** 99.07%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Neocryptotanshinone

Cat. No.: HY-119720

Neocryptotanshinone, a fatty diterpenoids from *Salvia Miltiorrhiza*, inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammation by suppression of **NF-κB** and **iNOS** signaling pathways.

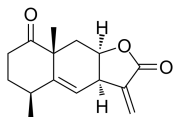


**Purity:** 98.82%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg

### NF-κB-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-142958

NF-κB-IN-2 inhibits **TNF-α**-induced canonical **NF-κB** signaling in PC-3 cells.

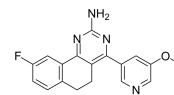


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### NF-κB-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-144765

NF-κB-IN-4 (compound 17) is a potent and BBB-penetrated **NF-κB** pathway inhibitor with blood brain barrier (BBB) permeability. NF-κB-IN-4 exhibits potential anti-neuroinflammatory activity with low toxicity.

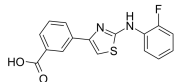


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### NF-κB activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-134476

NF-κB activator 1 is a potent **NF-κB** activator with an  $EC_{50}$  of 0.9 μM. NF-κB activator 1 induces superoxide dismutase (SOD)2 mRNA expression.

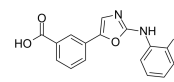


**Purity:** 98.02%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### NF-κB activator 2

Cat. No.: HY-134477

NF-κB activator 2 is a potent and orally active **NF-κB** activator, with an  $EC_{50}$  of 1.58 μM. NF-κB activator 2 induces SOD<sub>2</sub> through increasing **NF-κB** expression and activation. NF-κB activator 2 can be used for the research of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

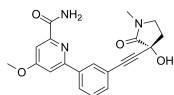


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### NIK SMI1

Cat. No.: HY-112433

NIK SMI1 is a potent, selective **NF-κB** inducing kinase (**NIK**) inhibitor, which inhibits **NIK**-catalyzed hydrolysis of ATP to ADP with  $IC_{50}$  of 0.23±0.17 nM.

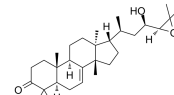


**Purity:** 99.69%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 1 g, 5 g

### Niloticin

Cat. No.: HY-N3188

Niloticin, tetracyclic triterpenoid compound, is a **osteoclastogenesis** inhibitor. Niloticin shows anti-viral, antioxidative, and mosquitocidal activities. Niloticin inhibits osteoclastogenesis by blocking **RANKL-RANK** interaction and suppressing the **AKT**, **MAPK**, and **NF-κB** signaling pathways.



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

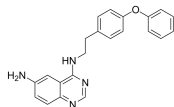
<p><b>Nimbolide</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-116035</p> <p>Nimbolide is a triterpene derived from the leaves and flowers of neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i> L). Nimbolide induces apoptosis through inactivation of <b>NF-κB</b>. Nimbolide inhibits <b>CDK4/CDK6</b> kinase activity. Nimbolide suppresses the <b>NF-κB</b>, <b>Wnt</b>, <b>PI3K-Akt</b>, <b>MAPK</b> and <b>JAK-STAT</b> signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.94%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Nitidine chloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0498</p> <p>Nitidine chloride, a potential <b>anti-malarial</b> lead compound derived from <i>Zanthoxylum nitidum</i> (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing <b>apoptosis</b>, inhibiting <b>STAT3</b> signaling cascade, <b>DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A</b>, <b>ERK</b> and...</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Obtusifolin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2098</p> <p>Obtusifolin, isolated from the seeds of <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>, regulates the gene expression and production of <b>MUC5AC</b> mucin in airway epithelial cells via inhibiting <b>NF-κB</b> pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Okanin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N6673</p> <p>Okanin, effective constituent of the flower tea <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>, attenuates LPS-induced microglial activation through inhibition of the <b>TLR4/NF-κB</b> signaling pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Ophiopogonin D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0515</p> <p>Ophiopogonin D, isolated from the tubers of <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>, is a rare naturally occurring <b>C<sub>29</sub></b> steroidal glycoside.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.59%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Oxaprozin</b> (Oxaprozinum; Wy21743)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0808</p> <p>Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.76%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Oxaprozin-d5</b> (Oxaprozinum-d5; Wy21743-d5)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0808S1</p> <p>Oxaprozin-d5 is deuterium labeled Oxaprozin. Oxaprozin is an inhibitor of both <b>COX-1</b> and <b>COX-2</b> with <b>IC<sub>50</sub>s</b> of 2.2 μM and 36 μM for human platelet COX-1 and IL-1-stimulated human synovial cell COX-2, respectively. Oxaprozin also inhibits the activation of <b>NF-κB</b>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>	<p><b>Panepoxydone</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N10266</p> <p>Panepoxydone is an inhibitor of <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Panepoxydone interferes with the <b>NF-κB</b> mediated signal transduction by inhibiting the phosphorylation of <b>IκB</b>. Panepoxydone exhibits antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antimalarial and anti-parasitic activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>Parthenolide</b> (-)-Parthenolide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0141</p> <p>Parthenolide is a sesquiterpene lactone found in the medicinal herb <i>Feverfew</i>. Parthenolide exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting <b>NF-κB</b> activation; also inhibits <b>HDAC1</b> protein without affecting other class I/II HDACs.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.13%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 2  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg</p>	<p><b>Penehyclidine hydrochloride</b> (Penequinine hydrochloride)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137976</p> <p>Penehyclidine (Penequinine) hydrochloride, a <b>anticholinergic</b> drug, is a selective antagonist of <b>M1</b> and <b>M3</b> receptors. Penehyclidine hydrochloride activates <b>NF-κβ</b> in lung tissue and inhibits the release of inflammatory factors.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥99.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>

<p><b>Pentagamavunon-1</b> (PGV-1)</p> <p>Pentagamavunon-1 (PGV-1), a Curcumin analog with oral activity, targets on several molecular mechanisms to induce <b>apoptosis</b> including inhibition of angiogenic factors cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). PGV-1 inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.80% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Phellodendrine</b></p> <p>Phellodendrine, a isoquinoline alkaloid, is one of important characteristic ingredients in the Phellodendri chinensis cortex. phellodendrine is against AAPH-induced oxidative stress through regulating the <b>AKT/NF-κB</b> pathway.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.60% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate</b> (PMA; TPA; Phorbol myristate acetate)</p> <p>Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), a phorbol ester, is a dual <b>SphK</b> and <b>protein kinase C (PKC)</b> activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate is a <b>NF-κB</b> activator. Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate induces differentiation in THP-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.66% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Picroside II</b></p> <p>Picroside II, an iridoid compound extracted from Picrorhiza, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic activities. picroside II alleviates the inflammatory response in sepsis and enhances immune function by inhibiting the activation of <b>NLRP3</b> inflammasome and <b>NF-κB</b> pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.77% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Polygalasaponin F</b></p> <p>Polygalasaponin F, an oleanane-type triterpenoid saponin extracted from Polygala japonica, decreases the release of the inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα).</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.74% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg</p>	<p><b>Praeruptorin A</b></p> <p>Praeruptorin A is a main bioactive constituent of Peucedanum praeruptorum (also known as Bai-Hua Qian Hu). Praeruptorin A exerts anti-inflammatory effects in vitro through inhibition of <b>NF-κB</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.57% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Pratensein</b></p> <p>Pratensein, a flavonoid, ameliorates β-amyloid-induced cognitive impairment in rats via reducing oxidative damage and restoring synapse and BDNF levels.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide</b></p> <p>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide is a nuclear transcription factor <b>NF-κappaB</b> inhibitor, composed of a membrane-translocating peptide sequence generated from antennapedia (PTD) conjugated with p65-P1, which selectively inhibits activation induced by various inflammatory stimuli.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p>
<p><b>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide TFA</b></p> <p>PTD-p65-P1 Peptide TFA is a nuclear transcription factor <b>NF-κappaB</b> inhibitor, composed of a membrane-translocating peptide sequence generated from antennapedia (PTD) conjugated with p65-P1, which selectively inhibits activation induced by various inflammatory stimuli.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 96.33% <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p>	<p><b>Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium</b> (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate; PDTC ammonium; <b>APD6</b>) No.: HY-18738</p> <p>Pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate ammonium (Ammonium pyrrolidinedithiocarbamate) is a selective and blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeable <b>NF-κB</b> inhibitor.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04% <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 3 <b>Size:</b> 100 mg</p>

### QNZ (EVP4593)

Cat. No.: HY-13812

QNZ (EVP4593) shows strong inhibitory effects on **NF-κB** transcriptional activation and **TNF-α** production with  $IC_{50}$ s of 11 and 7 nM, respectively. QNZ (EVP4593) is a neuroprotective inhibitor of **SOC** channel.

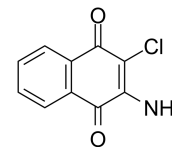


**Purity:** ≥98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Quinoclamine

Cat. No.: HY-121632

Quinoclamine, a naphthoquinone derivative, is a **NF-κB** inhibitor. Quinoclamine exhibits anti-cancer activity.

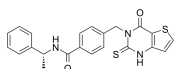


**Purity:** 99.01%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### R-HP210

Cat. No.: HY-146564

R-HP210 acts on the **NF-κB** mediated tethered transrepression function ( $IC_{50}$ =3.80 μM). R-HP210 represses the LPS-induced transcription of a variety of proinflammatory genes such as IL-1β, IL-6 and COX-2.

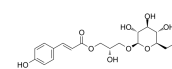


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Regaloside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7931

Regaloside A, a phenylpropanoid, shows significant DPPH radical scavenging activity of 58.0% at 160 ppm. Regaloside A has anti-inflammatory activity.

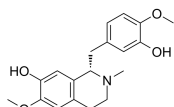


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Reticuline

Cat. No.: HY-N1356

Reticuline shows anti-inflammatory effects through **JAK2/STAT3** and **NF-κB** signaling pathways. Reticuline inhibits mRNA expressions of **TNF-α**, and IL-6 and reduces the phosphorylation levels of **JAK2** and **STAT3**. Reticuline exhibits cardiovascular effects.

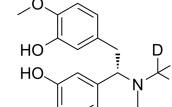


**Purity:** 98.11%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Reticuline-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N1356S

Reticuline-d3 is the deuterium labeled Reticuline. Reticuline shows anti-inflammatory effects through **JAK2/STAT3** and **NF-κB** signaling pathways. Reticuline inhibits mRNA expressions of **TNF-α**, and IL-6 and reduces the phosphorylation levels of **JAK2** and **STAT3**.

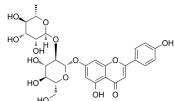


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Rhoifolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0755

Rhoifolin is a flavone glycoside isolated from *Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck leaves. Rhoifolin is beneficial for diabetic complications through enhanced adiponectin secretion, tyrosine phosphorylation of **insulin receptor-β** and **glucose transporter 4 (GLUT 4)** translocation.

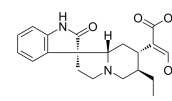


**Purity:** 99.24%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### Rhynchophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N0387

Rhynchophylline, an alkaloid isolated from *Uncaria*, shows potent inhibition of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NO production in rat primary microglial cells.

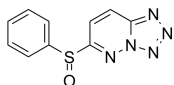


**Purity:** 99.64%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

### Ro 106-9920

Cat. No.: HY-107665

Ro 106-9920 is a potent inhibitor of **NF-κappaB**. Ro 106-9920 has the potential for the research of tumor and cancer diseases.



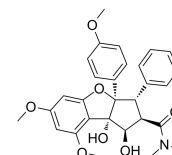
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Rocaglamide

(Roc-A)

Cat. No.: HY-19356

Rocaglamide (Roc-A) is isolated from the genus *Aglaia* and can be used for coughs, injuries, asthma and inflammatory skin diseases. Rocaglamide is a potent inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation in T-cells.

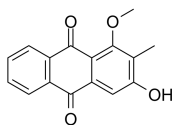


**Purity:** 99.34%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Rubiadin-1-methyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-N1956

Rubiadin-1-methyl ether is a natural anthraquinone isolated from *Morinda officinalis* How, and inhibits osteoclastic bone resorption via inhibition on the phosphorylation of **NF- $\kappa$ B p65** and the degradation of **I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$**  as well as decrease in the nuclear translocation of p65.

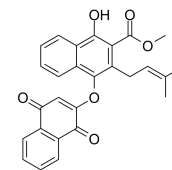


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Rubioncolin C

Cat. No.: HY-N1333

Rubioncolin C exerts anti-tumor activity by inducing apoptotic and autophagic Cell Death and inhibiting the **NF- $\kappa$ B** and **Akt/mTOR/P70S6K** Pathway in Human Cancer Cells.

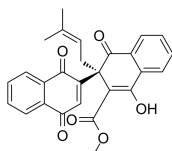


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### Rubipodanone A

Cat. No.: HY-N7980

Rubipodanone A, a naphthohydroquinone dimer, shows cytotoxicity against A549, BEL-7402, HeLa, HepG2, SGC-7901 and U251 cells. Rubipodanone A also shows obvious activating effect at 20 and 40  $\mu$ M for **NF- $\kappa$ B**.

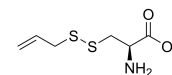


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

### S-Allylmercaptocysteine

Cat. No.: HY-145532

S-allylmercaptocysteine, an organic sulfur compound extracted from garlic, has anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidative effects for various pulmonary diseases.

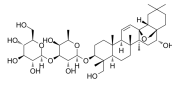


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 95.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Saikosaponin D

Cat. No.: HY-N0250

Saikosaponin D is a triterpene saponin isolated from *Bupleurum*, with anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-tumor, and anti-allergic activities; Saikosaponin D inhibits **selectin**, **STAT3** and **NF- $\kappa$ B** and activates **estrogen receptor- $\beta$** .

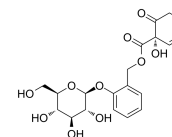


**Purity:** 98.76%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Salicortin

Cat. No.: HY-123503

Salicortin, a phenolic glycoside, has been isolated from many plants such as *Populus* and *Salix* species. Salicortin inhibits osteoclast differentiation and bone resorption by down-regulating **JNK** and **NF- $\kappa$ B/NFATc1** signaling pathways.

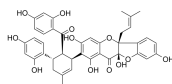


**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:**  
**Size:** 100  $\mu$ g, 1 mg, 5 mg

### Sanggenon C

Cat. No.: HY-N0617

Sanggenon C is a flavanone Diels-Alder adduct compound, which is isolated from the root bark of *Morus cathayana*. Sanggenon C exerts protective effects against cardiac hypertrophy and fibrosis via suppression of the **calcineurin/NFAT2** pathway.

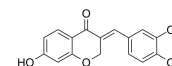


**Purity:** 97.30%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Sappanone A

Cat. No.: HY-113556

Sappanone A is a homoisoflavanone which exhibits anti-inflammatory effects via modulation of **Nrf2** and **NF- $\kappa$ B**. Sappanone can attenuate allergic airway inflammation in Ovalbumin-induced asthma.



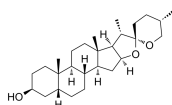
**Purity:** 98.42%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Sarsasapogenin

(Parigenin; Sarsagenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0073

Sarsasapogenin is a saponenin from the Chinese medical herb *Anemarrhena asphodeloides* Bunge, with antidiabetic, anti-oxidative, anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities.

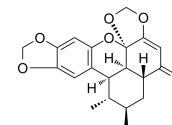


**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Sauchinone

Cat. No.: HY-N0613

Sauchinone is a diastereomeric lignan isolated from *Saururus chinensis* (Saururaceae). Sauchinone inhibits LPS-inducible **iNOS**, **TNF- $\alpha$**  and **COX-2** expression through suppression of **I- $\kappa$ B $\alpha$**  phosphorylation and **p65** nuclear translocation.



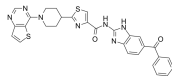
**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg



### SC75741

Cat. No.: HY-10496

SC75741 is a broad and efficient **NF-κB** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 200 nM for **p65**. SC75741 blocks **influenza viruses (IV)** replication. SC75741 impairs DNA binding of the **NF-κB** subunit p65, resulting in reduced expression of cytokines, chemokines, and pro-apoptotic factors.



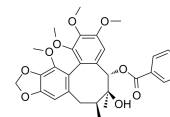
**Purity:** 99.51%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Schisantherin A

(Gomisin-C; Schizantherin-A; Wuweizi ester-A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0694

Schisantherin A is a dibenzocyclooctadiene lignan. Schisantherin A inhibits **p65-NF-κB** translocation into the nucleus by IκBα degradation.

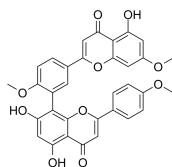


**Purity:** 99.43%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

### Sciadopitysin

Cat. No.: HY-N2119

Sciadopitysin is a type of biflavonoids in leaves from ginkgo biloba. Sciadopitysin inhibits RANKL-induced osteoclastogenesis and bone loss by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation and reducing the expression of **c-Fos** and **NFATc1**.

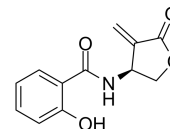


**Purity:** 99.17%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

### SEMBL

Cat. No.: HY-124651

SEMBL is a potent **NF-κB** inhibitor. SEMBL can inhibit **NF-κB**-DNA binding, and also inhibits **NF-κB**-dependent inflammatory cytokine secretions. SEMBL inhibits cancer cell migration and invasion via decreasing MMP expression. SEMBL can be used for researching anticancer.



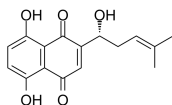
**Purity:** >98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Shikonin

(C.I. 75535; Isoarnebin 4)

Cat. No.: HY-N0822

Shikonin is a major component of a Chinese herbal medicine named zicao. Shikonin is a potent **TMEM16A chloride channel** inhibitor with an  $IC_{50}$  of 6.5 μM. Shikonin is a specific **pyruvate kinase M2 (PKM2)** inhibitor and can also inhibit **TNF-α** and **NF-κB** pathway.

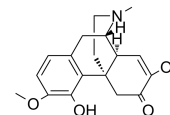


**Purity:** 99.80%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Sinomenine

Cat. No.: HY-15122

Sinomenine, an alkaloid extracted from *Sinomenium acutum*, is a blocker of the **NF-κB** activation. Sinomenine also is an activator of **μ-opioid receptor**.



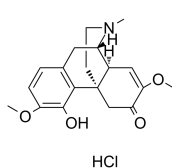
**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### Sinomenine hydrochloride

(Cucoline hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15122A

Sinomenine hydrochloride (Cucoline hydrochloride), an alkaloid extracted from *Sinomenium acutum*, is a blocker of the **NF-κB** activation. Sinomenine also is an activator of **μ-opioid receptor**.

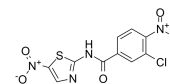


**Purity:** 99.88%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

### SM-7368

Cat. No.: HY-116626

SM-7368 is a potent **NF-κB** inhibitor that targets downstream of **MAPK p38** activation. SM-7368 inhibits **TNF-α**-induced **MMP-9** upregulation. SM-7368 can be used for the research of chemotherapies targeting **TNF-α**-mediated tumor invasion and metastasis.



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

### SN50

Cat. No.: HY-P0151

SN50 is a cell permeable inhibitor of **NF-κB** translocation.

AAVALLPAVLLALLAPVQRKRKRLMP

**Purity:** 98.91%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

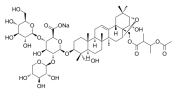
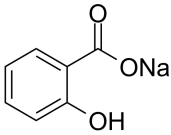
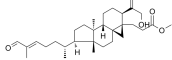
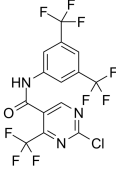
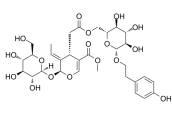
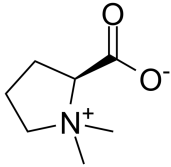
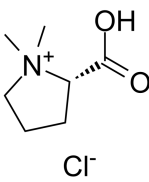
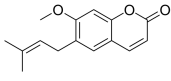
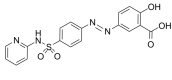
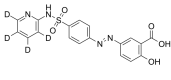
### SN52

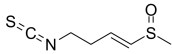
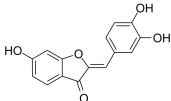
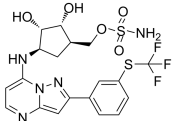
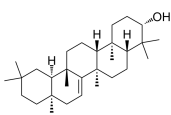
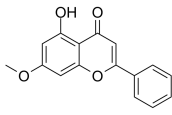
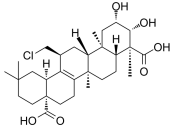
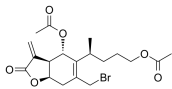
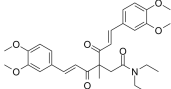
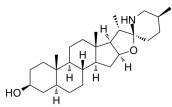
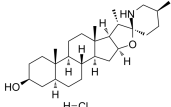
Cat. No.: HY-P3229

SN52 is a potent, competitive, and cell-permeable inhibitor of **NF-κB2**. SN52 is a variant of the SN50 peptide and inhibits the nuclear translocation of **p52-RelB** heterodimers. SN52 has a strong radiosensitization effect on prostate cancer cells.

AAVALLPAVLLALLAPVQRKRKALP

**Purity:** 98.58%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

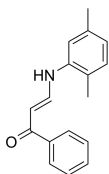
<p><b>Sodium aescinate</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1404</p> <p>Sodium aescinate is a triterpene saponin derived from <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> seeds, with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities. Sodium aescinate inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma growth by targeting CARMA3/NF-<math>\kappa</math>B pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Sodium Salicylate</b> (Salicylic acid sodium salt; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid sodium salt)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-B0167A</p> <p>Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (COX-2) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-<math>\kappa</math>B) activation. Sodium Salicylate is also a S6K inhibitor.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g</p>
<p><b>Sootepin D</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-122521</p> <p>Sootepin D (compound 6), a triterpene from the apical bud of <i>Gardenia sootepensis</i>, inhibits TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-induced NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 8.3<math>\mu</math>M. Sootepin D has anti-inflammatory activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>SP-100030</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-110177</p> <p>SP-100030 is a potent NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and activator protein-1 (AP-1) double inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>s=50 and 50 nM, respectively). SP-100030 inhibits IL-2, IL-8, and TNF-<math>\alpha</math> production in Jurkat and other T cell lines. SP-100030 decreases murine collagen-induced arthritis (CIA).</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Specnuezhenide</b> (8E)-Nuezhenide)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0665</p> <p>Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) is isolated from the fruits of <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>. Specnuezhenide ((8E)-Nuezhenide) can inhibit IL-1<math>\beta</math>-induced inflammation in chondrocytes via inhibition of NF-<math>\kappa</math>B and wnt/<math>\beta</math>-catenin signaling.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.55%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p>	<p><b>Stachydrine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0298</p> <p>Stachydrine is a major constituent of Chinese herb <i>leonurus heterophyllus</i> sweet used to promote blood circulation and dispel blood stasis. Stachydrine can inhibit the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signal pathway.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p>
<p><b>Stachydrine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0738</p> <p>Stachydrine hydrochloride is the major active constituent of <i>Herba Leonuri</i>, which is a potential therapy for cardiovascular diseases. Stachydrine can inhibit the NF-<math>\kappa</math>B signal pathway. Anti-hypertrophic activities.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> <math>\geq</math>97.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 100 mg</p>	<p><b>Suberosin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1196</p> <p>Suberosin, isolated from <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>, exhibits anti-inflammatory and anticoagulant activity.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.61%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p>
<p><b>Sulfasalazine</b> (NSC 667219)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14655</p> <p>Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress NF-<math>\kappa</math>B activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 ferroptosis inducer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.04%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM <math>\times</math> 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g</p>	<p><b>Sulfasalazine-d4</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14655S</p> <p>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-<math>\kappa</math>B activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 ferroptosis inducer.</p>  <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 2.5 mg, 25 mg</p>

<p><b>Sulforaphene</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2450</p> <p>Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED<sub>50</sub> against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2 x 10<sup>-4</sup> M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting EGFR, p-ERK1/2, NFκB and other signals.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.26%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 	<p><b>Sulfuretin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N1193</p> <p>Sulfuretin inhibits the inflammatory response by suppressing the NF-κB pathway. Sulfuretin can be used for the research of allergic airway inflammation. Sulfuretin reduces oxidative stress, platelet aggregation, and mutagenesis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg</p> 
<p><b>TAK-243</b> (MLN7243)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-100487</p> <p>TAK-243 (MLN7243) is a first-in-class, selective ubiquitin activating enzyme, UAE (UBA1) inhibitor (IC<sub>50</sub>=1 nM), which blocks ubiquitin conjugation, disrupting monoubiquitin signaling as well as global protein ubiquitination.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.38%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Phase 1  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Taraxerol</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2477</p> <p>Taraxerol is isolated from <i>Abroma augusta</i> L, and has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects. Taraxerol attenuates acute inflammation through inhibition of NF-κB signaling pathway. Taraxerol induces cell apoptosis.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tectochrysin</b> (Tectochrysin; NSC 80687)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14592</p> <p>Tectochrysin (Tectochrysin) is one of the major flavonoids of <i>Alpinia oxyphylla</i> Miquel. Tectochrysin inhibits activity of NF-κB.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.88%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tenuigenin</b> (Senegenin)</p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0802</p> <p>Tenuigenin is a major active component isolated from the root of the Chinese herb <i>Polygala tenuifolia</i>. Tenuigenin protects against <i>S.aureus</i>-induced pneumonia by inhibiting NF-κB activation. Tenuigenin has anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.24%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg</p> 
<p><b>TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK-IN-1</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-142963</p> <p>TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK-IN-1 is a new type of antineuroinflammatory agent by suppressing TLR4/NF-κB/MAPK pathways.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>TML-6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-137315</p> <p>TML-6, an orally active curcumin derivative, inhibits the synthesis of the β-amyloid precursor protein and β-amyloid (Aβ). TML-6 can upregulate Apo E, suppress NF-κB and mTOR, and increase the activity of the anti-oxidative Nrf2 gene.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.34%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Tomatidine</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2149</p> <p>Tomatidine acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking NF-κB and JNK signaling. Tomatidine activates autophagy either in mammal cells or <i>C. elegans</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥95.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Tomatidine hydrochloride</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2149A</p> <p>Tomatidine hydrochloride acts as an anti-inflammatory agent by blocking NF-κB and JNK signaling. Tomatidine hydrochloride activates autophagy either in mammal cells or <i>C. elegans</i>.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> ≥98.0%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg</p> 

### TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002

Cat. No.: HY-110247

TRAF-STOP inhibitor 6877002, is a selective inhibitor of CD40-TRAF6 interaction, compound VII, shows inhibition of NF- $\kappa$ B activation in RAW cells, extracted from patent WO2014033122A1.

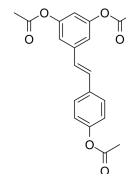


**Purity:** 99.89%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

### Triacetylresveratrol

Cat. No.: HY-N1410

Triacetylresveratrol, an acetylated analog of Resveratrol. Triacetylresveratrol decreases the phosphorylation of STAT3 and NF- $\kappa$ B in a dose- and time- dependent manner in PANC-1 and BxPC-3 cells. Anticancer effects.



**Purity:**  $\geq$ 98.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 100 mg, 250 mg

### Triphala

Cat. No.: HY-114335

Triphala, an Ayurvedic polyherbal formulation comprising of equiproportional fruit parts of Terminalia chebula, Terminalia bellerica, and Phyllanthus emblica. Triphala inhibits NF- $\kappa$ B activation. Triphala exerts antifungal action.

## Triphala

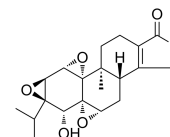
**Purity:**  $>$ 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mg(10 mg  $\times$  mL in Water)

### Triptolide

(PG490)

Cat. No.: HY-32735

Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and antitumour effects. Triptolide is a NF- $\kappa$ B activation inhibitor.



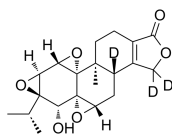
**Purity:** 99.79%  
**Clinical Data:** Launched  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

### Triptolide-d3

(PG490-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-32735S

Triptolide-d3 (PG490-d3) is the deuterium labeled Triptolide. Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and antitumour effects.

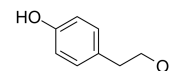


**Purity:**  $>$ 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Tyrosol

Cat. No.: HY-N0474

Tyrosol is a derivative of phenethyl alcohol. Tyrosol attenuates pro-inflammatory cytokines from cultured astrocytes and NF- $\kappa$ B activation. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.

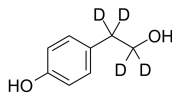


**Purity:** 99.93%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 100 mg

### Tyrosol-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0474S

Tyrosol-d4 is the deuterium labeled Tyrosol. Tyrosol is a derivative of phenethyl alcohol. Tyrosol attenuates pro-inflammatory cytokines from cultured astrocytes and NF- $\kappa$ B activation. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects.

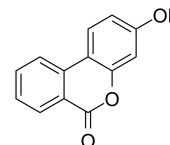


**Purity:**  $>$ 98%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 1 mg, 5 mg

### Urolithin B

Cat. No.: HY-126307

Urolithin B is one of the gut microbial metabolites of ellagitannins, and has anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

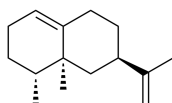


**Purity:** 99.86%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

### Valencene

Cat. No.: HY-N6636

Valencene is a sesquiterpene isolated from Cyperus rotundus, possesses antiallergic, antimelanogenesis, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities.



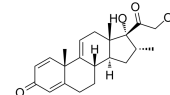
**Purity:**  $\geq$ 70.0%  
**Clinical Data:** No Development Reported  
**Size:** 50 mg, 100 mg

### Vamorolone

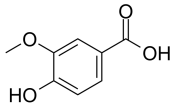
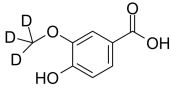
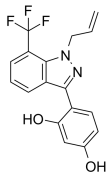
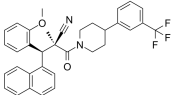
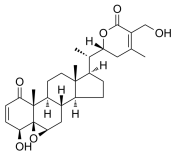
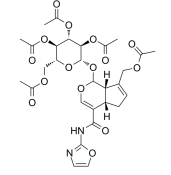
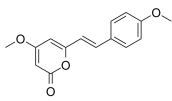
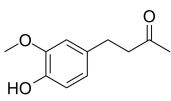
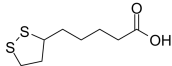
(VBP15)

Cat. No.: HY-109017

Vamorolone (VBP15) is a first-in-class, orally active dissociative steroidal anti-inflammatory drug and membrane-stabilizer. Vamorolone improves muscular dystrophy without side effects. Vamorolone shows potent NF- $\kappa$ B inhibition and substantially reduces hormonal effects.



**Purity:** 99.12%  
**Clinical Data:** Phase 2  
**Size:** 10 mM  $\times$  1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

<p><b>Vanillic acid</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0708</p> <p>Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.75%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 	<p><b>Vanillic acid-d3</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0708S</p> <p>Vanillic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled Vanillic acid. Vanillic acid is a flavoring agent found in edible plants and fruits. Vanillic acid inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation. Anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and chemopreventive effects.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>WAY-169916</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-117726</p> <p>WAY-169916 is a pathway-selective ligand of ER (estrogen receptor) that acts by inhibiting NF-κB transcriptional activity. WAY-169916 has potent anti-inflammatory effect.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>WAY-204688 (SIM-688)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-19498</p> <p>WAY-204688 is an <b>estrogen receptor (ER-α)</b> selective, orally active inhibitor of <b>NF-κB</b> transcriptional activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 122±30 nM for NF-κB-luciferase (NF-κB-luc) in HAECT-1 cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.89%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 
<p><b>Withaferin A</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N2065</p> <p>Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone isolated from <i>Withania somnifera</i>, inhibits <b>NF-κB</b> activation and targets <b>vimentin</b>, with potent anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities. Withaferin A is an inhibitor of endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR) shedding.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.92%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 	<p><b>Xanthine oxidase-IN-6</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-146560</p> <p>Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 (Compound 6c) is a potent, orally active, mixed-type xanthine oxidase (XOD) inhibitor with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 1.37 μM. Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 shows strong <b>anti-hyperuricemia</b> and renal protective activity.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg</p> 
<p><b>Yangonin</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0919</p> <p>Yangonin exhibits affinity for the human recombinant cannabinoid <b>CB1 receptor</b> with an IC<sub>50</sub> and a K<sub>i</sub> of 1.79 μM and 0.72 μM, respectively.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.72%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 	<p><b>Zingerone (Vanillylacetone; Gingerone)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-14621</p> <p>Zingerone (Vanillylacetone) is a nontoxic methoxyphenol isolated from <i>Zingiber officinale</i>, with potent anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antipolytic, antiarrhoeic, antispasmodic and anti-tumor properties.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 99.79%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg</p> 
<p><b>α-Lipoic Acid (Thioctic acid; (±)-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0492</p> <p>α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of <b>mitochondrial</b> enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits <b>NF-κB</b>-dependent <b>HIV-1 LTR</b> activation. α-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated <b>apoptosis</b> in hepatoma cells.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> 98.03%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> Launched  <b>Size:</b> 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg</p> 	<p><b>α-Lipoic Acid-d5 (Thioctic acid-d5; (±)-α-Lipoic acid-d5; DL-α-Lipoic acid-d5)</b></p> <p>Cat. No.: HY-N0492S</p> <p>α-Lipoic Acid-d5 (Thioctic acid-d5) is the deuterium labeled α-Lipoic Acid. α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of <b>mitochondrial</b> enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits <b>NF-κB</b>-dependent <b>HIV-1 LTR</b> activation.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> &gt;98%  <b>Clinical Data:</b> No Development Reported  <b>Size:</b> 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg</p> 