Apoptosis

Cell apoptosis, sometimes called programmed cell death, is a cellular self-destruction method to remove old and damaged cells during development and aging to protect cells from external disturbances and maintain homeostasis. Apoptosis also occurs as a defense mechanism such as in immune reactions or when cells are damaged by disease or noxious agents.

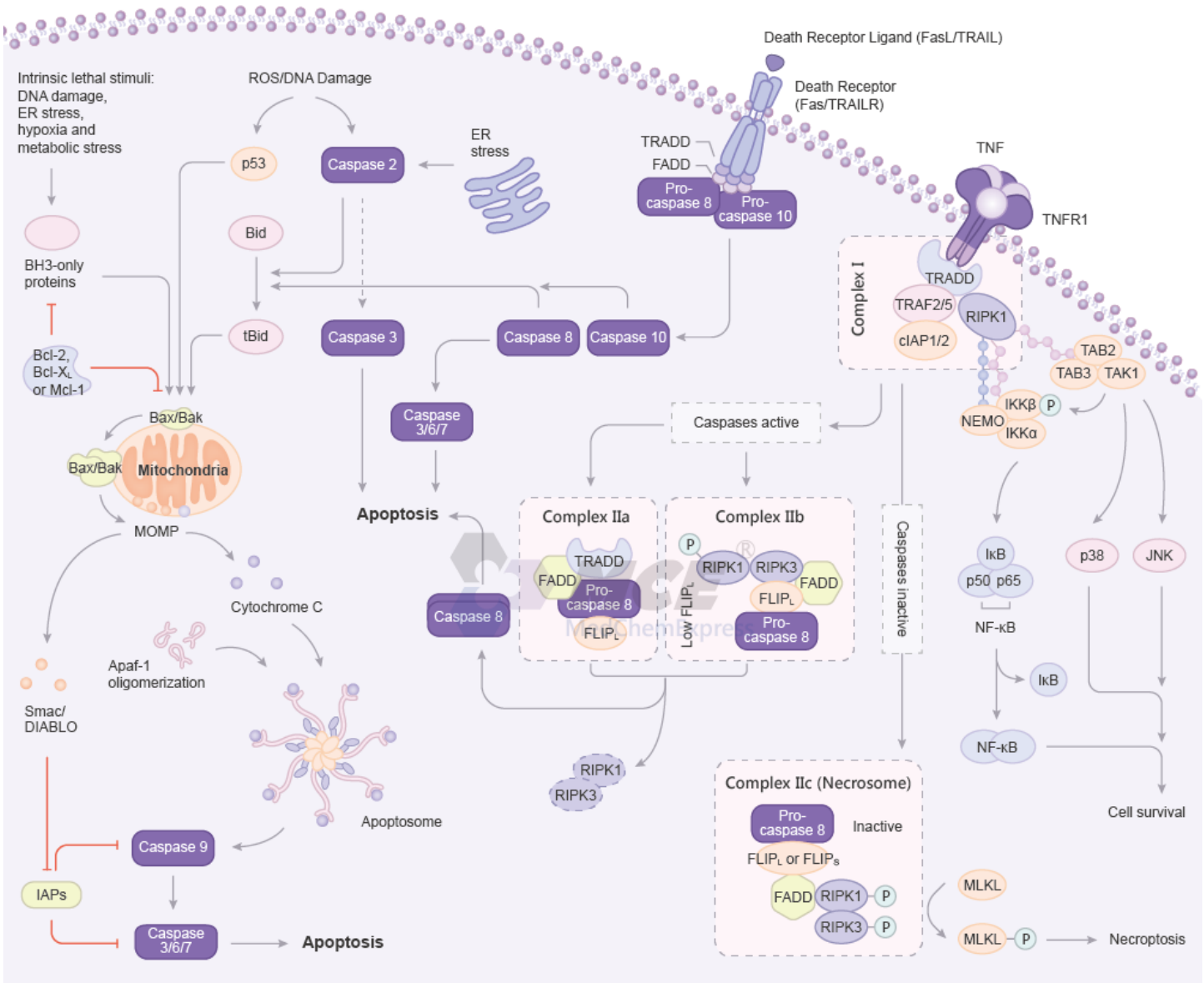
Apoptosis is controlled by many genes and involves two fundamental pathways: the extrinsic pathway, which transmits death signals by the death receptor (DR), and the intrinsic or mitochondrial pathway. The extrinsic apoptotic pathway is activated by the binding of the death ligand to DRs, including FasL, TNF-α, and TRAIL, on the plasma membrane. The DR, adaptor protein (FADD), and associated apoptosis signaling molecule (caspase-8) form the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), thus leading to the activation of the effector caspase cascade (caspase-3, -6, and -7). The mitochondria-mediated intrinsic apoptosis pathway is regulated by Bcl-2 family proteins, including proapoptotic (Bid, Bax, Bak) and antiapoptotic proteins (Bcl-2, Bcl-xL).

Abnormalities in cell apoptosis can be a significant component of diseases such as cancer, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome, AIDS, ischemia, and neurode-generative diseases. These diseases may benefit from artificially inhibiting or activating apoptosis. A short list of potential methods of anti-apoptotic therapy includes stimulation of the IAP (inhibitors of apoptosis proteins) family of proteins, caspase inhibition, PARP (poly [ADP-ribose] polymerase) inhibition, stimulation of the PKB/Akt (protein kinase B) pathway, and inhibition of Bcl-2 proteins.

Ferroptosis and necroptosis are recently recognized forms of regulated cell death that differs considerably from apoptosis. Misregulated ferroptosis or necroptosis have also been implicated in multiple physiological and pathological processes, including cancer cell death, neurotoxicity, neurodegenerative diseases, etc.

References:

[1] Susan Elmore. Toxicol Pathol. 2007; 35(4): 495–516.
[2] Cao L, et al. J Cell Death. 2016 Dec 29;9:19-29.
[3] Dasgupta A, et al. Int J Mol Sci. 2017 Jan; 18(1): 23.
[4] Xie Y, et al. Cell Death Differ. 2016 Mar;23(3):369-79.



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Target List in Apoptosis

Apoptosis

Apoptosis

Apoptosis is a distinctive form of cell death exhibiting specific morphological and biochemical characteristics, including cell membrane blebbing, chromatin condensation, genomic DNA fragmentation, and exposure of specific phagocytosis signaling molecules on the cell surface. Cells undergoing apoptosis differ from those dying through necrosis. Necrotic cells are usually recognized by the immune system as a danger signal and, thus, resulting in inflammation; in contrast, apoptotic death is quiet and orderly.

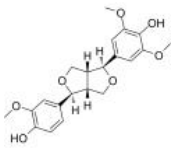
There are two major pathways of apoptotic cell death induction: The intrinsic pathway, also called the Bcl-2-regulated or mitochondrial pathway, is activated by various developmental cues or cytotoxic insults, such as viral infection, DNA damage and growth-factor deprivation, and is strictly controlled by the BCL-2 family of proteins. The extrinsic or death-receptor pathway is triggered by ligation of death receptors (members of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor family, such as Fas or TNF receptor-1 (TNFR1)) that contain an intracellular death domain, which can recruit and activate caspase-8 through the adaptor protein Fas-associated death domain (FADD; also known as MORT1) at the cell surface. This recruitment causes subsequent activation of downstream (effector) caspases, such as caspase-3, -6 or -7, without any involvement of the BCL-2 family.

Studies suggest that alterations in cell survival contribute to the pathogenesis of a number of human diseases, including cancer, viral infections, autoimmune diseases, neurodegenerative disorders, and AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). Treatments designed to specifically alter the apoptotic threshold may have the potential to change the natural progression of some of these diseases.

(+)-Medioresinol

Cat. No.: HY-N3307

(+)-Medioresinol is a furofuran type lignan with antifungal, antibacterial and lesishmanicidal activities. (+)-Medioresinol leads to intracellular **ROS** accumulation and mitochondria-mediated **apoptotic** cell death in Candida albicans.



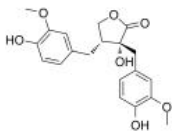
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(+)-Nortrachelogenin

(Wikstromol)

Cat. No.: HY-N3171A

(+)-Nortrachelogenin (Wikstromol), a pharmacologically ligand from from wikstroemia indica, possesses antileukemic activity.

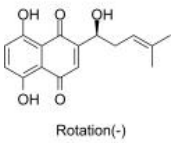


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-Alkannin

Cat. No.: HY-N6012

(-)-Alkannin, found in Alkanna tinctoria, is used as a food coloring. (-)-Alkannin shows anticancer activity, arrests cell cycle, and induces **apoptosis**. (-)-Alkannin improves hepatic inflammation in a Rho-kinase pathway.

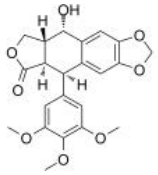


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

(-)-Epipodophyllotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N7654

(-)-Epipodophyllotoxin (2) is an antiproliferative agent against cancer cells isolated from American mayapple Podophyllum peltatum, with GI_{50}s of 0.36 and 0.24 μM in HeLa cells and MCF-7 cells, respectively. (-)-Epipodophyllotoxin can inhibit mitotic spindle assembly in vitro.



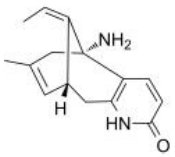
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

(-)-Huperzine A

(Huperzine A)

Cat. No.: HY-17387

(-)-Huperzine A (Huperzine A) is an alkaloid isolated from a Chinese club moss, with neuroprotective activity.



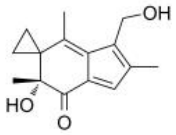
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

(-)-Irofulven

(MGI 114; 6-Hydroxymethylacylfulvene; NSC 683863)

Cat. No.: HY-14429

(-)-Irofulven (MGI 114), an Illudin S analog, is a **DNA alkylating** agent. (-)-Irofulven inhibits the replication of DNA, induces tumor cells **apoptosis**, and has potent antitumor activity.

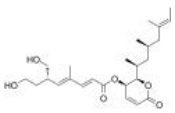


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(-)-Rasfonin

Cat. No.: HY-121532

(-)-Rasfonin is a fungal secondary metabolite and inhibits small G proteins Ras. (-)-Rasfonin induces **apoptosis**, **necrosis** and **autophagy** in ACHN cells (a renal carcinoma cell line).

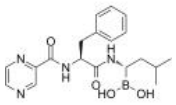


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(1S,2S)-Bortezomib

Cat. No.: HY-135396

(1S,2S)-Bortezomib is an enantiomer of Bortezomib. Bortezomib is a cell-permeable, reversible, and selective **proteasome** inhibitor, and potently inhibits **20S proteasome** (K_i of 0.6 nM) by targeting a threonine residue.

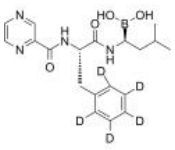


Purity: 96.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

(1S,2S)-Bortezomib-d5

Cat. No.: HY-135396S

(1S,2S)-Bortezomib-d5 is the deuterium labeled (1S,2S)-Bortezomib. (1S,2S)-Bortezomib is an enantiomer of Bortezomib.



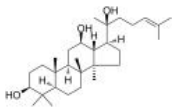
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(20S)-Protopanaxadiol

(20-Epiprotopanaxadiol; 20(S)-APPD)

Cat. No.: HY-N0797

20S-protopanaxadiol (aPPD) is a metabolite of ginseng saponins, inhibits **Akt activity** and induces apoptosis in various tumor cells.

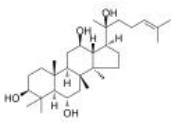


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol

(20(S)-APPT; g-PPT) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0835

(20S)-Protopanaxatriol is a metabolite of ginsenoside. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol works through the **glucocorticoid receptor (GR)** and **oestrogen receptor (ER)**, and is also a **LXRα** inhibitor. (20S)-Protopanaxatriol shows a broad spectrum of antitumor effects.

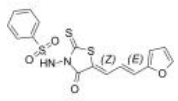


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(5Z,2E)-CU-3

Cat. No.: HY-121638A

(5Z,2E)-CU-3 is a potent and selective inhibitor against the α-isozyme of **DGK** with an IC_{50} value of 0.6 μM, competitively inhibits the affinity of DGKα for ATP with a K_m value of 0.48 mM. (5Z,2E)-CU-3 targets the catalytic region, but not the regulatory region of DGKα.

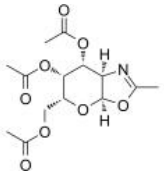


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(6R)-FR054

Cat. No.: HY-124909

(6R)-FR054 is a less active isomer of FR054.

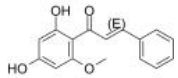


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E)-Cardamonin

((E)-Cardamomin; (E)-Alpinetin chalcone) **Cat. No.:** HY-N1378

(E)-Cardamonin ((E)-Cardamomin) is a novel antagonist of **hTRPA1** cation channel with an IC_{50} of 454 nM.

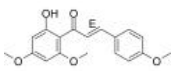


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E)-Flavokawain A

Cat. No.: HY-N5106

(E)-Flavokawain A, a chalcone extracted from Kava, has anticarcinogenic effect. (E)-Flavokawain A induces apoptosis in bladder cancer cells by involvement of bax protein-dependent and mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathway and suppresses tumor growth in mice.

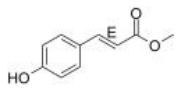


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate

(Methyl trans-p-coumarate) **Cat. No.:** HY-N2492

(E)-Methyl 4-coumarate (Methyl 4-hydroxycinnamate), found in several plants, such as green onion (Allium cepa) or noni (Morinda citrifolia L.) leaves.

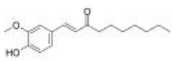


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-[6]-Dehydroparadol

Cat. No.: HY-77293

(E)--Dehydroparadol, an oxidative metabolite of -Shogaol (HY-14616), is a potent **Nrf2** activator. (E)--Dehydroparadol can inhibit the growth and induce the apoptosis of human cancer cells.

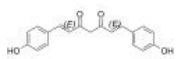


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(E,E)-Bisdemethoxycurcumin

((E,E)-Curcumin III; (E,E)-Didemethoxycurcumin) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0007

Bisdemethoxycurcumin(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) is a natural derivative of curcumin with anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.

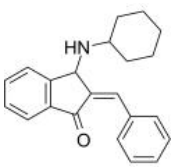


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(E/Z)-BCI

(NSC 150117) **Cat. No.:** HY-126390

(E/Z)-BCI (NSC 150117) is a **dual-specificity phosphatase 6 (DUSP6)** inhibitor with anti-inflammatory activities.

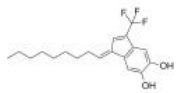


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E/Z)-E64FC26

Cat. No.: HY-122895A

(E/Z)-E64FC26 is a mixture complex of E-E64FC26 and Z-E64FC26. E64FC26 (E-E64FC26) is a potent pan-inhibitor of the **protein disulfide isomerase (PDI)** family, with IC_{50}s of 1.9, 20.9, 25.9, 16.3, and 25.4 μM against PDIA1, PDIA3, PDIA4, TXNDC5, and PDIA6. E64FC26 shows anti-myeloma activity.

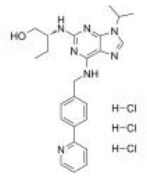


Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-CR8 trihydrochloride

(CR8, (R)-Isomer trihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-18340A

(R)-CR8 (CR8) trihydrochloride, a second-generation analog of Roscovitine, is a potent **CDK1/2/5/7/9** inhibitor.

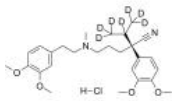


Purity: 99.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride

((R)-(+)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-135336S

(R)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride ((R)-(+)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled (R)-Verapamil hydrochloride. (R)-Verapamil hydrochloride ((R)-(+)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor.

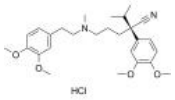


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(R)-Verapamil hydrochloride

((R)-(+)-Verapamil hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-135336

(R)-Verapamil hydrochloride ((R)-(+)-Verapamil hydrochloride) is a **P-Glycoprotein** inhibitor. (R)-Verapamil hydrochloride blocks MRP1 mediated transport, resulting in chemosensitization of MRP1-overexpressing cells to anticancer drugs.

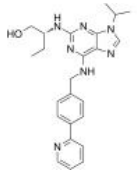


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(R)-CR8

(CR8, (R)-Isomer) Cat. No.: HY-18340

(R)-CR8 (CR8), a second-generation analog of Roscovitine, is a potent **CDK1/2/5/7/9** inhibitor.

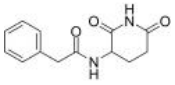


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(Rac)-Antineoplaston A10

Cat. No.: HY-128553A

(rac)-Antineoplaston A10 is the racemate of Antineoplaston A10. Antineoplaston A10 is a **Ras** inhibitor potentially for the treatment of glioma, lymphoma, astrocytoma and breast cancer.

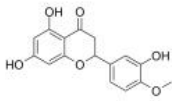


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Hesperetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0168A

(Rac)-Hesperetin is the racemate of Hesperetin. Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human **UGT** activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis via p38 MAPK activation.

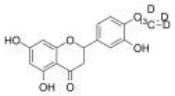


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

(Rac)-Hesperetin-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0168AS1

(Rac)-Hesperetin-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. (Rac)-Hesperetin is the racemate of Hesperetin. Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human UGT activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis via p38 MAPK activation.

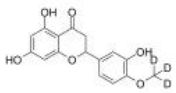


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Hesperetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0168AS

(Rac)-Hesperetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled (Rac)-Hesperetin. (Rac)-Hesperetin is the racemate of Hesperetin. Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human **UGT** activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis via p38 MAPK activation.



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

(Rac)-Idroxioleic acid

(2-Hydroxyoleic acid; 2-OHOA) Cat. No.: HY-129467

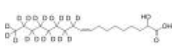
(Rac)-Idroxioleic acid (2-Hydroxyoleic acid) is a synthetic oleic acid (OA) derivative that binds to the plasma membrane and alters lipid organization. (Rac)-Idroxioleic acid has anti-tumor effect.

Purity: 96.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

(Rac)-Idroxioleic acid-d17

(2-Hydroxyoleic acid-d17; 2-OHOA-d17) Cat. No.: HY-129467S

(Rac)-Idroxioleic acid-d17 (2-Hydroxyoleic acid-d17) is the deuterium labeled (Rac)-Idroxioleic acid. (Rac)-Idroxioleic acid (2-Hydroxyoleic acid) is a synthetic oleic acid (OA) derivative that binds to the plasma membrane and alters lipid organization.

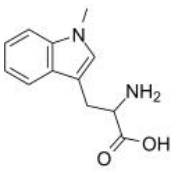


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(Rac)-Indoximod

(1-Methyl-DL-tryptophan; (Rac)-NLG-8189) Cat. No.: HY-133897

(Rac)-Indoximod (1-Methyl-DL-tryptophan) is an indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (**IDO**) inhibitor.

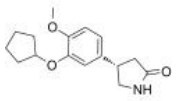


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

(S)-(+)-Rolipram

((+)-Rolipram; (S)-Rolipram) Cat. No.: HY-B0392

(S)-(+)-Rolipram ((+)-Rolipram) is a cyclic AMP(cAMP)-specific **phosphodiesterase 4 (PDE4)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1100 nM.
(S)-(+)-Rolipram can suppresse tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNFα) production by human mononuclear cells.

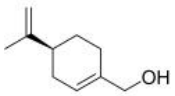


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-(−)-Perillyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-116514

(S)-(−)-Perillyl alcohol is a monoterpene found in lavender, inhibits farnesylation of Ras, upregulates the mannose-6-phosphate receptor and induces **apoptosis**. Anti-cancer activity.

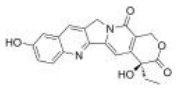


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin

(10-HCPT; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin) Cat. No.: HY-N0095

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin (10-HCPT;10-Hydroxycamptothecin) is a **DNA topoisomerase I** inhibitor of isolated from the Chinese plant Camptotheca accuminata.

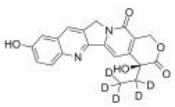


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin-d5

(10-HCPT-d5; 10-Hydroxycamptothecin-d5) Cat. No.: HY-N0095S

(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin-d5 (10-HCPT-d5) is the deuterium labeled (S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin.
(S)-10-Hydroxycamptothecin (10-HCPT) is a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor.

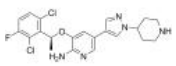


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(S)-Crizotinib

Cat. No.: HY-100549

(S)-Crizotinib is a potent and selective **MTH1 (mutT homologue)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 330 nM.

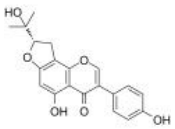


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-Erypoegin K

Cat. No.: HY-N10392

(S)-Erypoegin K is a potent anticancer agent.
(S)-Erypoegin K shows potent anti-proliferative activity against HL-60 cells. (S)-Erypoegin K induces **apoptosis**.

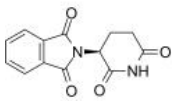


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Thalidomide

((S)-(-)-Thalidomide) Cat. No.: HY-14658A

(S)-Thalidomide ((S)-(-)-Thalidomide) is the S-enantiomer of Thalidomide. (S)-Thalidomide has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, antiangiogenic and pro-apoptotic effects.
(S)-Thalidomide induces teratogenic effects by binding to cereblon (CRBN) .

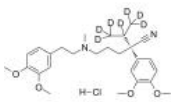


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride

((S)-(-)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-135336AS

(S)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride ((S)-(-)-Verapamil D7 hydrochloride) is a deuterium labeled (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride. (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride (S(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) inhibits leukotriene C4 (LTC4) and calcein transport by MRP1.

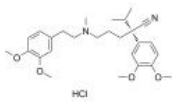


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

(S)-Verapamil hydrochloride

((S)-(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-135336A

(S)-Verapamil hydrochloride (S(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) inhibits **leukotriene C4 (LTC4)** and **calcein** transport by MRP1. (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride leads to the death of potentially resistant tumor cells.

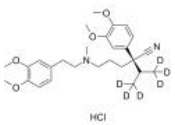


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(S)-Verapamil-d6 hydrochloride

((S)-(-)-Verapamil-d6 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-135336AS1

(S)-Verapamil-d6 ((S)-(-)-Verapamil-d6) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride. (S)-Verapamil hydrochloride (S(-)-Verapamil hydrochloride) inhibits **leukotriene C4 (LTC4)** and **calcein** transport by MRP1.

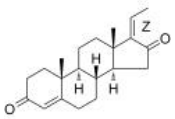


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

(Z)-Guggulsterone

Cat. No.: HY-110066

Z-guggulsterone, a constituent of Indian Ayurvedic medicinal plant Commiphora mukul, inhibits the growth of human prostate cancer cells by causing **apoptosis**. Z-guggulsterone inhibits angiogenesis by suppressing the **VEGF–VEGF-R2–Akt** signaling axis.

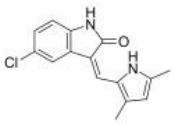


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Z)-SU5614

Cat. No.: HY-18952A

(Z)-SU5614 is a potent **FLT3** inhibitor and selectively induces growth arrest, apoptosis, and cell cycle arrest in Ba/F3 and AML cell lines expressing a constitutively activated FLT3.

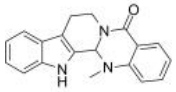


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(±)-Evodiamine

Cat. No.: HY-N0114A

(±)-Evodiamine, a quinazolinocarboline alkaloid, is a **Top1** inhibitor. Evodiamine exhibits anti-inflammatory, antiobesity, and antitumor effects. (±)-Evodiamine inhibits the proliferation of a wide variety of tumor cells by inducing their **apoptosis**.

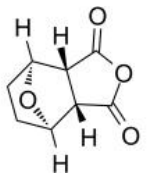


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

(±)-Norcantharidin

((±)-NCTD) Cat. No.: HY-N0291

(±)-Norcantharidin ((±)-NCTD) is a compound possessing anti-angiogenetic activity with potential use in anti-cancertherapy.

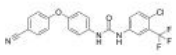


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

1-(4-Chloro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(4-(4-cyanophenoxy) phenyl)urea

Cat. No.: HY-136658

STAT3-IN-7 is a Sorafenib analogue and potently inhibits the phosphorylation of **STAT3**. STAT3-IN-7 induces cell apoptosis through SHP-1 dependent STAT3 inactivation. STAT3-IN-7 does not inhibit kinase activity and has anticancer effects.

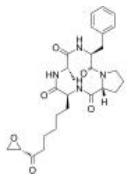


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1-Alaninechlamydocin

Cat. No.: HY-P2698

1-Alaninechlamydocin, a cyclic tetrapeptide, is a potent **HDAC** inhibitor (IC_{50}=6.4 nM). 1-Alaninechlamydocin induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in MIA PaCa-2 cells.

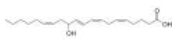


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

12-HETE

Cat. No.: HY-113439

12-HETE, a major metabolic product of arachidonic acid using 12-LOX catalysis, inhibits cell **apoptosis** in a dose-dependent manner. 12-HETE promotes the activation and nuclear translocation of NF-κB through the integrin-linked kinase (ILK) pathway.

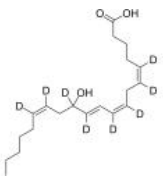


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

12-HETE-d8

Cat. No.: HY-113439S

12-HETE-d8 is the deuterium labeled 12-HETE. 12-HETE, a major metabolic product of arachidonic acid using 12-LOX catalysis, inhibits cell **apoptosis** in a dose-dependent manner.



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

13-Methyltetradecanoic acid

(13-MTD; 13-Methylmyristic acid) Cat. No.: HY-131503

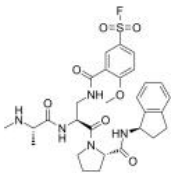
13-Methyltetradecanoic acid (13-MTD), a saturated branched-chain fatty acid with potent anticancer effects. 13-Methyltetradecanoic acid induces **apoptosis** in many types of human cancer cells.

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

142I5

Cat. No.: HY-139865

142I5 is a potent **ML-IAP** Lys-covalent inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 11 nM.

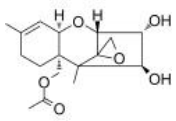


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

15-Acetoxyscirpenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6681

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

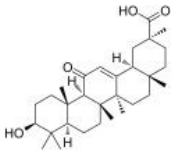


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0375

18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid, a diet-derived compound, is an inhibitor of **NF-kB** and an activator of **proteasome**, which serves as pro-longevity and anti-aggregation factor in a multicellular organism. 18α-Glycyrrhetinic acid induces **apoptosis**.

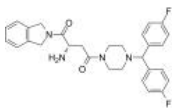


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 25 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

1G244

Cat. No.: HY-116304

1G244 is a potent **DPP8/9** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 12 nM and 84 nM, respectively. 1G244 does not inhibit DPPIV and DPPII. 1G244 induces **apoptosis** in multiple myeloma cells and has anti-myeloma effects.

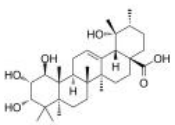


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

1β-Hydroxyeuscaphic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1616

1β-Hydroxyeuscaphic acid has significant hepatoprotective activity by lowering the leakage of intracellular enzymes, reducing the oxidation of proteins and decreasing the incidence of apoptosis.

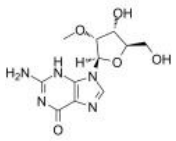


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

2'-O-Methylguanosine

Cat. No.: HY-W013260

2'-O-Methylguanosine is a modified nucleoside produced in tRNAs by the action of tRNA guanosine-2′-O-methyltransferase. 2'-O-Methylguanosine results in apoptotic changes of cells.

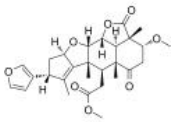


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

2,3-Dihydro-3α-methoxynimbolide

Cat. No.: HY-N10091

2,3-Dihydro-3α-methoxynimbolide is a limonoid compound isolated from the extracts of bark, leaves, roots, and seeds of Azadirachta indica A. Juss. var. siamensis Valeton.

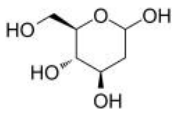


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Deoxy-D-glucose

(2-DG; 2-Deoxy-D-arabino-hexose; D-Arabino-2-deoxyhexose) Cat. No.: HY-13966

2-Deoxy-D-glucose is a glucose analog that acts as a competitive inhibitor of glucose metabolism, inhibiting **glycolysis** via its actions on **hexokinase**.

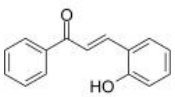


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

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-kB.

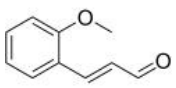


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxycinnamaldehyde

(o-Methoxycinnamaldehyde) Cat. No.: HY-W046353

2-Methoxycinnamaldehyde (o-Methoxycinnamaldehyde) is a natural compound of Cinnamomum cassia, with antitumor activity.

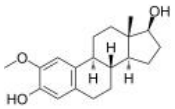


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol

(2-ME2; NSC-659853) Cat. No.: HY-12033

2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an **apoptosis** inducer and an **angiogenesis** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity. 2-Methoxyestradiol also destablize **microtubules**.

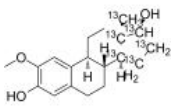


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol-13C6

(2-ME2-13C6; NSC-659853-13C6) Cat. No.: HY-12033S1

2-Methoxyestradiol-13C6 (2-ME2-13C6) is the 13C-labeled 2-Methoxyestradiol. 2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an **apoptosis** inducer and an **angiogenesis** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity.

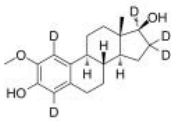


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-Methoxyestradiol-d5

(2-ME2-d5; NSC-659853-d5) Cat. No.: HY-12033S2

2-Methoxyestradiol-d5 is the deuterium labeled 2-Hydroxyestradiol. 2-Methoxyestradiol (2-ME2), an orally active endogenous metabolite of 17β-estradiol (E2), is an apoptosis inducer and an angiogenesis inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activity.

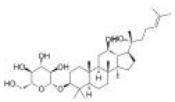


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2

Cat. No.: HY-N1401

20(R)-Ginsenoside Rh2, a **matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)** inhibitor, acts as a cell antiproliferator. It has anticancer effects via blocking cell proliferation and causing G1 phase arrest.

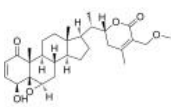


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

27-Methyl withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10354

27-Methyl withaferin A (comppund 26) is an **apoptosis** inducer with anticancer effects. 27-Methyl withaferin A shows antiproliferative effects against HeLa, A-549 and MCF-7 human tumor cell lines with IC_{50} values of 3.2 μM, 4.2 μM and 1.4 μM, respectively.

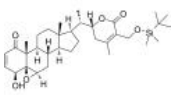


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

27-O-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10351

27-O-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)withaferin A (compound 9a), a natural withanolide, is an **apoptosis** inducer.



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

27-TBDMS-4-Dehydrowithaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N10355

27-TBDMS-4-Dehydrowithaferin A, a withaferin A derivative, exhibits potent antiproliferative effects on the tumor cells.27-TBDMS-4-Dehydrowithaferin A induces tumor cells **apoptosis**. 27-TBDMS-4-Dehydrowithaferin A is a anticancer agent.
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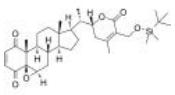
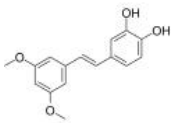


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3'-Hydroxypterostilbene

Cat. No.: HY-N6002

3'-Hydroxypterostilbene, a natural pterostilbene analogue, effectively inhibits the growth of human colon cancer cells (IC_{50}s of 9.0, 40.2, and 70.9 μM for COLO 205, HCT-116, and HT-29 cells, respectively) by inducing **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

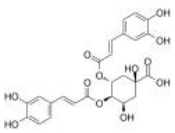


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(3,4-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid; Isochlorogenic acid B) Cat. No.: HY-N0057

3,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (3,4-Di-O-caffeoylquinic acid), naturally isolated from Laggera alata, has antioxidative, DNA protective, neuroprotective and hepatoprotective properties.

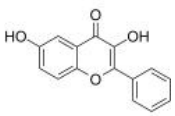


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

3,6-Dihydroxyflavone

(3,6-DHF) Cat. No.: HY-N8481

3,6-Dihydroxyflavone is an anti-cancer agent. 3,6-Dihydroxyflavone dose- and time-dependently decreases cell viability and induces **apoptosis** by activating caspase cascade, cleaving poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP).

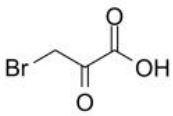


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

3-Bromopyruvic acid

(Bromopyruvic acid; Hexokinase II Inhibitor II, 3-BP) Cat. No.: HY-19992

3-Bromopyruvate (Bromopyruvic acid) is an analogue of pyruvate and a potent **hexokinase (HK)-II** inhibitor with high tumor selectivity. 3-Bromopyruvate inhibits cell growth and induces apoptosis through interfering with glycolysis.

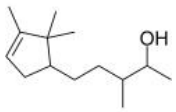


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g, 25 g

3-Campholenyl-2-butanol

Cat. No.: HY-139783

3-Campholenyl-2-butanol, a synthetic sandalwood odorant, is a selective olfactory receptor **OR2AT4** agonist.

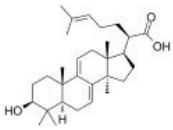


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Dehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2177

3-Dehydrotrametenolic acid, isolated from the sclerotium of Poria cocos, is a **lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)** inhibitor. 3-Dehydrotrametenolic acid promotes adipocyte differentiation in vitro and acts as an insulin sensitizer in vivo.

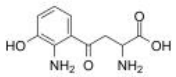


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Hydroxykynurenine

(3-Hydroxy-DL-kynurenine) Cat. No.: HY-113294

3-Hydroxykynurenine, a metabolite of tryptophan, is a potential endogenous neurotoxin whose increased levels have been described in several neurodegenerative disorders. 3-Hydroxykynurenine induces neuronal **apoptosis**.

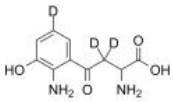


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3-Hydroxykynurenine-d3

(3-Hydroxy-DL-kynurenine-d3) Cat. No.: HY-113294S1

3-Hydroxykynurenine-d3 (3-Hydroxy-DL-kynurenine-d3) is the deuterium labeled 3-Hydroxykynurenine.

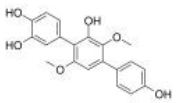


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Hydroxyterphenyllin

(NSC 299113) Cat. No.: HY-N10268

3-Hydroxyterphenyllin is a metabolite of Aspergillus candidus.3-Hydroxyterphenyllin suppresses proliferation and causes cytotoxicity against A2780/CP70 and OVCAR-3 cells. 3-Hydroxyterphenyllin induces S phase arrest and **apoptosis**.

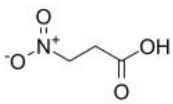


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

3-Nitropropanoic acid

(β-Nitropropionic acid; Bovinocidin) Cat. No.: HY-W012875

3-Nitropropanoic acid (β-Nitropropionic acid) is an irreversible inhibitor of **succinate dehydrogenase**. 3-Nitropropanoic acid exhibits potent antimycobacterial activity with a MIC value of 3.3 μM.

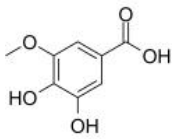


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

3-O-Methylgallic acid

(3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methoxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N2009

3-O-Methylgallic acid (3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methoxybenzoic acid) is an anthocyanin metabolite and has potent antioxidant capacity. 3-O-methylgallic acid inhibits Caco-2 cell proliferation with an IC_{50} value of 24.1 μM.

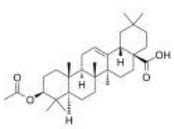


Purity: 97.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

3-O-Acetyloleanolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2618

3-O-Acetyloleanolic acid (3AOA), an oleanolic acid derivative isolated from the seeds of Vigna sinensis K., induces in cancer and also exhibits anti-angiogenesis activity.

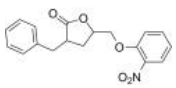


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

3BDO

Cat. No.: HY-U00434

3BDO is a new **mTOR** activator which can also inhibit **autophagy**.



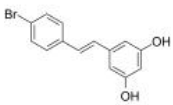
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

4'-Bromo-resveratrol

(4'BR)

Cat. No.: HY-124113

4'-Bromo-resveratrol is a potent and dual inhibitor **Sirtuin-1** and **Sirtuin-3**.
4'-Bromo-resveratrol inhibits melanoma cell growth through mitochondrial metabolic reprogramming.

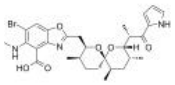


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Bromo A23187

Cat. No.: HY-N6694

4-Bromo A23187 is a halogenated analog of the highly selective calcium ionophore A-23187.
4-Bromo A23187a **calcium** modulator, induces **apoptosis** in different cells, including HL-60 cells.

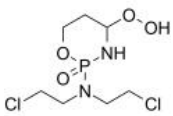


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide

Cat. No.: HY-117433

4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide is the active metabolite form of the prodrug Cyclophosphamide.

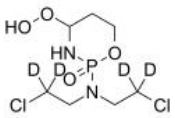


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4

Cat. No.: HY-117433S

4-Hydroperoxy Cyclophosphamide-d4 is the deuterium labeled 4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide.
4-Hydroperoxy cyclophosphamide is the active metabolite form of the prodrug Cyclophosphamide.

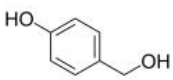


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-Y0892

4-Hydroxybenzyl alcohol is a phenolic compound widely distributed in various kinds of plants. Anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-nociceptive activity. Neuroprotective effect. Inhibitor of tumor angiogenesis and growth.

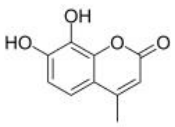


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

4-Methyldaphnetin

Cat. No.: HY-N4286

4-Methyldaphnetin is a precursor in the synthesis of derivatives of 4-methyl coumarin.
4-Methyldaphnetin has potent, selective anti-proliferative and apoptosis-inducing effects on several cancer cell lines.

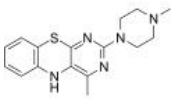


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

4-MMPB

Cat. No.: HY-118480

4-MMPB is a selective inhibitor of **15-lipoxygenase**, with an IC_{50} of 18 μM. 4-MMPB has IC_{50}s of 19.5 μM and 19.1 μM for soybean 15-lipoxygenase (SLO) and human 15-lipoxygenase-1 (15-LOX-1), respectively.
4-MMPB has potential for the research of prostate cancer.

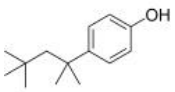


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

4-tert-Octylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-B1941

4-tert-Octylphenol, a endocrine-disrupting chemical, is an estrogenic drug.
4-tert-Octylphenol induces **apoptosis** in neuronal progenitor cells in offspring mouse brain.

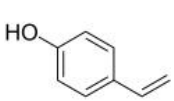


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

4-Vinylphenol

Cat. No.: HY-W005288

4-Vinylphenol is found in the medicinal herb Hedyotis diffusa Willd, wild rice and is also the metabolite of p-coumaric and ferulic acid by lactic acid bacteria in wine.

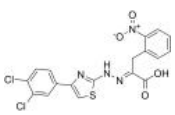


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg (832.2 mM * 1 mL in Propylene glycol),

4EGI-1

Cat. No.: HY-19831

4EGI-1 is an inhibitor of **eIF4E/eIF4G** interaction, with a K_d of 25 μM against eIF4E binding.

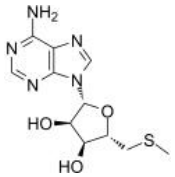


Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine; 5'-Deoxy-5'-(methylthio)adenosine; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-16938

5'-Methylthioadenosine (5'-(Methylthio)-5'-deoxyadenosine) is a nucleoside generated from S-adenosylmethionine (SAM) during polyamine synthesis.

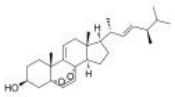


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

5,8-Epidioxyergosta-6,9(11),22-trien-3-ol (9,11-Dehydroergosterol peroxide; 9(11)-DHEP)

Cat. No.: HY-N7175

5,8-Epidioxyergosta-6,9(11),22-trien-3-ol (9,11-Dehydroergosterol peroxide), an important steroid from medicinal mushroom, exerts antitumor activity in several tumor types.

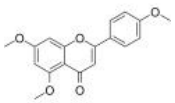


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6818

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

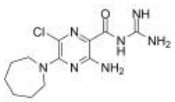


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

5-(N,N-Hexamethylene)-amiloride (Hexamethylene amiloride; HMA)

Cat. No.: HY-128067

5-(N,N-Hexamethylene)-amiloride (Hexamethylene amiloride) derives from an amiloride and is a potent **Na^+/H^+ exchanger** inhibitor, which decreases the intracellular pH (pH_i) and induces apoptosis in leukemic cells.

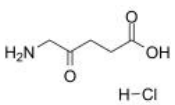


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

5-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride (5-ALA hydrochloride; δ-Aminolevulinic acid hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0305

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

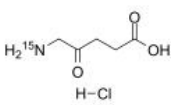


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g, 10 g

5-Aminolevulinic acid-15N hydrochloride (5-ALA-15N hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0305S

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

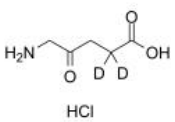


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Aminolevulinic acid-d2 hydrochloride (5-ALA-d2 hydrochloride; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0305S1

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

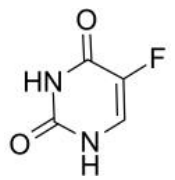


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU)

Cat. No.: HY-90006

5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is an analogue of uracil and a potent antitumor agent. 5-Fluorouracil affects **pyrimidine synthesis** by inhibiting thymidylate synthetase thus depleting intracellular dTTP pools. 5-Fluorouracil induces **apoptosis** and can be used as a chemical sensitizer.

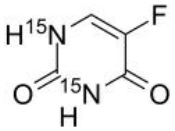


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

5-Fluorouracil-15N2

Cat. No.: HY-90006S2

5-Fluorouracil-15N2 is the 15N-labeled 5-Fluorouracil. 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is an analogue of uracil and a potent antitumor agent. 5-Fluorouracil affects **pyrimidine synthesis** by inhibiting thymidylate synthetase thus depleting intracellular dTTP pools.

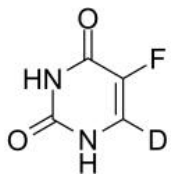


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

5-Fluorouracil-d1 (5-FU-d1)

Cat. No.: HY-90006S

5-Fluorouracil-d1 (5-FU-d1) is the deuterium labeled 5-Fluorouracil. 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU) is an analogue of uracil and a potent antitumor agent. 5-Fluorouracil affects **pyrimidine synthesis** by inhibiting thymidylate synthetase thus depleting intracellular dTTP pools.

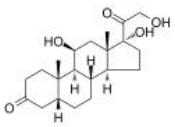


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

5β-Dihydrocortisol

Cat. No.: HY-N3995

5β-Dihydrocortisol, a metabolite of Cortisol, is a potential mineralocorticoid. 5β-Dihydrocortisol can potentiate glucocorticoid activity in raising the intraocular pressure. 5β-Dihydrocortisol causes breast cancer cell apoptosis.

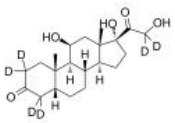


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

5β-Dihydrocortisol-d6

Cat. No.: HY-N3995S

5β-Dihydrocortisol-d6 is the deuterium labeled 5β-Dihydrocortisol. 5β-Dihydrocortisol, a metabolite of Cortisol, is a potential mineralocorticoid. 5β-Dihydrocortisol can potentiate glucocorticoid activity in raising the intraocular pressure.

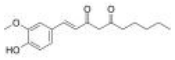


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

6-Dehydrogingerdione

Cat. No.: HY-N7152

6-Dehydrogingerdione sensitizes human hepatoblastoma hep G2 cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis via reactive oxygen species-mediated increase of DR5.



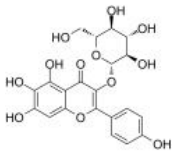
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucoside

(6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-glucoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N8190

6-Hydroxykaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucoside possesses anticancer activity and induces apoptosis.



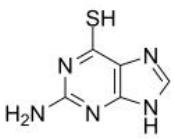
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

6-Thioguanine

(Thioguanine; 2-Amino-6-purinethiol)

Cat. No.: HY-13765

6-Thioguanine (Thioguanine; 2-Amino-6-purinethiol) is an anti-leukemia and immunosuppressant agent, acts as an inhibitor of SARS and MERS coronavirus papain-like proteases (**PLpros**) and also potently inhibits **USP2** activity, with IC_{50}s of 25 μM and 40 μM for Plpros and recombinant human...

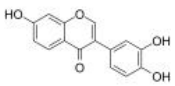


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

7,3',4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-124953

7,3',4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone, a major metabolite of Daidzein, is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of **Cot (Tpl2/MAP3K8)** and **MKK4**. 7,3',4'-Trihydroxyisoflavone has anticancer, anti-angiogenic, chemoprotective, and free radical scavenging activities.

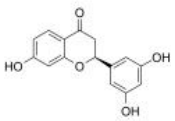


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,3′,5′-Trihydroxyflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N9391

7,3′,5′-Trihydroxyflavanone, a flavanoid derivative, induces the apoptotic cell death of MCF-7 cells by increasing Bax expression level. 7,3′,5′-Trihydroxyflavanone also exhibits antioxidant activity.

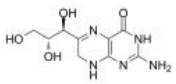


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

7,8-Dihydroneopterin

Cat. No.: HY-136341

7,8-Dihydroneopterin, an inflammation marker, induces cellular **apoptosis** in astrocytes and neurons via enhancement of nitric oxide synthase (**iNOS**) expression. 7,8-Dihydroneopterin can be used in the research of neurodegenerative diseases.

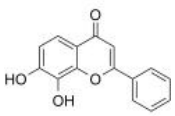


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

7,8-Dihydroxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-W013372

7,8-Dihydroxyflavone is a potent and selective **TrkB** agonist that mimics the physiological actions of Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). Displays therapeutic efficacy toward various neurological diseases.



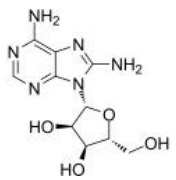
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

8-Aminoadenosine

(8-NH2-Ado)

Cat. No.: HY-125927

8-Aminoadenosine (8-NH2-Ado), a RNA-directed nucleoside analogue, reduces cellular ATP levels and inhibits **mRNA synthesis**. 8-Aminoadenosine blocks **Akt/mTOR** signaling and induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis** in a p53-independent manner. 8-Aminoadenosine has antitumor activity.

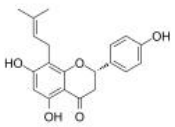


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

8-Prenylnaringenin

Cat. No.: HY-N2787

8-prenylnaringenin is a prenylflavonoid isolated from hop cones (Humulus lupulus), with cytotoxicity.



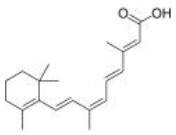
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

9-cis-Retinoic acid

(ALRT1057)

Cat. No.: HY-15128

9-cis-Retinoic acid (ALRT1057), a vitamin A derivative, is a potent **RAR/RXR** agonist. 9-cis-Retinoic acid induces **apoptosis**, regulates cell cycle and has anticancer, anti-inflammatory and neuroprotection activities.

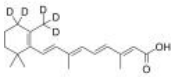


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

9-cis-Retinoic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-132334S

9-cis-Retinoic acid-d5 (ALRT1057-d5) is the deuterium labeled 9-cis-Retinoic acid. 9-cis-Retinoic acid (ALRT1057), a vitamin A derivative, is a potent **RAR/RXR** agonist.

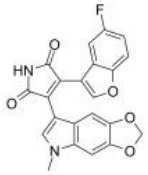


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

9-ING-41

Cat. No.: HY-113914

9-ING-41 is a maleimide-based ATP-competitive and selective **glycogen synthase kinase-3β (GSK-3β)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.71 μM. 9-ING-41 significantly leads to cell cycle arrest, **autophagy** and **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

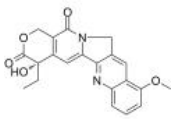


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

9-Methoxycamptothecin

Cat. No.: HY-N6011

9-Methoxycamptothecin (MCPT), isolated from Nothapodytes foetida, has antitumor activities through **topoisomerase** inhibition. 9-Methoxycamptothecin (MCPT) induces strong G2/M arrest and **apoptosis** in cancer.

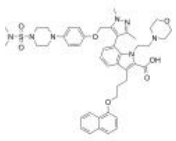


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

A-1210477

Cat. No.: HY-12468

A-1210477 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **MCL-1** with a K_i of 0.45 nM. A-1210477 specifically binds MCL-1 and promotes **apoptosis** of cancer cells in an MCL-1-dependent manner.

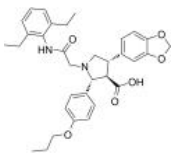


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-192621

Cat. No.: HY-120295

A-192621 is a potent, nonpeptide, orally active and selective **endothelin B (ET_B) receptor** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 4.5 nM and a K_i of 8.8 nM. The selectivity of A-192621 is 636-fold higher than ET_A (IC_{50} of 4280 nM and K_i of 5600 nM). A-192621 promotes **apoptosis** in PASMCs.

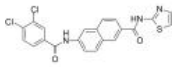


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

AAPK-25

Cat. No.: HY-126249

AAPK-25 is a potent and selective **Aurora/PLK** dual inhibitor with anti-tumor activity, which can cause mitotic delay and arrest cells in a prometaphase, reflecting by the biomarker histone $H3^{Ser10}$ phosphorylation and followed by a surge in apoptosis.

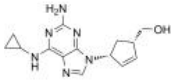


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Abacavir

Cat. No.: HY-17423

Abacavir is a potent **nucleoside analog reverse-transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)**.



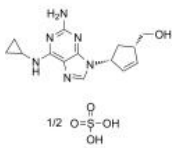
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Abacavir sulfate

(Abacavir Hemisulfate; ABC sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-17423A

Abacavir sulfate (ABC) is a powerful nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) used to treat HIV and AIDS.

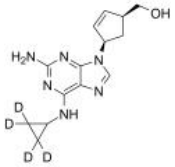


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Abacavir-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17423S

Abacavir-d4 is the deuterium labeled Abacavir. Abacavir is a potent **nucleoside analog reverse-transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)**.

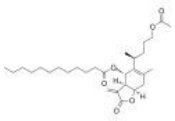


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ABL-L

Cat. No.: HY-142913

ABL-L induces apoptosis of human laryngocarcinoma cells through p53-dependent pathway.

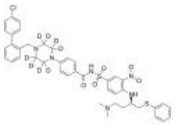


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ABT 737-d8

Cat. No.: HY-50907S

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

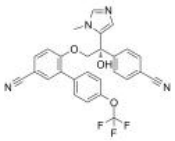


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

ABT-100

Cat. No.: HY-119257

ABT-100 is a potent, highly selective and orally active **farnesyltransferase** inhibitor.

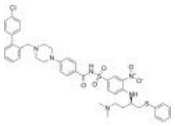


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ABT-737

Cat. No.: HY-50907

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



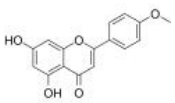
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Acacetin

(5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0451

Acacetin (5,7-Dihydroxy-4'-methoxyflavone) is an orally active flavonoid derived from Tephroseris kirilowii (Turcz.) Holub. Acacetin docks in the ATP binding pocket of PI3Kγ. Acacetin causes cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy** in cancer cells.

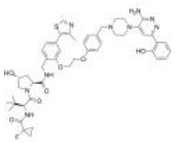


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

ACBI1

Cat. No.: HY-128359

ACBI1 is a potent **PROTAC** degrader of BAF ATPase subunits **SMARCA2** and **SMARCA4**, also degrades the polybromo-associated BAF (PBAF) complex member **PBRM1**, with **DC_{50}**s of 6 nM, 11 nM and 32 nM for SMARCA2, SMARCA4 and PBRM1 in MV-4-11 cells, respectively.



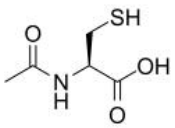
Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acetylcysteine

(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC)

Cat. No.: HY-B0215

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



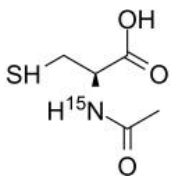
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylcysteine-15N

(N-Acetylcysteine-15N; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-15N; NAC-15N)

Cat. No.: HY-B0215S1

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



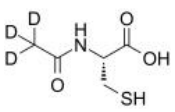
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine-d3

(N-Acetylcysteine-d3; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-d3; NAC-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0215S

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



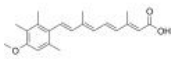
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acitretin

(Ro 10-1670)

Cat. No.: HY-B0107

Acitretin (Ro 10-1670) is a second-generation, systemic retinoid that has been used in the treatment of psoriasis. Acitretin also can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.



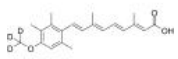
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Acitretin-d3

(Ro 10-1670-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0107S

Acitretin-d3 (Ro 10-1670-d3) is the deuterium labeled Acitretin. Acitretin (Ro 10-1670) is a second-generation, systemic retinoid that has been used in the treatment of psoriasis. Acitretin also can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease.

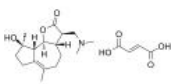


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ACT001

Cat. No.: HY-128861A

ACT001 is an orally active **PAI-1** inhibitor by inhibiting the phosphorylation of **PI3K** and **AKT**. ACT001 inhibits the phosphorylation of STAT3 and PD-L1 expression by directly binding to **STAT3**.

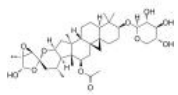


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Actein

Cat. No.: HY-N6872

Actein is a triterpene glycoside isolated from the rhizomes of Cimicifuga foetida. Actein suppresses cell proliferation, induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis** through promoting **ROS/JNK** activation, and blunting **AKT** pathway in human bladder cancer. Actein has little toxicity in vivo.



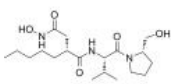
Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Actinonin

((-)-Actinonin)

Cat. No.: HY-113952

Actinonin ((-)-Actinonin) is a naturally occurring antibacterial agent produced by Actinomyces. Actinonin inhibits **aminopeptidase M**, **aminopeptidase N** and **leucine aminopeptidase**.



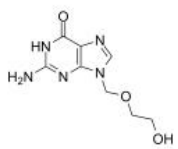
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Acyclovir

(Aciclovir; Acycloguanosine)

Cat. No.: HY-17422

Acyclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral agent. Acyclovir inhibits **HSV-1** (IC_{50} of 0.85 μM), **HSV-2** (IC_{50} of 0.86 μM) and **varicella-zoster virus**.



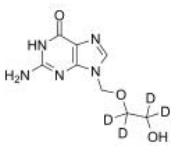
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Acyclovir-d4

(Aciclovir-d4; Acycloguanosine-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-17422S1

Acyclovir-d4 (Aciclovir-d4) is the deuterium labeled Acyclovir. Acyclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral agent. Acyclovir inhibits **HSV-1** (IC_{50} of 0.85 μM), **HSV-2** (IC_{50} of 0.86 μM) and **varicella-zoster virus**.

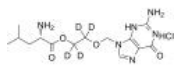


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acyclovir-d4 L-Leucinate

Cat. No.: HY-17422S

Acyclovir-d4 L-Leucinate is the deuterium labeled Acyclovir. Acyclovir (Aciclovir) is a guanosine analogue and an orally active antiviral agent. Acyclovir inhibits **HSV-1** (IC_{50} of 0.85 μM), **HSV-2** (IC_{50} of 0.86 μM) and **varicella-zoster virus**.



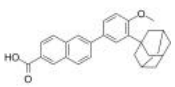
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Adapalene

(CD271)

Cat. No.: HY-B0091

Adapalene (CD271), a third-generation synthetic retinoid, is widely used for the research of acne. Adapalene is a potent **RAR** agonist, with AC_{50}s of 2.3 nM, 9.3 nM, and 22 nM for **RARβ**, **RARγ**, **RARα**, respectively.



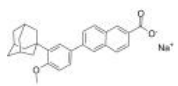
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Adapalene sodium salt

(CD 271 sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0091A

Adapalene (CD271) sodium salt, a third-generation synthetic retinoid, is widely used for the research of acne. Adapalene sodium salt is a potent **RAR** agonist, with AC_{50}s of 2.3 nM, 9.3 nM, and 22 nM for **RARβ**, **RARγ**, **RARα**, respectively.

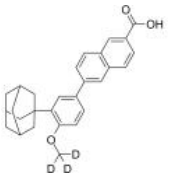


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adapalene-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0091S

Adapalene-d3 is the deuterium labeled Adapalene. Adapalene (CD271), a third-generation synthetic retinoid, is widely used for the research of acne. Adapalene is a potent **RAR** agonist, with AC_{50}s of 2.3 nM, 9.3 nM, and 22 nM for **RARβ**, **RARγ**, **RARα**, respectively.

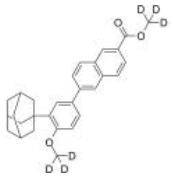


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Adapalene-d6 Methyl Ester

Cat. No.: HY-B0091S1

Adapalene-d6 Methyl Ester is the deuterium labeled Adapalene. Adapalene (CD271), a third-generation synthetic retinoid, is widely used for the research of acne. Adapalene is a potent **RAR** agonist, with AC_{50}s of 2.3 nM, 9.3 nM, and 22 nM for **RARβ**, **RARγ**, **RARα**, respectively.



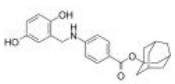
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 100 mg

Adaphostin

(NSC 680410)

Cat. No.: HY-103275

Adaphostin (NSC 680410), the adamantyl ester of AG957, is a potent **p210**$^{bcr/abl}$ inhibitor (IC_{50}=14 μM). Adaphostin induces apoptosis in T-lymphoblastic human leukemia cell lines (IC_{50} ranging from 17 to 216 nM).



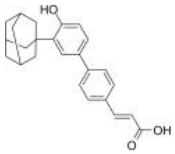
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Adarotene

(ST1926)

Cat. No.: HY-14808

Adarotene is an effective apoptosis inducer, which surprisingly produces DNA damage and exhibites a potent antiproliferative activity on a large panel of human tumor cells.



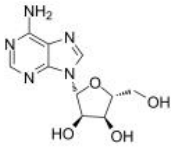
Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Adenosine

(Adenine riboside; D-Adenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0228

Adenosine (Adenine riboside), a ubiquitous endogenous autacoid, acts through the enrollment of four G protein-coupled receptors: A1, A2A, A2B, and A3.



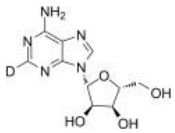
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Adenosine-d1

(Adenine riboside-d1; D-Adenosine-d1)

Cat. No.: HY-B0228S

Adenosine-d1 (Adenine riboside-d1) is the deuterium labeled Adenosine. Adenosine (Adenine riboside), a ubiquitous endogenous autacoid, acts through the enrollment of four G protein-coupled receptors: A1, A2A, A2B, and A3.



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

ADPM06

Cat. No.: HY-13547

ADPM06, a lead candidate azadipyrromethene, is a novel nonporphyrin photodynamic therapeutic **(PDT)** agent. ADPM06 exhibits IC_{50} values in the micro-molar range in human tumor cells and induces **apoptosis**.

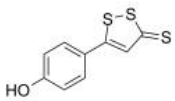
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ADT-OH

(5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-3H-1,2-dithiole-3-thione; ACS 1)

Cat. No.: HY-109582

ADT-OH is a hydrogen sulfide-releasing donor. ADT-OH induces **apoptosis** and inhibits the development of melanoma in vivo by upregulating FADD. ADT-OH has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.



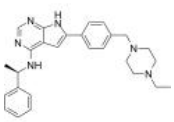
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AEE788

(NVP-AEE 788)

Cat. No.: HY-10045

AEE788 is an inhibitor of the **EGFR** and **ErbB2** with IC_{50} values of 2 and 6 nM, respectively.

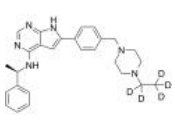


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AEE788-d5

Cat. No.: HY-10045S

AEE788-d5 is the deuterium labeled AEE788. AEE788 is an inhibitor of the **EGFR** and **ErbB2** with IC_{50} values of 2 and 6 nM, respectively.

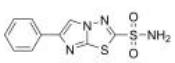


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

AEG3482

Cat. No.: HY-107599

AEG3482 is a potent **antiapoptotic** compound that inhibits **Jun kinase (JNK)** activity through induced expression of heat shock protein 70 (HSP70). AEG3482 directly binds HSP90, thereby facilitating **HSF1**-dependent expression of HSP70 and HSP25.



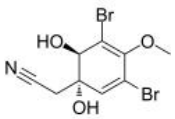
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Aeroplysinin 1

((+)-Aeroplysinin-1)

Cat. No.: HY-19827

Aeroplysinin 1 ((+)-Aeroplysinin-1), a secondary metabolite isolated from marine sponges, shows potent antibiotic effects on Gram-positive **bacteria** and exerts antiviral activity against **HIV-1** (IC_{50}=14.6 μM).

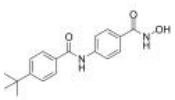


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

AES-350

Cat. No.: HY-138831

AES-350 is a potent and orally active **HDAC6** inhibitor with an IC_{50} and a K_i of 0.0244 μM and 0.035 μM, respectively. AES-350 is also against HDAC3, HDAC8 in an enzymatic activity assay with IC_{50} values of 0.187 μM and 0.245 μM, respectively.

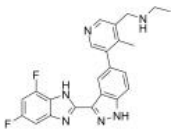


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AG-024322

Cat. No.: HY-15491

AG-024322 is a potent ATP-competitive pan-**CDK** inhibitor against cell cycle kinases **CDK1**, **CDK2**, and **CDK4** with K_i values in the 1-3 nM range. AG-024322 displays broad-spectrum anti-tumor activity and clear target modulation in vivo. AG-024322 induces cell **apoptosis**.



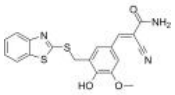
Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AG-825

(Tyrphostin AG-825)

Cat. No.: HY-15844

AG-825 (Tyrphostin AG-825) is a selective and ATP-competitive **ErbB2** inhibitor which suppresses tyrosine phosphorylation, with an IC_{50} of 0.35 μM. AG-825 displays anti-cancer activity. AG825 significantly accelerates apoptosis of human neutrophils.



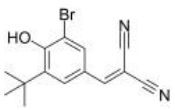
Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AG1024

(Tyrphostin AG 1024)

Cat. No.: HY-10253

AG1024 (Tyrphostin AG 1024) is a reversible, competitive and selective **IGF-1R** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 7 μM. AG1024 inhibits phosphorylation of **IR** (IC_{50}=57 μM). AG1024 induces **apoptosis** and has anti-cancer activity.

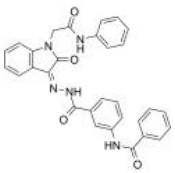


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AG6033

Cat. No.: HY-143435

AG6033 is a potential novel **CRBN** modulator. AG6033 suppresses various tumor cells by modulating the interactions between **CRBN** and various antitumor target proteins. AG6033 can cause GSPT1 and IKZF1 degradation. AG6033 induces **CRBN**-dependent cytotoxic effect.

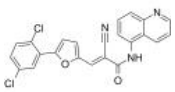


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AGK2

Cat. No.: HY-100578

AGK2 is a selective **SIRT2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 μM. AGK2 inhibits **SIRT1** and **SIRT3** with IC_{50}s of 30 and 91 μM, respectively.



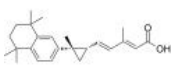
Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AGN194204

(IRX4204; NRX194204; VTP 194204)

Cat. No.: HY-13717

AGN194204 (IRX4204) is an orally active and selective **RXR** agonist with K_d values 0.4 nM, 3.6 nM and 3.8 nM and EC_{50}s of 0.2 nM, 0.8 nM and 0.08 nM for **RXRα**, **RXRβ** and **RXRγ**, respectively. AGN194204 is inactive against RAR.



Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ajoene

Cat. No.: HY-106784

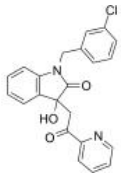
Ajoene, a garlic-derived compound, is an **antithrombotic** and **antifungal** agent. Ajoene inhibits proliferation and induces **apoptosis** of human leukaemia CD34-negative cells including HL-60, U937, HEL and OCIM-I. Anticancer activities.

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

AK-778-XXMU

Cat. No.: HY-144707

AK-778-XXMU is a potent inhibitor of DNA Binding 2 **(ID2)** antagonist with a K_D of 129 nM. AK-778-XXMU can inhibit cell migration and invasion of glioma cell lines, induce **apoptosis**, and more importantly, slow down the tumor growth.



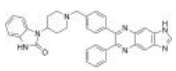
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AKT inhibitor VIII

(AKTi-1/2)

Cat. No.: HY-10355

AKT inhibitor VIII (AKTi-1/2) is a cell-permeable quinoxaline compound that has been shown to potently, selectively, allosterically, and reversibly inhibit **Akt1**, **Akt2**, and **Akt3** activity with IC_{50}s of 58 nM, 210 nM, and 2119 nM, respectively.

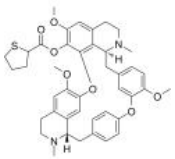


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AKT-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-147513

AKT-IN-12 (compound 3e) is a potent **Akt kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.55 μM. AKT-IN-12 induces G0/G1 cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**. AKT-IN-12 also inhibits p-AKT, p-ERK, and activates p-JNK, JNK. AKT-IN-12 can be used for researching leukemia.

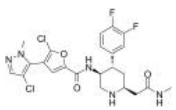


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AKT-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-126257

AKT-IN-3 (compound E22) is a potent, orally active low hERG blocking **Akt** inhibitor, with 1.4 nM, 1.2 nM and 1.7 nM for Akt1, Akt2 and Akt3, respectively.



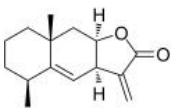
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alantolactone

((+)-Alantolactone; Alant camphor; Inula camphor)

Cat. No.: HY-N0038

Alantolactone is a selective **STAT3** inhibitor, with potent anticancer activity. Alantolactone induces apoptosis in cancer.

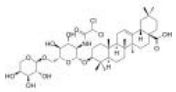


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AlbA-DCA

Cat. No.: HY-130117

AlbA-DCA is a conjugate formed by the attachment of Albiziabioside A (AlbA) to a dichloroacetate acid (DCA) subunit.

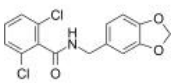


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alda-1

Cat. No.: HY-18936

Alda-1 is a potent and selective **ALDH2** agonist, which activates wild-type ALDH2 and restores near wild-type activity to ALDH2*2.

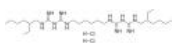


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Alexidine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108547

Alexidine dihydrochloride is an anticancer agent that targets a mitochondrial tyrosine phosphatase, **PTPMT1**, in mammalian cells and causes mitochondrial **apoptosis**. Alexidine dihydrochloride has antifungal and antibiofilm activity against a diverse range of fungal pathogens.

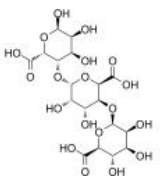


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Alginic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W127758

Alginic acid is a natural polysaccharide, which has been widely concerned and applied due to its excellent water solubility, film formation, biodegradability and biocompatibility.



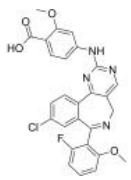
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alisertib

(MLN 8237)

Cat. No.: HY-10971

Alisertib (MLN 8237) is an orally active and selective **Aurora A kinase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=1.2 nM), which binds to Aurora A kinase resulting in mitotic spindle abnormalities, mitotic accumulation.



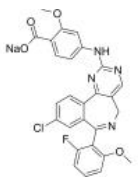
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Alisertib sodium

(MLN 8237 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-10971A

Alisertib (MLN 8237) sodium is an orally active and selective **Aurora A kinase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=1.2 nM), which binds to Aurora A kinase resulting in mitotic spindle abnormalities, mitotic accumulation.

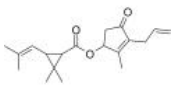


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Allethrin

Cat. No.: HY-B1559

Allethrin, a pyrethroid insecticide is a major mosquito repellent agent. Allethrin induces oxidative stress, **apoptosis** and calcium release in rat testicular carcinoma cells (LC540). Allethrin induces BCL-2, caspase-3 activation and release of intracellular calcium.



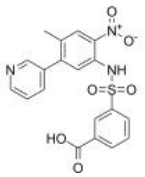
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alofanib

(RPT835)

Cat. No.: HY-17601

Alofanib (RPT835) is a potent and selective allosteric inhibitor of fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (**FGFR2**). Anticancer and antiangiogenic activity.

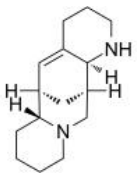


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Aloperine

Cat. No.: HY-13516

Aloperine is an alkaloid in sophora plants such as Sophora alopecuroides L, which has shown anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-virus properties. Aloperine is widely used to treat patients with allergic contact dermatitis eczema and other skin inflammation in China.

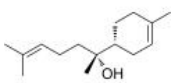


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

alpha-Bisabolol

Cat. No.: HY-121222

alpha-Bisabolol is a nontoxic sesquiterpene alcohol present in natural essential oil, with anticancer activity.



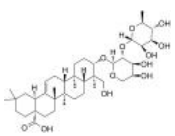
Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

alpha-Hederin

(α-Hederin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0255

alpha-Hederin (α-Hederin), a monodesmosidic triterpenoid saponin, exhibits promising antitumor potential against a variety of human cancer cell lines.



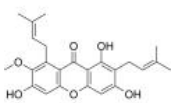
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

alpha-Mangostin

(α-Mangostin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0328

alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects. It is an inhibitor of mutant IDH1 (**IDH1-R132H**) with a K_i of 2.85 μM.



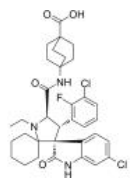
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alrizomadlin

(APG-115; AA-115)

Cat. No.: HY-101518

Alrizomadlin (APG-115) is an orally active **MDM2** protein inhibitor binding to MDM2 protein with IC_{50} and K_i values of 3.8 nM and 1 nM, respectively. Alrizomadlin blocks the interaction of MDM2 and p53 and induces cell-cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in a p53-dependent manner.



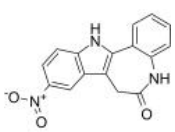
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Alsterpaullone

(9-Nitropaullone; NSC 705701)

Cat. No.: HY-108359

Alsterpaullone (9-Nitropaullone) is a potent **CDK** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 35 nM, 15 nM, 200 nM and 40 nM for **CDK1/cyclin B**, **CDK2/cyclin A**, **CDK2/cyclin E** and **CDK5/p35**, respectively.



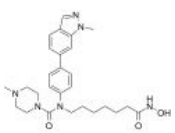
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Alteminostat

(CKD-581)

Cat. No.: HY-109109

Alteminostat (CKD-581) is a potent **HDAC** inhibitor. Alteminostat inhibits the class I-II **HDAC** family via histone H3 and tubulin acetylation. Alteminostat can be used for lymphoma and multiple myeloma research.

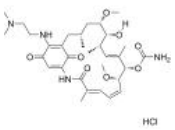


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alvespimycin hydrochloride

(17-DMAG hydrochloride; KOS-1022; BMS 826476) Cat. No.: HY-12024

Alvespimycin hydrochloride (17-DMAG hydrochloride; KOS-1022; BMS 826476) is a potent inhibitor of **Hsp90**, binding to Hsp90 with EC_{50} of 62±29 nM.

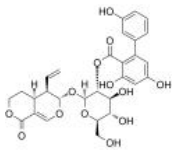


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Amarogentin

Cat. No.: HY-N2447

Amarogentin is a secoiridoid glycoside that is mainly extracted from Swertia and Gentiana roots. Amarogentin exhibits many biological effects, including anti-oxidative, anti-tumour, and anti-diabetic activities.

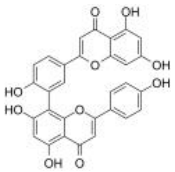


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amentoflavone

(Didemethyl-ginkgetin) Cat. No.: HY-N0662

Amentoflavone is a natural biflavone compound with many biological properties, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidative, and neuroprotective effects.

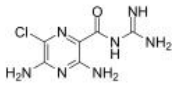


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amiloride

(MK-870) Cat. No.: HY-B0285

Amiloride (MK-870) is an inhibitor of both epithelial sodium channel (**ENaC**) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (**uTPA**). Amiloride is a blocker of **polycystin-2** (PC2; **TRPP2**) channel.

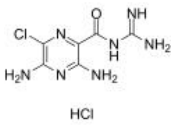


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amiloride hydrochloride

(MK-870 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0285A

Amiloride hydrochloride (MK-870 hydrochloride) is an inhibitor of both epithelial sodium channel (**ENaC**) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (**uTPA**). Amiloride hydrochloride is a blocker of **polycystin-2** (PC2; **TRPP2**) channel.

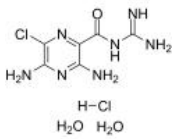


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate

(MK-870 hydrochloride dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0285B

Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate (MK-870 hydrochloride dihydrate) is an inhibitor of both epithelial sodium channel (**ENaC**) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (**uTPA**). Amiloride hydrochloride dihydrate is a blocker of **polycystin-2** (PC2; **TRPP2**) channel.

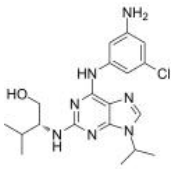


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aminopurvalanol A

Cat. No.: HY-104013

Aminopurvalanol A is a potent, selective, and cell permeable inhibitor of **Cyclins/Cdk** complexes. Aminopurvalanol A preferentially targets the G2/M-phase transition inhibiting cancer cell differentiation.

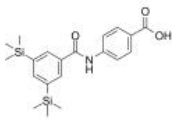


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amsilarotene

(TAC-101; Am 555S) Cat. No.: HY-14653

Amsilarotene (TAC-101; Am 555S), an orally active synthetic retinoid, has selective affinity for **retinoic acid receptor α** (**RAR-α**) binding with K_i of 2.4, 400 nM for RAR-α and RAR-β.

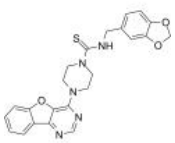


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Amuvatinib

(MP470; HPK 56) Cat. No.: HY-10206

Amuvatinib (MP470) is an orally bioavailable multi-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor with potent activity against mutant **c-Kit**, **PDGFRα**, **Flt3**, **c-Met** and **c-Ret**.



Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AMXT-1501 tetrahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-124617A

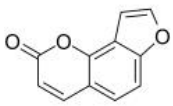
AMXT-1501 tetrahydrochloride is an orally active **polyamine transport** inhibitor. AMXT1501 blocks tumor growth in immunocompetent mice but not in athymic nude mice lacking T cells. Combination of DFMO and AMXT1501 induces caspase3 mediated apoptosis in NB cell lines.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Angelicin

(Isopsoralen) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0763

Angelicin, a furocoumarin naturally occurring tricyclic aromatic compound, structurally related to psoralens, is reported to have anti-cancer, antiviral, anti-inflammatory activity.

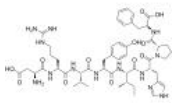


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Angiotensin II human

(Angiotensin II; Ang II; DRVYIHPF) **Cat. No.:** HY-13948

Angiotensin II (Angiotensin II) is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.

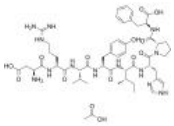


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Angiotensin II human acetate

(Angiotensin II acetate; Ang II acetate; DRVYIHPF acetate) **Cat. No.:** HY-13948A

Angiotensin II human (Angiotensin II) acetate is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.

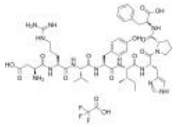


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Angiotensin II human TFA

(Angiotensin II TFA; Ang II TFA; DRVYIHPF TFA) **Cat. No.:** HY-13948B

Angiotensin II human (Angiotensin II) TFA is a vasoconstrictor and a major bioactive peptide of the renin/angiotensin system.

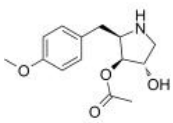


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Anisomycin

(Flagecidin; Wuningmeisu C) **Cat. No.:** HY-18982

Anisomycin is a potent **protein synthesis** inhibitor which interferes with protein and **DNA synthesis** by inhibiting peptidyl transferase or the 80S ribosome system. Anisomycin is a **JNK** activator, which increases phospho-**JNK**. Anisomycin is a **bacterial** antibiotic.

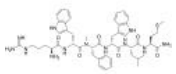


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Antagonist G

Cat. No.: HY-P1185

Antagonist G is a potent **vasopressin** antagonist. Antagonist G is also a weak antagonist of GRP and Bradykinin. Antagonist G induces AP-1 transcription and sensitizes cells to chemotherapy.

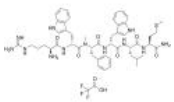


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antagonist G TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1185A

Antagonist G TFA is a potent **vasopressin** antagonist. Antagonist G is also a weak antagonist of GRP and Bradykinin. Antagonist G induces AP-1 transcription and sensitizes cells to chemotherapy.

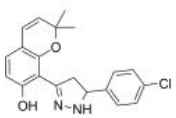


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-osteoporosis agent-1

Cat. No.: HY-145896

Anti-osteoporosis agent-1 (comp 4aa) is a potent replication protein A **(RPA)** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=18 μM) .

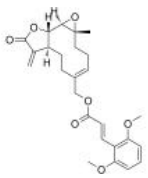


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

anti-TNBC agent-1

Cat. No.: HY-145143

anti-TNBC agent-1 is a potent anti-triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) agent. anti-TNBC agent-1 exhibits potent activity against different breast cancer cells with IC_{50} values ranging from 0.20 μM to 0.27 μM.

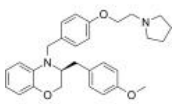


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 14

Cat. No.: HY-139828

Anticancer agent 14 is a lead compound (**IC_{50}**: 0.20 to 0.65 μM) that induces apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, and loss of mitochondrial membrane potential in breast cancer cells.



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

Anticancer agent 39

Cat. No.: HY-115980

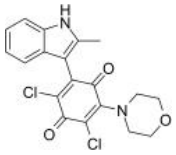
Anticancer agent 39 (compound B12), a fluorescent derivative of Jiyuan Oridonin A (JOA), induces the collapse of mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP)and thus induced apoptosis.Anticancer agent 39 inhibits cell cloning and migration.

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

Anticancer agent 42

Cat. No.: HY-146516

Anticancer agent 42 (compound 10d) is an orally active anticancer agent, and shows a potent antitumor activity against MDA-MB-231 cell with an IC_{50} of 0.07 μM. Anticancer agent 42 can exert its anticancer activity by activating apoptotic pathway and **p53** expression.

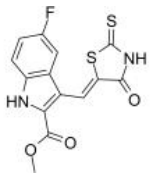


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 43

Cat. No.: HY-146548

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

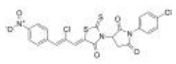


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 44

Cat. No.: HY-146286

Anticancer agent 44 (compound 2a) is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 44 shows cytotoxicity activity in cancer cells. Anticancer agent 44 induces **apoptosis**. Anticancer agent 44 shows low toxicity towards activated lymphocytes of human blood.

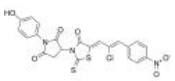


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 45

Cat. No.: HY-146290

Anticancer agent 46 (compound 2b) is a potent and selective anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 46 shows cytotoxicity activity in cancer cells. Anticancer agent 46 induces **apoptosis**. Anticancer agent 46 shows low toxicity towards activated lymphocytes of human blood.

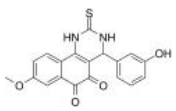


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 47

Cat. No.: HY-146040

Anticancer agent 47 (compound 4j) is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 47 shows antiproliferative activities. Anticancer agent 47 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at G0/G1 phase. Anticancer agent 47 shows shows antitumor activities in vivo.



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

Anticancer agent 52

Cat. No.: HY-146406

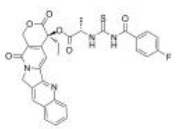
Anticancer agent 52 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 52 shows in vitro cytotoxicity. Anticancer agent 52 induces **apoptosis**. Anticancer agent 52 shows antitumor effect. Anticancer agent 52 has the potential for the research of bladder cancer.

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

Anticancer agent 53

Cat. No.: HY-146407

Anticancer agent 53 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 53 shows in vitro cytotoxicity. Anticancer agent 53 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest in S/G2/M phases. Anticancer agent 53 shows antitumor activity with no apparent toxicity.

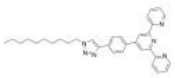


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 54

Cat. No.: HY-146063

Anticancer agent 54 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 54 shows antiproliferative activity. Anticancer agent 54 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at G0/G1 phases. Anticancer agent 54 shows anticancer activity depends on DNA intercalation and ROS generation.

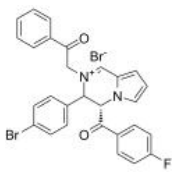


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 55

Cat. No.: HY-146433

Anticancer agent 55 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer agent 55 shows anticancer activity via reducing the cell viability and cell migration in a dose-dependent manner. Anticancer agent 55 induces **apoptosis**.

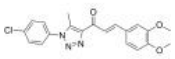


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 56

Cat. No.: HY-146444

Anticancer agent 56 (compound 4d) is a potent anti-cancer agent with drug-likeness properties, possessing anticancer activity against several cancer cell lines (IC_{50}<3 μM).

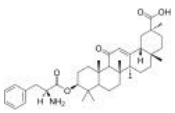


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 58

Cat. No.: HY-146461

Anticancer agent 58 (compound 16) has inhibitory activity against kinds of cancer cell lines, especially in A549 and T24 with **IC_{50}**s of 0.6 μM and 0.7 μM, respectively.

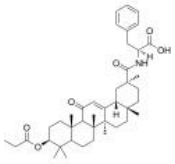


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 59

Cat. No.: HY-146462

Anticancer agent 59 (compound 11) has inhibitory activity against kinds of cancer cell lines, especially in A549 with **IC_{50}** of 0.2 μM. Anticancer agent 59 induces **apoptosis** and an increase of Ca^{2+} and **ROS** in cancer cells.

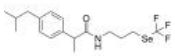


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 63

Cat. No.: HY-147504

Anticancer agent 63 (compound 3h) shows active in reducing the viability of different cancer cell lines, including SW480, HeLa, A549 and MCF-7, with **IC_{50}** values at 24 h of 4.9, 11.5, 9.4, and 3.4 μM, respectively.

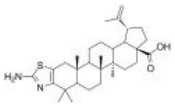


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 64

Cat. No.: HY-147514

Anticancer agent 64 (compound 5m) shows cytotoxic activity in CCRF-CEM cells, with **IC_{50}** of 2.4 μM. Anticancer agent 64 shows good anticancer activity through **apoptosis** induction. Anticancer agent 64 induces caspase 3 and 7 activation and PARP cleavage.

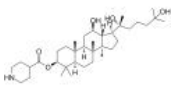


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 65

Cat. No.: HY-146105

Anticancer agent 65 (compound 4c) shows excellent activity in cancer cell lines, especially A549 cells, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.07 μM. Anticancer agent 65 induces S-phase arrest in A549 cells and increases the expression level of p53 and p21.

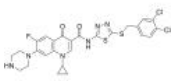


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 66

Cat. No.: HY-147781

Anticancer agent 66 (Compound 13e) is an anti-cancer agent. Anticancer agent 66 induces **apoptosis** and increases sub-G1 cell population in MCF-7 cells. Anticancer agent 66 is a ciprofloxacin analog.

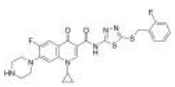


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 67

Cat. No.: HY-147782

Anticancer agent 67 (Compound 13g) is an anti-cancer agent. Anticancer agent 67 induces **apoptosis** and increases sub-G1 cell population in MCF-7 cells. Anticancer agent 67 is a ciprofloxacin analog.

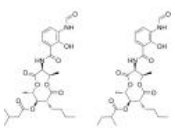


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antimycin A3

Cat. No.: HY-105755

Antimycin A3, an antibiotic isolated from a number of Streptomyces species, shows antifungal activities. Antimycin A3 is a potent inhibitor of **respiration**. Antimycin A3 inhibits the electron transfer activity of **ubiquinol-cytochrome c oxidoreductase**.

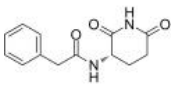


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Antineoplaston A10

Cat. No.: HY-128553

Antineoplaston A10, a naturally occurring substance in human body, is a **Ras** inhibitor potentially for the treatment of glioma, lymphoma, astrocytoma and breast cancer.

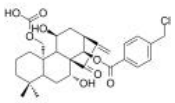


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Antiproliferative agent-4

Cat. No.: HY-146354

Antiproliferative against-4 (compound 2y) has excellent anti-proliferative activity against certain cancer cell lines. Antiproliferative against-4 reduces the mitochondrial membrane potential, and increases the **apoptosis** rate and the level of **ROS** on EC109.

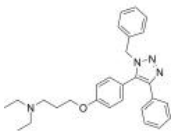


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antiproliferative agent-7

Cat. No.: HY-146103

Antiproliferative against-7 (compound 8f) is a potent anti-proliferative agent. Antiproliferative against-7 has antiproliferative activity against cancer cell lines MCF-7, MDA-MB-231, HCT-116 and FR-2 with IC_{50}s of 3.5 μM, 15.54 μM, 30.43 μM and 34.8 μM, respectively.

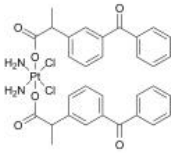


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-36

Cat. No.: HY-145288

Antitumor agent-36 possesses potent anti-proliferative and anti-metastasis activities. Antitumor agent-36 induces serious DNA damage and further leads to high expression of γ-H2AX and p53.

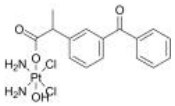


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-37

Cat. No.: HY-145289

Antitumor agent-37 possesses potent anti-proliferative and anti-metastasis activities. Antitumor agent-37 induces serious DNA damage and further leads to high expression of γ-H2AX and p53.

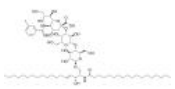


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-41

Cat. No.: HY-144125

Antitumor agent-41 (compound N-12), a potent antitumor agent, enhibits excellent antimigration and anti-invasion activity. Antitumor agent-41 (compound N-12) induces tumor inhibition via tumor necrosis and inflammatory response.

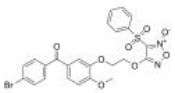


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-42

Cat. No.: HY-144331

Antitumor agent-42 (Compound 15h) is a bifunctional agent exhibiting both **tubulin** polymerized inhibition and NO-releasing activities, resulting in potent anti-angiogenesis, colony formation inhibition, cell cycle arrest and apoptosis induction effects.

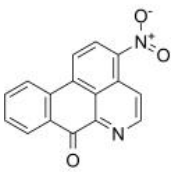


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-43

Cat. No.: HY-144340

Antitumor agent-43 (Compound 4B) is a potent antitumor agent, with an $IC_{50}$of 0.5 μM for (T-24 cell). Antitumor agent-43 (Compound 4B) induces cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase.

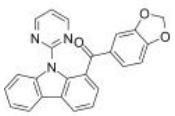


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-44

Cat. No.: HY-144361

Antitumor agent-44 (Compound 5n) disrupts the mitochondrial homeostasis, induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human adenocarcinoma cells. Antitumor agent-44 (Compound 5n) possesses good anti-tumor activity in a lung-cancer-cell xenograft mice model.

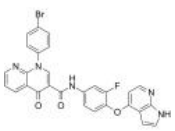


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-45

Cat. No.: HY-144394

Antitumor agent-45 (Compound 21) could induce and stimulate A549 cells apoptosis in G0/G1 and G2/M phase. Antitumor agent-45 (Compound 21) inhibits c-Met expression to regulate the growth of tumor cells.

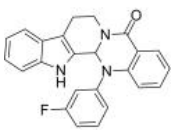


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-53

Cat. No.: HY-146743

Antitumor agent-53 is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-53 induces cell cycle arrest at the G2/M phase. Antitumor agent-53 inhibits the PI3K/AKT pathway to induce the **apoptosis** of HGC-27 cells. Antitumor agent-53 has the potential for the research of gastrointestinal tumors.

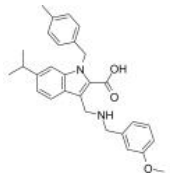


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-54

Cat. No.: HY-146302

Antitumor agent-54 (Compound C11) is a **14-3-3η** protein inhibitor with a K_D of 35 μM. Antitumor agent-54 shows inhibitory activities against several typical human liver cancer cell lines. Antitumor agent-54 induces cell **apoptosis** and G1-S cell cycle arrest with good metabolic stability.

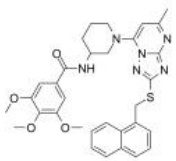


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-55

Cat. No.: HY-146038

Antitumor agent-55 (compound 5q) is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits PC3, with an IC_{50} of 0.91 μM. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits the colony formation, suppresses the cell migration in PC3.

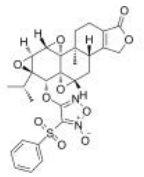


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-56

Cat. No.: HY-146046

Antitumor agent-56 (Compound 33) is a triptolide derivative with antitumor, anti-inflammatory and NO release activities. Antitumor agent-56 significantly inhibits the growth of melanoma. Antitumor agent-56 is orally active.

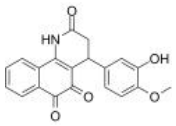


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-57

Cat. No.: HY-146048

Antitumor agent-57 (Compound 3o) is an NQO1-directed antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-57 inhibits tumor cell growth, triggers **ROS** generation and induces cell **apoptosis**.

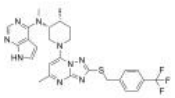


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-58

Cat. No.: HY-146323

Antitumor agent-58 (Compound C18) is an anti-tumor agent. Antitumor agent-58 effectively inhibits colony formation and cell migration of MGC-803 cells. Antitumor agent-58 induces **apoptosis** of MGC-803 cells through activation of the p38 and JNK signaling pathways.



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

Antitumor agent-59

Cat. No.: HY-146409

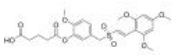
Antitumor agent-59 (Compound 13b) is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-59 effectively inhibits the proliferation and migration of HCT116 cells. Antitumor agent-59 induces HCT116 cell **apoptosis** and arrests the cell cycle at the G2/M phase.

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

Antitumor agent-60

Cat. No.: HY-146432

Antitumor agent-60 (compound 20) is a potent antitumor agent, targeting **RAS-RAF** signaling pathway and binding to **CRAF** with a K_d value of 3.93 μM. Antitumor agent-60 induces **apoptosis** by blocking cell cycle at G2/M phase.

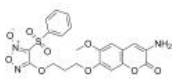


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-62

Cat. No.: HY-146093

Antitumor agent-62 (Compound 47) is a NO-releasing antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-62 shows antiproliferative activity against four cancer cell lines. Antitumor agent-62 activates mitochondrial **apoptosis** pathway and arrests cell cycle at G2/M phase.

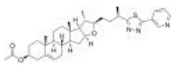


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-64

Cat. No.: HY-147538

Antitumor agent-64 (Compound 8d) is a diosgenin derivative. Antitumor agent-64 exhibits potent cytotoxic activity against A549 cell line. Antitumor agent-64 induces A549 cells **apoptosis** via the mitochondria-related pathway.

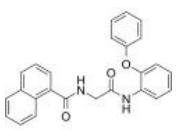


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AOH1160

Cat. No.: HY-120836

AOH1160 is a potent, first-in-class, orally available small molecule **proliferating cell nuclear antigen** (**PCNA**) inhibitor, interferes with DNA replication, blocks homologous recombination-mediated DNA repair, causes cell-cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis**.

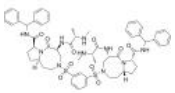


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

APG-1387

Cat. No.: HY-125593

APG-1387, a bivalent SMAC mimetic and an **IAP** antagonist, blocks the activity of IAPs family proteins (XIAP, cIAP-1, cIAP-2, and ML-IAP). APG-1387 induces degradation of cIAP-1 and XIAP proteins, as well as caspase-3 activation and PARP cleavage, which leads to apoptosis.

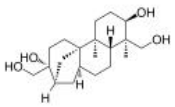


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Aphidicolin

Cat. No.: HY-N6733

Aphidicolin is an inhibitor of **DNA** polymerase α and δ, prevents mitotic cell division by interfering with the activity of DNA polymerase. Aphidicolin is an antibiotic produced by the mold Cephalosporium aphidicola.

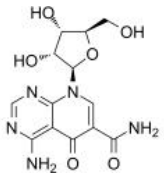


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

API-1

Cat. No.: HY-110077

API-1, a potent **Akt/PKB** inhibitor, binds to the PH domain and inhibits Akt membrane translocation. API-1 efficiently reduces the phosphorylation levels of Akt with an IC_{50} of 0.8 μM. API-1 is selective for PKB and does not inhibit the activation of PKC, and PKA.



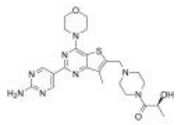
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apitolisib

(GDC-0980; GNE 390; RG 7422)

Cat. No.: HY-13246

Apitolisib (GDC-0980; GNE 390; RG 7422) is a selective, potent, orally bioavailable Class I **PI3** kinase and **mTOR kinase** (**TORC1/2**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 nM/27 nM/7 nM/14 nM for **PI3Kα/PI3Kβ/PI3Kδ/PI3Kγ**, and with a K_i of 17 nM for **mTOR**.



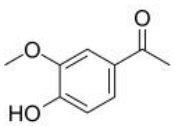
Purity: 98.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apocynin

(Acetovanillone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0088

Apocynin is a selective **NADPH-oxidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.



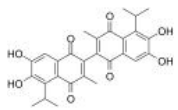
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Apogossypolone

(ApoG2)

Cat. No.: HY-19551

Apogossypolone (ApoG2) is an orally active **Bcl-2 family proteins** inhibitor with K_i values of 35, 25 and 660 nM for Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and Bcl-X_L, respectively. Apogossypolone shows antitumor activities, induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy**. Apogossypolone also has antifungal activity.

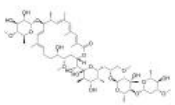


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apoptolidin

Cat. No.: HY-126679

Apoptolidin is a polyketide isolated from Nocardiopsis bacteria. Apoptolidin is a selective mitochondrial F_1F_O **ATPase** inhibitor.

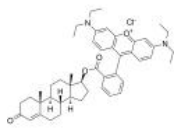


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Apoptosis inducer 2

Cat. No.: HY-146028

Apoptosis inducer 2 (Compound 2) is an **apoptosis** inducer that mainly triggers necrosis. Apoptosis inducer 2 shows cytotoxicity against cancer cells.

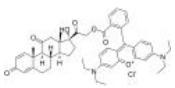


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apoptosis inducer 3

Cat. No.: HY-146029

Apoptosis inducer 3 (Compound 3) is an **apoptosis** inducer that selectively triggers apoptosis and late-apoptosis. Apoptosis inducer 3 shows cytotoxicity against cancer cells.



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

Apoptosis inducer 4

Cat. No.: HY-146092

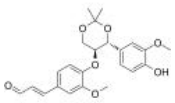
Apoptosis inducer 4 (Compound 12b) is an **apoptosis** inducer with anticancer activities.

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

Apoptosis inducer 5

Cat. No.: HY-N10417

Apoptosis inducer 5 (compound 1b) is a lignan enantiomer that can be found in Crataegus pinnatifida. Apoptosis inducer 5 exhibits cytotoxic effect via apoptosis and autophagy in Hep3B cells.



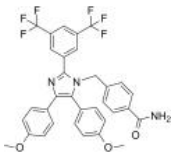
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apoptozole

(Apoptosis Activator VII)

Cat. No.: HY-15098

Apoptozole (Apoptosis Activator VII) is an inhibitor of the ATPase domain of **Hsc70** and **Hsp70**, with K_ds of 0.21 and 0.14 μM, respectively, and can induce apoptosis.



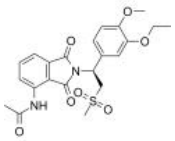
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Apremilast

(CC-10004)

Cat. No.: HY-12085

Apremilast (CC-10004) is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (**PDE-4**) with an **IC_{50}** of 74 nM. Apremilast inhibits TNF-α release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an IC_{50} of 104 nM.



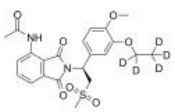
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apremilast-d5

(CC-10004-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-12085S

Apremilast D5 (CC-10004 D5) is a deuterium labeled Apremilast. Apremilast is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (**PDE-4**) with an **IC_{50}** of 74 nM. Apremilast inhibits TNF-α release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an IC_{50} of 104 nM.



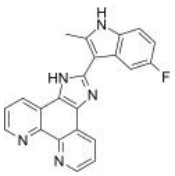
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

APTO-253

(LOR-253; LT-253)

Cat. No.: HY-16291

APTO-253 (LOR-253) is a small molecule that inhibits **c-Myc** expression, stabilizes G-quadruplex DNA, and induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in acute myeloid leukemia cells.

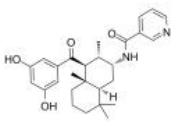


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AQX-435

Cat. No.: HY-136268

AQX-435 is a potent **SHIP1 phosphatase** activator. AQX-435 reduces PI3K activation downstream of the B-cell receptor (BCR) and induces apoptosis of malignant B cells, and reduces lymphoma growth.



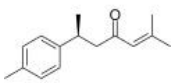
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ar-Turmerone

((+)-ar-Turmerone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6703

ar-Turmerone ((+)-ar-Turmerone) is a major bioactive compound of the herb Curcuma longa with anti-tumorigenesis and anti-inflammatory activities. ar-Turmerone activates apoptotic protein in human lymphoma U937 cells.



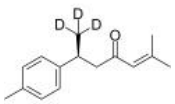
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ar-Turmerone-d3

((+)-ar-Turmerone-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N6703S

ar-Turmerone-d3 ((+)-ar-Turmerone-d3) is the deuterium labeled ar-Turmerone. ar-Turmerone ((+)-ar-Turmerone) is a major bioactive compound of the herb Curcuma longa with anti-tumorigenesis and anti-inflammatory activities.



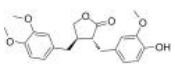
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arctigenin

((-)-Arctigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0035

Arctigenin ((-)-Arctigenin), a biologically active lignan, can be used as an antitumor agent. Arctigenin exhibits potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiviral (**influenza A virus**) activities.

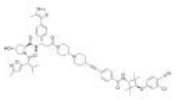


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ARD-61

Cat. No.: HY-139659

ARD-61 is a highly potent, effective and specific **PROTAC androgen receptor (AR)** degrader. ARD-61 potently and effectively induces AR and progesterone receptors (PR) degradation in AR+ cancer cell lines.

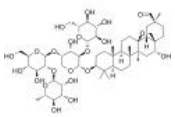


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ardisiacrispin B

Cat. No.: HY-N8198

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



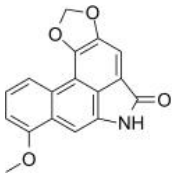
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Aristolactam I

(Aristololactam; Aristolactam)

Cat. No.: HY-N2013

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

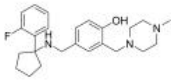


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ARN5187

Cat. No.: HY-103691

ARN5187 is a lysosomotropic **REV-ERBβ** ligand with a dual inhibitory activity toward REV-ERB-mediated transcriptional regulation and **autophagy**. ARN5187 shows lysosomotropic potency and cytotoxicity. ARN5187 induces **apoptosis**.

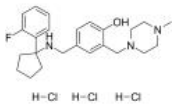


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ARN5187 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103691A

ARN5187 trihydrochloride is a lysosomotropic **REV-ERBβ** ligand with a dual inhibitory activity toward REV-ERB-mediated transcriptional regulation and **autophagy**. ARN5187 trihydrochloride shows lysosomotropic potency and cytotoxicity. ARN5187 trihydrochloride induces **apoptosis**.

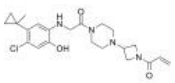


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ARS-853

Cat. No.: HY-19706

ARS-853 is a cell-active, selective, covalent **KRAS G12C** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM. ARS-853 inhibits mutant KRAS-driven signaling by binding to the GDP-bound oncoprotein and preventing activation.

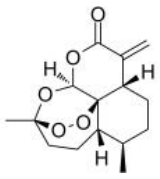


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Artemisitene

Cat. No.: HY-122550

Artemisitene, a natural derivative of Artemisinin, is a **Nrf2** activator with antioxidant and anticancer activities. Artemisitene activates Nrf2 by decreasing Nrf2 ubiquitination and increasing its stability.

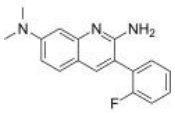


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Arylquin 1

Cat. No.: HY-129746

Arylquin 1, a prostate-apoptosis-response-4 **(Par-4)** secretagogue, targets vimentin to induce Par-4 secretion. Arylquin 1 induces non-apoptotic cell death in cancer cells through the induction of lysosomal membrane permeabilization (LMP).

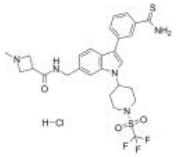


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AS-99

Cat. No.: HY-141429C

AS-99 is a first-in-class, potent, and selective **ASH1L histone methyltransferase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.79μM, K_d=0.89μM) with anti-leukemic activity.

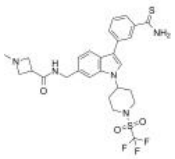


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AS-99 free base

Cat. No.: HY-141429

AS-99 is a first-in-class, potent and selective **ASH1L histone methyltransferase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.79μM, K_d=0.89μM) with anti-leukemic activity.

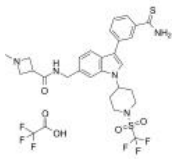


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AS-99 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-141429A

AS-99 TFA is a first-in-class, potent and selective **ASH1L histone methyltransferase** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.79μM, K_d=0.89μM) with anti-leukemic activity.

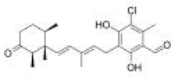


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ascochlorin

(Ilicicolin D) Cat. No.: HY-101021

Ascochlorin (Ilicicolin D), an isoprenoid antibiotic, mediates its anti-tumor effects predominantly through the suppression of **STAT3** signaling cascade. Ascochlorin induces **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammatory activity.

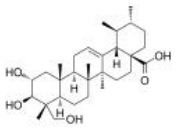


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Asiatic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0194

Asiatic acid, a pentacyclic triterpene found in Centella asiatica, induces apoptosis in melanoma cells. Asiatic acid has the potential for skin cancer treatment. Asiatic acid also has anti-inflammatory activities.

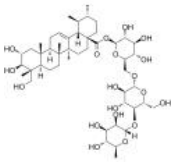


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asiaticoside

Cat. No.: HY-N0439

Asiaticoside, a trisaccaride triterpene from Centella asiatica, suppresses **TGF-β/Smad** signaling through inducing Smad7 and inhibiting TGF-βRI and TGF-βRII in keloid fibroblasts; Asiaticoside shows antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-ulcer properties.

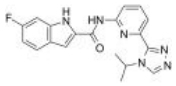


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ASK1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-131969

ASK1-IN-2 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (ASK1)**, with an IC_{50} of 32.8 nM. ASK1-IN-2 can be used for the research of ulcerative colitis.

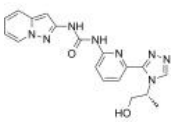


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ASK1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-146729

ASK1-IN-3 is a potent and selective **ASK1** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 33.8 nM, as well as inhibits several cell cycle regulating kinases. ASK1-IN-3 has strong HepG2 cancer cells **apoptosis** induction and potent cell cycle arrest activities.

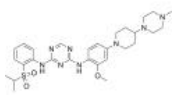


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ASP3026

Cat. No.: HY-13326

ASP3026 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)**. ASP3026 induces apoptosis of tumor cells. ASP3026 can be used for the research of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

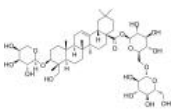


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Asperosaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0265

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

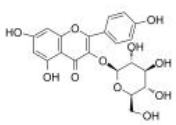


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Astragalin (Astragaline; 3-Glucosylkaempferol; Kaempferol 3-β-D-glucopyranoside)

Cat. No.: HY-N0015

Astragalin (kaempferol-3-O-glucoside) is a flavonoid with anti-inflammatory activity and newly found in persimmon leaves and green tea seeds.

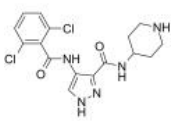


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AT7519

(AT7519M) Cat. No.: HY-50940

AT7519 (AT7519M) as a potent inhibitor of **CDKs**, with IC_{50}s of 210, 47, 100, 13, 170, and <10 nM for CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 to CDK6, and CDK9, respectively.

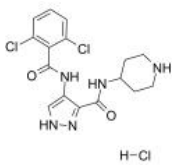


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT7519 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-50943

AT7519 Hydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of **CDKs**, with IC_{50}s of 210, 47, 100, 13, 170, and <10 nM for CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 to CDK6, and CDK9, respectively.

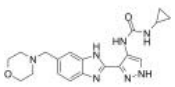


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AT9283

Cat. No.: HY-50514

AT9283 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with potent activity against **Aurora A/B**, **JAK2/3**, **Abl (T315I)** and **Flt3** (IC_{50}s ranging from 1 to 30 nM). AT9283 inhibits growth and survival of multiple solid tumors in vitro and in vivo.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Atezolizumab

(MPDL3280A)

Cat. No.: HY-P9904

Atezolizumab (MPDL3280A) is a selective humanized monoclonal IgG1 antibody against programmed death ligand 1 (**PD-L1**), used for cancer research.

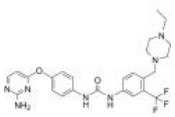
Atezolizumab

Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ATH686

Cat. No.: HY-15003

ATH686 is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive **FLT3** inhibitor. ATH686 target mutant FLT3 protein kinase activity and inhibit the proliferation of cells harboring FLT3 mutants via induction of **apoptosis** and cell cycle inhibition. ATH686 has antileukemic effects.



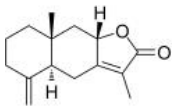
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Atractylenolide II

(Asterolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0202

Atractylenolide II is a sesquiterpene compound isolated from the dried rhizome of Atractylodes macrocephala (Baizhu in Chinese); anti-proliferative activity.



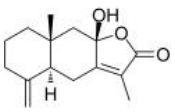
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Atractylenolide III

(ICodonolactone; 8β-Hydroxyasterolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0203

Atractylenolide III is a major component of Atractylodes rhizome can induce apoptosis of the lung carcinoma cells.

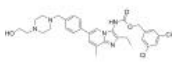


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ATX inhibitor 13

Cat. No.: HY-144766

ATX inhibitor 13 (10c) is an orally active and potent **ATX** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3.4 nM. ATX inhibitor 13 inhibits proliferation and migration, and induces apoptosis and G2 phase arrest in RAW264.7 cells. ATX inhibitor 13 suppresses tumor cell colony formation.

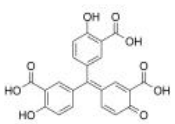


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aurintricarboxylic acid

Cat. No.: HY-122575

Aurintricarboxylic acid is a nanomolar-potency, allosteric antagonist with selectivity towards αβ-methylene-ATP-sensitive **P2X1Rs** and **P2X3Rs**, with IC_{50}s of 8.6 nM and 72.9 nM for rP2X1R and rP2X3R, respectively.

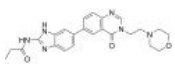


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Aurora A inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-146037

Aurora A inhibitor 2 (Compound 16h) is a potent **Aurora A kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 21.94 nM. Aurora A inhibitor 2 induces caspase-dependent **apoptosis** in MDA-MB-231 cells.

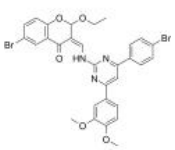


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aurora kinase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115932

Aurora kinase-IN-1 (Compound 9) is a potent inhibitor of **aurora kinase**.

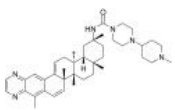


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Autophagy inducer 2

Cat. No.: HY-144637

Autophagy inducer 2 (Compound 11i) is a potent autophagy inducer. Autophagy inducer 2 exhibits apparent antiproliferative activity against the MCF-7 cell line with an IC_{50} value of 1.31 μM and remarkably inhibits the colony formation of the MCF-7 cells.



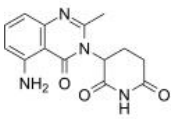
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Avadomide

(CC 122)

Cat. No.: HY-100507

Avadomide (CC 122) is an orally active **cereblon** modulator. Avadomide modulates cereblon E3 ligase activity and induces **apoptosis** of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) cell lines. Avadomide exhibits potent antitumor and immunomodulatory activities.

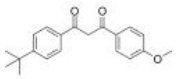


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Avobenzone

Cat. No.: HY-B0316

Avobenzone, a dibenzoylmethane compound, is one of the most widely used filters in sunscreens for skin photoprotection in the UVA band. Avobenzone is an endocrine disruptor that directly binds to estrogen receptor β and acts as an **estrogen** agonist.

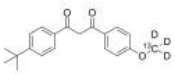


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Avobenzone-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0316S

Avobenzone-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Avobenzone, a dibenzoylmethane compound, is one of the most widely used filters in sunscreens for skin photoprotection in the UVA band.

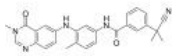


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZ 628

Cat. No.: HY-11004

AZ 628 is a **pan-Raf** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 105, 34 and 29 nM for **B-Raf**, **B-RafV600E**, and **c-Raf-1**, respectively.

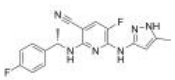


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

AZ960

Cat. No.: HY-10411

AZ960 is a potent and specific inhibitor of the **JAK2** kinase with a K_i of 0.45 nM.



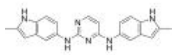
Purity: 97.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZA1

(Rac1/Cdc42-IN-1)

Cat. No.: HY-136383

AZA1 is a potent dual inhibitor of **Rac1** and **Cdc42**. AZA1 induces prostate cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits prostate cancer cells proliferation, migration and invasion.

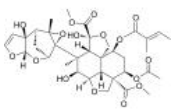


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azadirachtin

Cat. No.: HY-126741

Azadirachtin, one of the most promising botanical insecticides, is widely used for pest control. Azadirachtin induces apoptosis in insect cell lines, including Sf9, SL-1 and BTI-Tn-5B1-4.



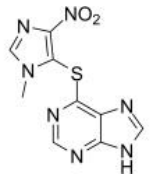
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azathioprine

(BW 57-322)

Cat. No.: HY-B0256

Azathioprine(Azasan, Imuran; BW 57-322) is a drug that suppresses the immune system and is used in organ transplantation and autoimmune disease. Target: Azathioprine is an immunosuppressive antimetabolite pro-drug.



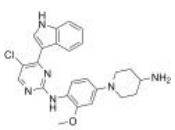
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

AZD-3463

(ALK/IGF1R inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-15609

AZD-3463 (ALK/IGF1R inhibitor) is an orally active **ALK/IGF1R** inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.75 nM for ALK. AZD3463 induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy** in neuroblastoma cells.

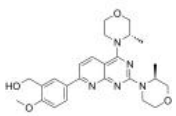


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD-8055

Cat. No.: HY-10422

AZD-8055 is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable ATP-competitive **mTOR** kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.8 nM. AZD-8055 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.

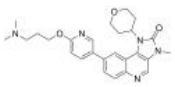


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

AZD0156

Cat. No.: HY-100016

AZD0156 is a potent, selective and orally active **ATM** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.58 nM. AZD0156 inhibits the **ATM**-mediated signaling, prevents DNA damage checkpoint activation, disrupts DNA damage repair, and induces tumor cell **apoptosis**.

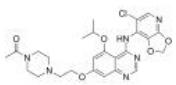


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD0424

Cat. No.: HY-112314

AZD0424 is an orally active, and dual selective **Src/Abl** kinase inhibitor with potential antineoplastic activity. AZD0424 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest in lymphoma cells.

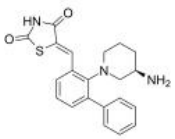


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD1208

Cat. No.: HY-15604

AZD1208 is an orally bioavailable, highly selective **PIM** kinases inhibitor.

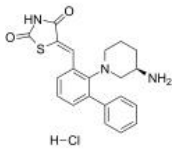


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

AZD1208 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15604A

AZD1208 hydrochloride is an orally bioavailable, highly selective **PIM** kinases inhibitor.

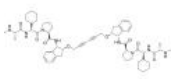


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD5582

Cat. No.: HY-12600

AZD5582 is an antagonist of the inhibitor of **apoptosis proteins (IAPs)**, which binds to the BIR3 domains cIAP1, cIAP2, and XIAP with IC_{50}s of 15, 21, and 15 nM, respectively. AZD5582 induces **apoptosis**.

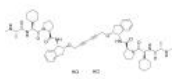


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AZD5582 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110346

AZD5582 dihydrochloride is an antagonist of the inhibitor of **apoptosis proteins (IAPs)**, which binds to the BIR3 domains cIAP1, cIAP2, and XIAP with IC_{50}s of 15, 21, and 15 nM, respectively. AZD5582 induces **apoptosis**.

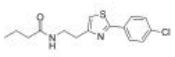


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azoramide

Cat. No.: HY-18705

Azoramide is a small-molecule modulator of the unfolded protein response with antidiabetic activity. in vitro: Azoramide is a dual-function endoplasmic reticulum (ER) modulator.

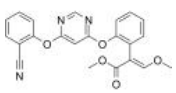


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Azoxystrobin

Cat. No.: HY-B0849

Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.

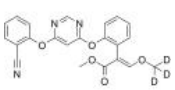


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Azoxystrobin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0849S1

Azoxystrobin-d3 is deuterium labeled Azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.

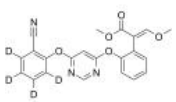


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Azoxystrobin-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0849S

Azoxystrobin-d4 is deuterium labeled Azoxystrobin. Azoxystrobin is a broad-spectrum β-methoxyacrylate fungicide. Azoxystrobin inhibits mitochondrial respiration by binding to the Qo site of the cytochrome bc1 complex and inhibiting electron transfer.

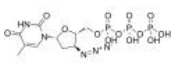


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZT triphosphate

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate) Cat. No.: HY-116364

AZT triphosphate (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of **HIV**.

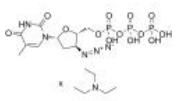


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AZT triphosphate TEA

(3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TEA) Cat. No.: HY-116364A

AZT triphosphate TFA (3'-Azido-3'-deoxythymidine-5'-triphosphate TFA) is a active triphosphate metabolite of Zidovudine (AZT). AZT triphosphate TFA exhibits antiretroviral activity and inhibits replication of **HIV**.

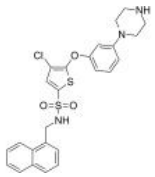


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

B-355252

Cat. No.: HY-120553

B355252, a phenoxy thiophene sulfonamide small molecule, is a potent **NGF receptor** agonist. B355252 potentiates NGF-induced neurite outgrowth.

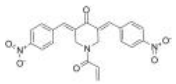


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

b-AP15

(NSC 687852) Cat. No.: HY-13989

b-AP15 is a specific inhibitor of the **deubiquitinating** enzymes **UCHL5** and **Usp14**.

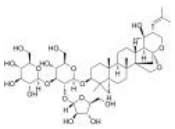


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Bacopaside II

Cat. No.: HY-N6016

Bacopaside II, an extract from the medicinal herb Bacopa monnieri, blocks the **Aquaporin-1 (AQP1)** water channel and impairs migration of cells that express AQP1. Bacopaside II induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

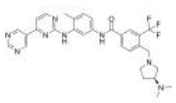


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bafetinib

(INNO-406; NS-187) Cat. No.: HY-50868

Bafetinib is a potent and orally active **Lyn/Bcr-Abl** tyrosine kinase inhibitor. Bafetinib augments the activities of several proapoptotic Bcl-2 homology (BH)3-only proteins (Bim, Bad, Bmf and Bik) and induces apoptosis in Ph^+ leukemia cells via Bcl-2 family-regulated intrinsic apoptosis pathway.

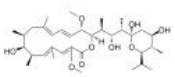


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bafilomycin A1

Cat. No.: HY-100558

Bafilomycin A1 is a specific and reversible inhibitor of **vacuolar H^+-ATPase** (**V-ATPase**) with IC_{50} values of 4-400 nmol/mg. Bafilomycin A1, a macrolide antibiotic, is also used as an **autophagy** inhibitor at the late stage.

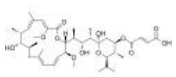


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 µg, 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Bafilomycin C1

Cat. No.: HY-130173

Bafilomycin C1 is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces sp. Bafilomycin C1 is a potent, specific and reversible inhibitor of **vacuolar-type H^+-ATPases (V-ATPases)**. Bafilomycin C1 inhibits growth of gram-positive **bacteria** and **fungi**.



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

BAI1

Cat. No.: HY-103269

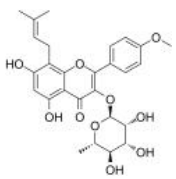
BAI1 is a selective and allosteric inhibitor of **BAX**, an apoptosis regulator. BAI1 directly binds to BAX and allosterically inhibits BAX activation. BAI1 has the potential for the research of diseases mediated by BAX-dependent cell death.

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

Baohuoside I

(Icariin-II; Icariside-II) Cat. No.: HY-N0011

Baohuoside I, a flavonoid isolated from Epimedium koreanum Nakai, acts as an inhibitor of **CXCR4**, downregulates CXCR4 expression, induces apoptosis and shows anti-tumor activity.

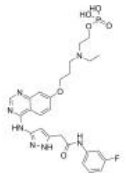


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Barasertib

(AZD1152) Cat. No.: HY-10127

Barasertib (AZD1152), a pro-drug of Barasertib-hQPA, is a highly selective **Aurora B** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.37 nM in a cell-free assay. Barasertib (AZD1152) induces growth arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells.

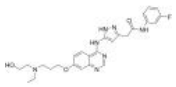


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Barasertib-HQPA

(AZD2811; INH-34; AZD1152-HQPA) Cat. No.: HY-10126

Barasertib-HQPA (AZD2811) is a highly selective **Aurora B** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.37 nM in a cell-free assay. Barasertib-HQPA (AZD2811) induces growth arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells.

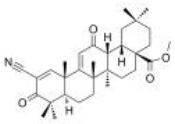


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bardoxolone methyl

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

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

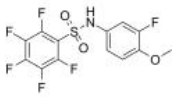


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Batabulin

(T138067) Cat. No.: HY-13563

Batabulin (T138067) is an antitumor agent, which binds covalently and selectively to a subset of the **β-tubulin isotypes**, thereby disrupting **microtubule** polymerization. Batabulin affects cell morphology and leads to cell-cycle arrest ultimately induces **apoptotic** cell death.

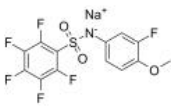


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Batabulin sodium

(T138067 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-13563A

Batabulin sodium (T138067 sodium) is an antitumor agent, which binds covalently and selectively to a subset of the **β-tubulin isotypes**, thereby disrupting **microtubule** polymerization. Batabulin sodium affects cell morphology and leads to cell-cycle arrest ultimately induces **apoptotic** cell death.

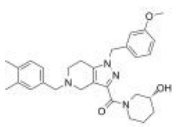


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bax activator-1

Cat. No.: HY-122760

Bax activator-1 (compound 106) is a **Bax** activator that induces Bax-dependent tumor cell apoptosis.



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

Bax BH3 peptide (55-74), wild type

Cat. No.: HY-P2466

Bax BH3 peptide (55-74), wild type is a 20-amino acid Bax BH3 peptide (Bax 1) capable of inducing apoptosis in a variety of cell line models.

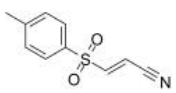
STKKLSECLKRIGDELDSNM

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

BAY 11-7082

(BAY 11-7821) Cat. No.: HY-13453

BAY 11-7082 is an **IκBα phosphorylation** and **NF-κB** inhibitor. BAY 11-7082 selectively and irreversibly inhibits the TNF-α-induced phosphorylation of IκB-α, and decreases NF-κB and expression of adhesion molecules.

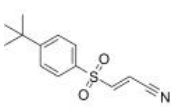


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY 11-7085

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

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

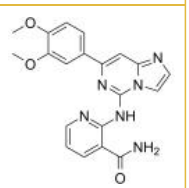


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY 61-3606

Cat. No.: HY-76474

BAY 61-3606 is an orally available, ATP-competitive, reversible and highly selective **Syk** inhibitor with a K_i of 7.5 nM and an IC_{50} of 10 nM. BAY 61-3606 reduces ERK1/2 and Akt phosphorylation in neuroblastoma cell.

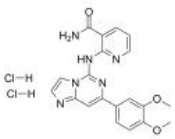


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14985

BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride is an orally available, ATP-competitive, reversible and highly selective **Syk** inhibitor with a K_i of 7.5 nM an IC_{50} of 10 nM. BAY 61-3606 dihydrochloride reduces ERK1/2 and Akt phosphorylation in neuroblastoma cell.

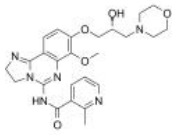


Purity: 98.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BAY1082439

Cat. No.: HY-100886

BAY1082439 is an orally bioavailable, selective **PI3Kα/β/δ** inhibitor. BAY1082439 also inhibits mutated forms of PIK3CA. BAY1082439 is highly effective in inhibiting Pten-null prostate cancer growth.

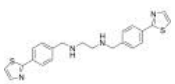


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BC-1258

Cat. No.: HY-129087

BC-1258, an **F-box/LRR-repeat protein 2 (FBXL2)** activator, can stabilize and upregulate FBXL2 levels. BC-1258 induces apoptosis of tumorigenic cells, and profoundly inhibits tumor formation in mice.

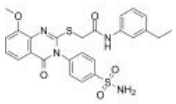


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-144791

Bcl-2-IN-6 (compound 10) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.

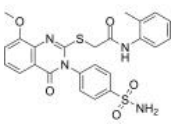


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-144792

Bcl-2-IN-7 (compound 6) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.

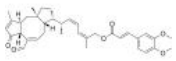


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-144819

Bcl-2-IN-8 is a potent anticancer agent. Bcl-2-IN-8 shows anti-proliferative activity against both drug-sensitive and drug-resistant cancer cells. Bcl-2-IN-8 induce **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at G1 phase. Bcl-2-IN-8 inhibits cell migration in a dose-dependent manner.



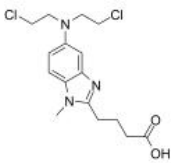
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bendamustine

(SDX-105 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-13567

Bendamustine (SDX-105 free base), a purine analogue, is a **DNA cross-linking** agent. Bendamustine activates DNA-damage stress response and **apoptosis**. Bendamustine has potent alkylating, anticancer and antimetabolite properties.



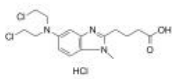
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bendamustine hydrochloride

(SDX-105)

Cat. No.: HY-B0077

Bendamustine hydrochloride (SDX-105), a purine analogue, is a **DNA cross-linking** agent. Bendamustine hydrochloride activats DNA-damage stress response and **apoptosis**. Bendamustine hydrochloride has potent alkylating, anticancer and antimetabolite properties.

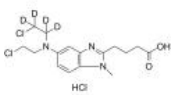


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Bendamustine-d4 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0077S

Bendamustine-d4 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Bendamustine hydrochloride. Bendamustine hydrochloride (SDX-105), a purine analogue, is a **DNA cross-linking** agent. Bendamustine hydrochloride activats DNA-damage stress response and **apoptosis**.



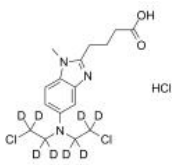
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bendamustine-d8 hydrochloride

(SDX-105-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-B0077S1

Bendamustine-d8 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Bendamustine (hydrochloride). Bendamustine hydrochloride (SDX-105), a purine analogue, is a DNA cross-linking agent. Bendamustine hydrochloride activats DNA-damage stress response and apoptosis.



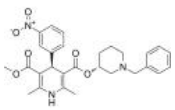
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benidipine

(KW-3049 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-B1448A

Benidipine is a potent and orally active calcium channel antagonist. Benidipine shows anti-**apoptosis** effects in ischaemic/reperfused myocardial cells. Benidipine increases the activity of endothelial cell-type nitric oxide synthase and improves coronary circulation in hypertensive rats.

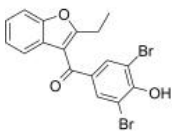


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzbromarone

Cat. No.: HY-B1135

Benzbromarone is a highly effective and well tolerated non-competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase, used as an uricosuric agent, used in the treatment of gout.

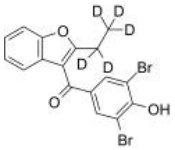


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzbromarone-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B1135S

Benzbromarone-d5 is deuterium labeled Benzbromarone.

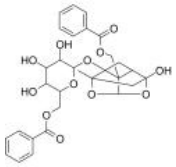


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benzoylpaeoniflorin

Cat. No.: HY-N0852

Benzoylpaeoniflorin, a natural product from Chinese paeony root, has the potential for coronary heart disease by decreasing apoptosis.

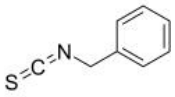


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Benzyl isothiocyanate

Cat. No.: HY-77813

Benzyl isothiocyanate is a member of natural isothiocyanates with antimicrobial activity. Benzyl isothiocyanate potent inhibits cell mobility, migration and invasion nature and matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) activity of murine melanoma cells.

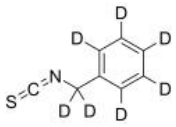


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Benzyl isothiocyanate-d7

Cat. No.: HY-77813S

Benzyl isothiocyanate-d7 is the deuterium labeled Benzyl isothiocyanate. Benzyl isothiocyanate is a member of natural isothiocyanates with antimicrobial activity.

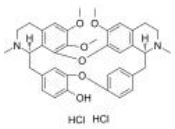


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Berbamine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0714A

Berbamine dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activity with remarkable anti-myeloma efficacy.



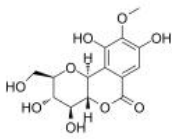
Purity: 96.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Bergenin

(Cuscutin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0017

Bergenin is a cytoprotective and antioxidative polyphenol found in many medicinal plants. Bergenin has a wide spectrum activities such as hepatoprotective, antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, antitumor, antiviral, and antifungal properties.



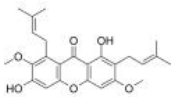
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

beta-Mangostin

(β-Mangostin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0941

beta-Mangostin (β-Mangostin) is a xanthone compound present in Cratoxylum arborescens, with antibacterial and antimalarial activities. beta-Mangostin exhibits antimycobacterial activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis with an **MIC** of 6.25 μg/mL.



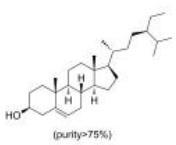
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>75%)

(β-Sitosterol (purity>75%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>75%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171B

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>75%) includes 75% β-sitosterol and 10% campesterol. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.

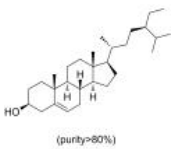


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>80%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>80%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>80%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>80%) includes β-sitosterol (≥80%), stigmasterol, campesterol and brassicasterol mainly. Beta-Sitosterol is a plant sterol.

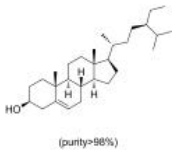


Purity: ≥80.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) (β-Sitosterol (purity>98%); 22,23-Dihydrostigmasterol (purity>98%))

Cat. No.: HY-N0171A

Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) is a plant sterol. Beta-Sitosterol (purity>98%) interfere with multiple cell signaling pathways, including cell cycle, apoptosis, proliferation, survival, invasion, angiogenesis, metastasis and inflammation.

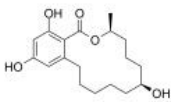


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Beta-Zearalanol

Cat. No.: HY-N6740

Beta-Zearalenol is an **mycotoxin** produced by Fusarium spp, which causes **apoptosis** and oxidative stress in mammalian reproductive cells. Beta-Zearalenol is the derivative of zearalenone (ZEA) which can conjugate with glucuronic acid.

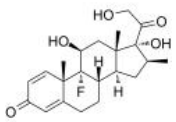


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Betamethasone

Cat. No.: HY-13570

Betamethasone is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.

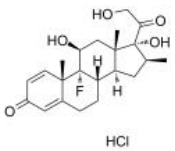


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Betamethasone hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13570A

Betamethasone hydrochloride is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone hydrochloride accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.

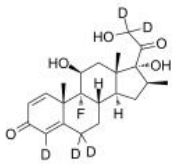


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Betamethasone-d5

Cat. No.: HY-13570S

Betamethasone-d5 is the deuterium labeled Betamethasone. Betamethasone is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.

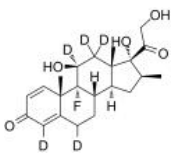


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Betamethasone-d5-1

Cat. No.: HY-13570S1

Betamethasone-d5-1 is deuterium labeled Betamethasone. Betamethasone is a synthetic glucocorticoid with anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive activities. Betamethasone accelerates fetal lung maturation and induces gene expression and apoptosis.

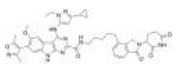


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BETd-260 (ZBC 260)

Cat. No.: HY-101519

BETd-260 (ZBC 260) is a PROTAC connected by ligands for **Cereblon** and **BET**, with as low as 30 pM against **BRD4** protein in RS4;11 leukemia cell line. BETd-260 potently suppresses cell viability and robustly induces **apoptosis** in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells.

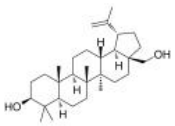


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Betulin (Trochol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0083

Betulin (Trochol), is a sterol regulatory element-binding protein (**SREBP**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14.5 μM in K562 cell line.

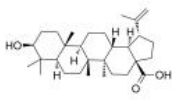


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Betulinic acid (Lupatic acid; Betulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-10529

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

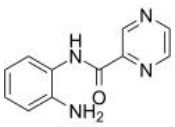


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

BG45

Cat. No.: HY-18712

BG45 is an HDAC class I inhibitor with selectivity for HDAC3 (IC50 = 289 nM). It inhibits HDAC1, HDAC2, and HDAC6 with greatly reduced potency (IC50s = 2, 2.2, and >20 μM, respectively).



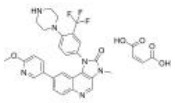
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BGT226 maleate

(NVP-BGT226 maleate)

Cat. No.: HY-13334

BGT226 (NVP-BGT226 maleate) is a **PI3K** (with IC_{50}s of 4 nM, 63 nM and 38 nM for **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kβ** and **PI3Kγ**) **/mTOR** dual inhibitor which displays potent growth-inhibitory activity against human head and neck cancer cells.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BH3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-P2343

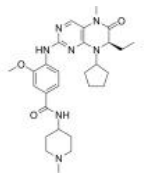
BH3 hydrochloride, a BBB penetrated peptide, provoke apoptosis either by direct activation of pro-apoptotic Bax/Bak or by neutralizing anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 proteins (Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Bcl-w, Mcl-1 and A-1) via their BH3 domian.

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

BI 2536

Cat. No.: HY-50698

BI 2536 is a dual **PLK1** and **BRD4** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.83 and 25 nM, respectively. BI-2536 suppresses IFNB (encoding IFN-β) gene transcription.

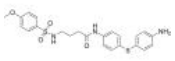


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-6C9

Cat. No.: HY-103661

BI-6C9 is a highly specific BH3 interacting domain (**Bid**) inhibitor, which prevents mitochondrial outer membrane potential (MOMP) and mitochondrial fission, and protects the cells from mitochondrial apoptosis inducing factor (AIF) release and caspase-independent cell death in neurons.

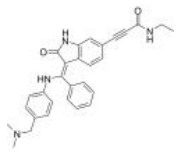


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BI-847325

Cat. No.: HY-18955

BI-847325 is an ATP competitive dual inhibitor of **MEK** and aurora kinases (**AK**) with IC_{50} values of 4 and 15 nM for human MEK2 and AK-C, respectively.



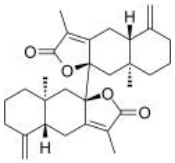
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biatractylolide

((+)-Biatractylolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N10131

Biatractylolide is a compound isolated from the ethyl acetate extract of Atractylodes macrocephala. Biatractylolide has antitumor and antioxidant activities.

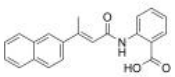


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BIBR 1532

Cat. No.: HY-17353

BIBR 1532 is a potent, selective and non-competitive **telomerase** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 100 nM in a cell-free assay.

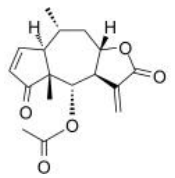


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bigelovin

Cat. No.: HY-116506

Bigelovin, a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Inula helianthus-aquatica, is a selective **retinoid X receptor α** agonist. Bigelovin suppresses tumor growth through inducing **apoptosis** and **autophagy** via the inhibition of mTOR pathway regulated by ROS generation.



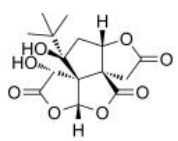
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Bilobalide

((-)-Bilobalide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0076

Bilobalide, a sesquiterpene trilactone constituent of Ginkgo biloba, inhibits the NMDA-induced efflux of choline with an IC_{50} value of 2.3 μM. Bilobalide prevents **apoptosis** through activation of the PI3K/Akt pathway in SH-SY5Y cells. Exerts protective and trophic effects on neurons.

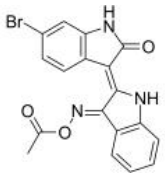


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BIO-acetoxime

(BIA) Cat. No.: HY-15356

BIO-acetoxime (BIA) is a potent and selective **GSK-3** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of both 10 nM for GSK-3α/β. BIO-acetoxime has anticonvulsant and anti-infection activity.

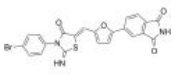


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioymifi

(DR5 Activator) Cat. No.: HY-18377

Bioymifi (DR5 Activator), a potent TRAIL receptor **DR5** activator, binds to the extracellular domain (ECD) of DR5 with a K_d of 1.2 μM. Bioymifi can act as a single agent to induce DR5 clustering and aggregation, leading to apoptosis.

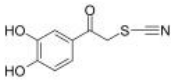


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BiP inducer X

Cat. No.: HY-110188

BiP inducer X, a selective inducer of immunoglobulin heavy chain binding protein (BiP)/GRP78, is an effective ER (endoplasmic reticulum) stress inhibitor.

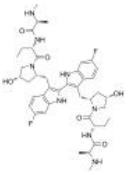


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Birinapant

(TL32711) Cat. No.: HY-16591

Birinapant (TL32711), a bivalent Smac mimetic, is a potent antagonist for **XIAP** and **cIAP1** with K_ds of 45 nM and less than 1 nM, respectively.

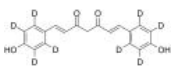


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bisdemethoxycurcumin-d8

(Curcumin III-d8; Didemethoxycurcumin-d8) Cat. No.: HY-N0007S

Bisdemethoxycurcumin-d8 (Curcumin III-d8) is the deuterium labeled Bisdemethoxycurcumin. Bisdemethoxycurcumin(Curcumin III; Didemethoxycurcumin) is a natural derivative of curcumin with anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.

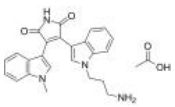


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bisindolylmaleimide VIII acetate

(Ro 31-7549 acetate; Bis VIII acetate) Cat. No.: HY-129624A

Bisindolylmaleimide VIII acetate (Ro 31-7549 acetate) is a potent and selective **protein kinase C (PKC)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 158 nM for rat brain PKC.

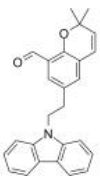


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

BJE6-106

(B106) Cat. No.: HY-117800

BJE6-106 (B106) is a potent, selective 3rd generation **PKCδ** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.05 μM and targets selectivity over classical PKC isozyme PKCα (IC_{50}=50 μM). BJE6-106 (B106) induces caspase-dependent **apoptosis**. BJE6-106 (B106) possesses tumor-specific effect.



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

Bleomycin A5 hydrochloride

(Pingyangmycin hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-125918

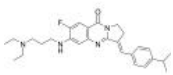
Bleomycin A5 (Pingyangmycin) hydrochloride is an anti-neoplastic glycoprotein **antibiotic**. Bleomycin A5 suppresses Drp1-mediated mitochondrial fission and induces **apoptosis** in human nasal polyp-derived fibroblasts.

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

BLM-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-111756

BLM-IN-1 (compound 29) is an effective **Bloom syndrome protein (BLM)** inhibitor, with a strong BLM binding K_D of 1.81 μM and an IC_{50} of 0.95 μM for BLM. Induces DNA damage response, as well as apoptosis and proliferation arrest in cancer cells.



Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BML-210

Cat. No.: HY-19350

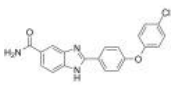
BML-210 is a novel HDAC inhibitor, and its mechanism of action has not been characterized.

Purity: 96.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BML-277

(Chk2 Inhibitor II) Cat. No.: HY-13946

BML-277 is a selective checkpoint kinase 2 (**Chk2**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 15 nM.

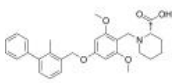


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

BMS-1

(PD-1/PD-L1 inhibitor 1) Cat. No.: HY-19991

BMS-1 is an inhibitor of the **PD-1/PD-L1** protein/protein interaction (IC_{50} between 6 and 100 nM).

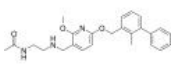


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-202

Cat. No.: HY-19745

BMS-202 is a potent and nonpeptidic **PD-1/PD-L1 complex** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 18 nM and a **K_D** of 8 μM. BMS-202 binds to PD-L1 and blocks human PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. BMS-202 has antitumor activity.

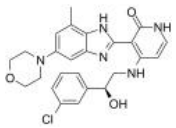


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-536924

Cat. No.: HY-10262

BMS-536924 is an orally active, competitive and selective **insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-1R)** kinase and **insulin receptor (IR)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 100 nM and 73 nM, respectively. BMS-536924 has anti-cancer activity.

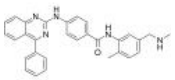


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BMS-833923

(XL-139) Cat. No.: HY-13809

BMS-833923 (XL-139) is an orally bioavailable small-molecule inhibitor of Smoothened with potential antineoplastic activity; inhibits BODIPY cyclopamine binding to SMO in a dose-dependent manner with an IC50 of 21 nM.

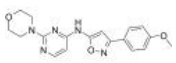


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BO-264

Cat. No.: HY-135960

BO-264 is a highly potent and orally active **transforming acidic coiled-coil 3 (TACC3)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 188 nM and a **K_d** of 1.5 nM. BO-264 specifically blocks the function of **FGFR3-TACC3** fusion protein.

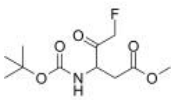


Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

BOC-D-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-13229

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

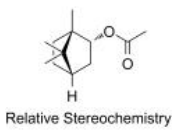


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bornyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N0756

Bornyl acetate is a potent odorant, exhibiting one of the highest flavor dilution factor (FD factor). Bornyl acetate possesses anti-cancer activity.

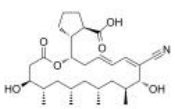


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Borrelidin

(Treponemycin) Cat. No.: HY-N6742

Borrelidin (Treponemycin) is a bacterial and eukaryal **threonyl-tRNA synthetase** inhibitor which is a nitrile-containing macrolide antibiotic isolated from Streptomyces rochei. Borrelidin is an inhibitor of **Cdc28/Cln2** of the budding yeast, with an **IC_{50}** of 24 μM.

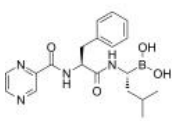


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Bortezomib

(PS-341; LDP-341; NSC 681239) Cat. No.: HY-10227

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. Bortezomib disrupts the cell cycle, induces apoptosis, and inhibits **NF-κB**.



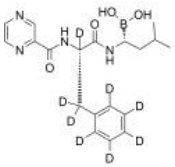
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Bortezomib-d8

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

Cat. No.: HY-10227S

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.

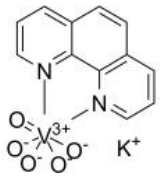


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

bpV(phen)

Cat. No.: HY-136065

bpV(phen), a insulin-mimetic agent, is a potent **protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP)** and **PTEN** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 38 nM, 343 nM and 920 nM for **PTEN**, **PTP-β** and **PTP-1B**, respectively. bpV(phen) inhibits proliferation of the protozoan **parasite Leishmania** in vitro.

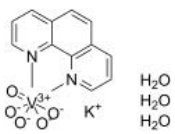


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

bpV(phen) trihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-122818

bpV(phen) trihydrate, a insulin-mimetic agent, is a potent **protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP)** and **PTEN** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 38 nM, 343 nM and 920 nM for **PTEN**, **PTP-β** and **PTP-1B**, respectively.

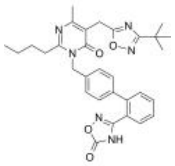


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BR102375

Cat. No.: HY-128344

BR102375 is a non-TZD peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (**PPAR γ**) full agonist for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, reveals EC_{50} value of 0.28 μM and A_{max} ratio of 98%.



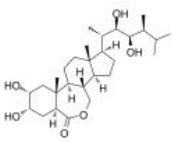
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brassinolide

(Brassin lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0273

Brassinolide is a predominant plant growth modulator that regulate plant cell elongation.

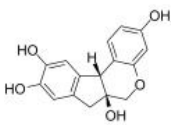


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Brazilin

Cat. No.: HY-N0072

Brazilin is a red dye precursor obtained from the heartwood of several species of tropical hardwoods. Brazilin inhibits the cells proliferation, promotes **apoptosis**, and induces **autophagy** through the AMPK/mTOR pathway.

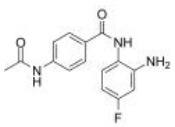


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

BRD3308

Cat. No.: HY-19618

BRD3308 is a highly selective **HDAC3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 54 nM. BRD3308 is 23-fold selectivity for **HDAC3** over HDAC1 (IC_{50} of 1.26 μM) or HDAC2 (IC_{50} of 1.34 μM).

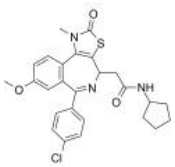


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

BRD4 Inhibitor-18

Cat. No.: HY-146660

BRD4 Inhibitor-18 is a highly potent **BRD4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 110 nM. BRD4 Inhibitor-18 has a hydrophobic acetylcyclopentanyl side chain. BRD4 Inhibitor-18 can significantly suppress the proliferation of MV-4-11 cells with high BRD4 level.

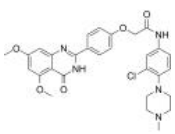


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BRD4/CK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145260

BRD4/CK2-IN-1 is the first highly effective and oral active dual-target inhibitor of **BRD4/CK2** (bromodomain-containing protein 4/casein kinase 2), with IC_{50}s of 180 nM and 230 nM for BRD4 and CK2, respectively.

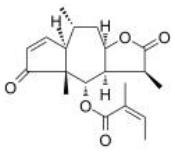


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Brevilin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2959

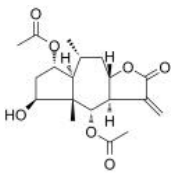
Brevilin A is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Centipeda minima with anti-tumor activity. Brevilin A is a selective inhibitor of **JAK-STAT** signal pathway by attenuating the JAKs activity and blocking STAT3 signaling (IC_{50} = 10.6 μM) in Cancer Cells.



Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Britannin

Cat. No.: HY-N3005



Britannin, isolated from Inula aucheriana, is a sesquiterpene lactone. Britannin induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy** by activating AMPK regulated by ROS in liver cancer cells. Britannin has anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory activities.

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

Bromelain

Cat. No.: HY-129611

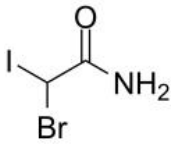
Bromelain

Bromelain is an anti-inflammatory drug derived from pineapple stem that acts through down-regulation of plasma kininogen, inhibition of **Prostaglandin E2** expression, degradation of advanced glycation end product receptors and regulation of angiogenic biomarkers as well...

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg

Bromoiodoacetamide

Cat. No.: HY-133667

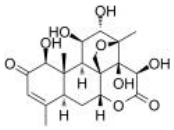


Bromoiodoacetamide is a kind of iodinated haloacetamides (I-HAcAms), with cytotoxicity. Bromoiodoacetamide induces cytotoxicity by via reactive oxygen species (ROS) accumulation and **apoptosis** in HepG-2 cells.

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

Bruceine D

Cat. No.: HY-N3014



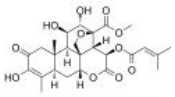
Bruceine D is a **Notch** inhibitor with anti-cancer activity and induces **apoptosis** in several human cancer cells. Bruceine D is an effective botanical insect antifeedant with outstanding systemic properties, causing potent pest growth inhibitory activity.

Purity: 95.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Brusatol

(NSC 172924)

Cat. No.: HY-19543

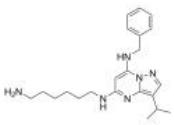


Brusatol (NSC 172924) is a unique inhibitor of the **Nrf2** pathway that sensitizes a broad spectrum of cancer cells to Cisplatin and other chemotherapeutic agents. Brusatol enhances the efficacy of chemotherapy by inhibiting the Nrf2-mediated defense mechanism.

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

BS-181

Cat. No.: HY-13266

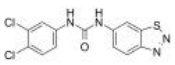


BS-181 is a potent and selective **CDK7** inhibitor (IC_{50}=21 nM) than Seliciclib (HY-30237). BS-181 is also against CDK2, CDK5 and CDK9 with IC_{50} values of 880, 3000 and 4200 nM, respectively (fails to block CDK1, 4 and 6).

Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

BTdCPU

Cat. No.: HY-118266

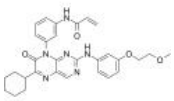


BTdCPU is a potent **heme-regulated eIF2α kinase (HRI)** activator. BTdCPU promotes eIF2α **phosphorylation** and induced **apoptosis** in resistant cell.

Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BTK-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-143900

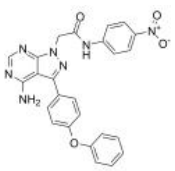


BTK-IN-7 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **BTK** (IC_{50}=4.0 nM). BTK-IN-7 has high selectivity in both enzymatic (**ITK** >250-fold, **EGFR** >2500-fold) and cellular levels(**ITK** >227-fold, **EGFR** 27-fold). BTK-IN-7 also has potent antitumor activity.

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

BTK-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-115944

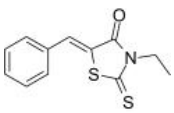


BTK-IN-9 is a reversible **BTK** inhibitors with potent antiproliferative activity in mantle cell lymphoma. BTK-IN-9 specifically disturbs mitochondrial membrane potential and increases reactive oxygen species level in Z138 cells.

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

BTR-1

Cat. No.: HY-111617



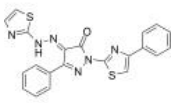
BTR-1 is an active anti-cancer agent, causes S phase arrest, and affects DNA replication in leukemic cells. BTR-1 activates **apoptosis** and induces cell death.

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

BTSA1

Cat. No.: HY-123054

BTSA1 is a potent, high affinity and orally active **BAX** activator with an IC_{50} of 250 nM and an EC_{50} of 144 nM. BTSA1 binds with high affinity and specificity to the N-terminal activation site and induces conformational changes to **BAX** leading to **BAX**-mediated **apoptosis**.

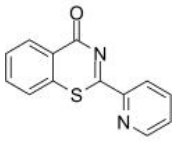


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BTZO-1

Cat. No.: HY-110084

BTZO-1 binds to **Macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF)** with a K_d value of 68.6 nM, and its binding requires the N-terminal Pro1.



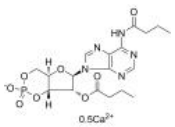
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bucladesine calcium

(Dibutyryl cAMP calcium salt; DBcAMP calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0764A

Bucladesine calcium salt (Dibutyryl-cAMP calcium salt;DC2797 calcium salt) is a cell-permeable cyclic AMP (cAMP) analog and selectively activates cAMP dependent protein kinase (**PKA**) by increasing the intracellular level of cAMP.

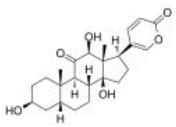


Purity: 95.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bufarenogin

Cat. No.: HY-N6573

Bufarenogin induces intrinsic **apoptosis** via **Bax** and **ANT** cooperation.

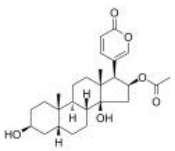


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bufotalin

Cat. No.: HY-N0878

Bufotalin is a steroid lactone isolated from Venenum Bufonis with potently antitumor activities. Bufotalin induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and also induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress activation.

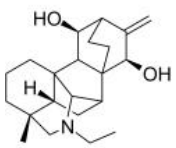


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Bullatine A

Cat. No.: HY-N5025

Bullatine A, a diterpenoid alkaloid of the genus Aconitum, possesses anti-rheumatic, anti-inflammatory and anti-nociceptive effects.



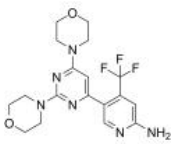
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Buparlisib

(BKM120; NVP-BKM120)

Cat. No.: HY-70063

Buparlisib (BKM120; NVP-BKM120) is a pan-class I **PI3K** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 52, 166, 116 and 262 nM for **p110α**, **p110β**, **p110δ** and **p110γ**, respectively.



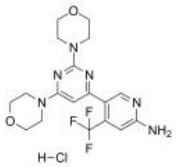
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Buparlisib Hydrochloride

(BKM120 Hydrochloride; NVP-BKM120 Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15180

Buparlisib Hydrochloride (BKM120 Hydrochloride) is a pan-class I **PI3K** inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 52 nM/166 nM/116 nM/262 nM for **p110α/p110β/p110δ/p110γ**, respectively.

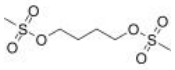


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Busulfan

Cat. No.: HY-B0245

Busulfan is a potent **alkylator** with selective immunosuppressive effect on bone marrow.

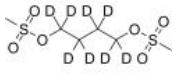


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Busulfan-d8

Cat. No.: HY-B0245S

Busulfan-D8 is a deuterium labeled Busulfan. Busulfan is an alkyl sulfonate that acts as an alkylating antineoplastic agent. Busulfan forms both intra- and interstrand crosslinks on DNA.



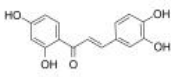
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Butein

(2',3,4,4'-tetrahydroxy Chalcone)

Cat. No.: HY-16558

Butein is a cAMP-specific **PDE** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 10.4 μM for **PDE4**. Butein is a specific protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 16 and 65 μM for **EGFR** and **p60**$^{c\text{-}src}$ in HepG2 cells.

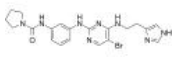


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BX-912

Cat. No.: HY-11005

BX-912 is a direct, selective, and ATP-competitive **PDK1** inhibitor (IC_{50}=26 nM). BX-912 blocks PDK1/Akt signaling in tumor cells and inhibits the anchorage-dependent growth of a variety of tumor cell lines in culture or induces **apoptosis**.

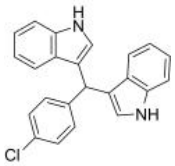


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C-DIM12

Cat. No.: HY-19808

C-DIM12 is a synthetic Nurr1 activaor induces Nurr1 and DA gene expression in cell lines and primary neurons.

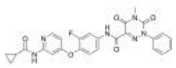


Purity: 96.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

c-Met-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-146274

c-Met-IN-10 (compound 26a) is a highly potent **c-Met kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 16 nM. c-Met-IN-10 has inhibitory activity against cancer cells A549, H460 and HT-29 with IC_{50}s of 0.56 ~ 1.59 μM.

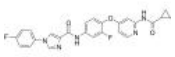


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

c-Met-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-115937

c-Met-IN-9, a 4-phenoxypyridine derivative, is a **c-Met kinas** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 12 nM. c-Met-IN-9 induces cells **apoptosis**, and has antitumor activities.

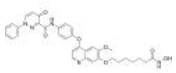


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

c-Met/HDAC-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-143462

c-Met/HDAC-IN-2 is a highly potent **c-Met** and **HDAC** dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 18.49 nM and 5.40 nM for **HDAC1** and **c-Met**, respectively. c-Met/HDAC-IN-2 has antiproliferative activities against certain cancer cell lines.

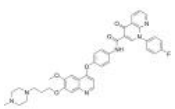


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

c-Met/MEK1/Flt-3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145865

Antiproliferative against-3 (comp 33) shows a prominent activity against Hela (IC_{50} = 0.21 μM), A549 (IC_{50} = 0.39 μM), and MCF-7 (IC_{50} = 0.33 μM), respectively. Antiproliferative against-3 (comp 33) also dose dependently induces **apoptosis** by arresting A549 cells at G1 phase.



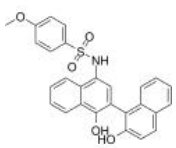
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

C188-9

(TTI-101)

Cat. No.: HY-112288

C188-9 (TTI-101) is a **STAT3** inhibitor, with a K_d of 4.7 nM. C188-9 inhibits G-CSF-induced STAT3 activation and STAT3-dependent gene expression. C188-9 induces **apoptosis** in AML cell lines and primary samples and inhibits colony formation by primary AML blasts.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C2 Ceramide

(Ceramide 2)

Cat. No.: HY-101180

C2 Ceramide (Ceramide 2) is the main lipid of the stratum corneum and a **protein phosphatase 1 (PP1)** activator. C2 Ceramide activates **PP2A** and **ceramide-activated protein phosphatase (CAPP)**.

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

C6 Ceramide

(C6-Cer; N-Hexanoylsphingosine)

Cat. No.: HY-19542

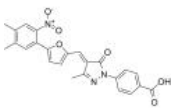
C6-ceramide, a ceramide pathway activator, shows activity against a variety of cancer cell lines. C6-ceramide can be used as an adjuvant for chemotherapeutic agents, to enhance anti-tumor effects.

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

C646

Cat. No.: HY-13823

C646 is a selective and competitive **histone acetyltransferase p300** inhibitor with K_i of 400 nM, and is less potent for other acetyltransferases.



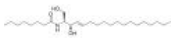
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

C8-Ceramide

(N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine)

Cat. No.: HY-108391

C8-Ceramide (N-Octanoyl-D-erythro-sphingosine) is a cell-permeable analog of naturally occurring ceramides. C8-Ceramide has anti-proliferation properties and acts as a potent chemotherapeutic agent.

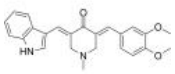


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

CA-5f

Cat. No.: HY-112698

CA-5f is a potent late-stage **macroautophagy/autophagy** inhibitor via inhibiting autophagosome-lysosome fusion. CA-5f increases LC3B-II (a marker to monitor autophagy) and SQSTM1 protein, and also increases ROS production. Anti-tumor activity.

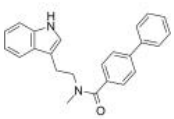


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CA224

Cat. No.: HY-111207

CA224 (Compound 1) is a selective and orally active **Cdk4–cyclin D1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.2 μM. CA224 induces cell **apoptosis** and shows antitumor activity.



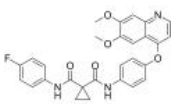
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cabozantinib

(XL184; BMS-907351)

Cat. No.: HY-13016

Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits **VEGFR2**, **c-Met**, **Kit**, **Axl** and **Flt3** with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.



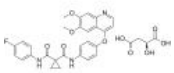
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Cabozantinib S-malate

(XL184 S-malate; BMS-907351 S-malate)

Cat. No.: HY-12044

Cabozantinib S-malate (XL184 S-malate) is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases inhibitor that inhibits **VEGFR2**, **c-Met**, **Kit**, **Axl** and **Flt3** with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.



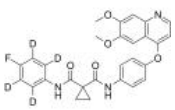
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Cabozantinib-d4

(XL184-d4; BMS-907351-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-13016S1

Cabozantinib-d4 is deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits VEGFR2, c-Met, Kit, Axl and Flt3 with IC50s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.

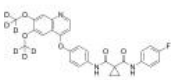


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cabozantinib-d6

Cat. No.: HY-13016S

Cabozantinib-d6 (XL184-d6) is the deuterium labeled Cabozantinib. Cabozantinib is a potent multiple receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) inhibitor that inhibits **VEGFR2**, **c-Met**, **Kit**, **Axl** and **Flt3** with IC_{50}s of 0.035, 1.3, 4.6, 7 and 11.3 nM, respectively.

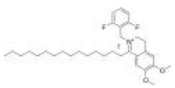


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cadein1

Cat. No.: HY-131143

Cadein1, an isoquinolinium derivative, leads to a G2/M delay and caspase-dependent apoptosis in cancer cells with non- functional p53.

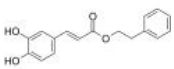


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester

Cat. No.: HY-N0274

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

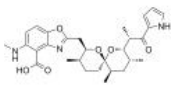


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg

Calcimycin

(A-23187; Antibiotic A-23187) Cat. No.: HY-N6687

Calcimycin (A-23187) is an antibiotic and a unique **divalent cation ionophore** (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration. Calcimycin inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi.

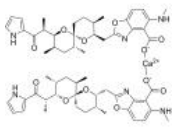


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt; Antibiotic A-23187 hemicalcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N6687A

Calcimycin hemicalcium salt (A-23187 hemicalcium salt) is an antibiotic and a unique **divalent cation ionophore** (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemicalcium salt induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.

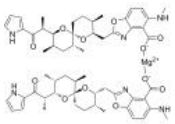


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Calcimycin hemimagnesium

(A-23187 hemimagnesium; Antibiotic A-23187 hemimagnesium) Cat. No.: HY-N6687B

Calcimycin (A-23187) hemimagnesium is an antibiotic and a unique **divalent cation ionophore** (like calcium and magnesium). Calcimycin hemimagnesium induces Ca^{2+}-dependent cell death by increasing intracellular calcium concentration.

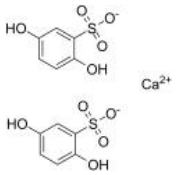


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calcium dobesilate

Cat. No.: HY-111603

Calcium dobesilate, a vasoprotective, is widely used in chronic venous disease, diabetic retinopathy and the symptoms of haemorrhoidal attack in many countries.

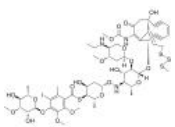


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Calicheamicin

(Calicheamicin γ1) Cat. No.: HY-19609

Calicheamicin, an **antitumor antibiotic**, is a cytotoxic agent that causes double-strand DNA breaks. Calicheamicin is a **DNA synthesis** inhibitor.

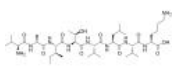


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CALP1

Cat. No.: HY-P1077

CALP1 is a **calmodulin (CaM)** agonist (K_d of 88 μM) with binding to the **CaM** EF-hand/Ca^{2+}-binding site. CALP1 blocks calcium influx and apoptosis (IC_{50} of 44.78 μM) through inhibition of **calcium channel** opening.

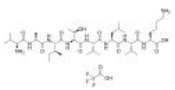


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CALP1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1077A

CALP1 TFA is a **calmodulin (CaM)** agonist (K_d of 88 μM) with binding to the **CaM** EF-hand/Ca^{2+}-binding site. CALP1 TFA blocks calcium influx and apoptosis (IC_{50} of 44.78 μM) through inhibition of **calcium channel** opening.

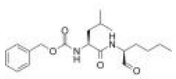


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calpeptin

Cat. No.: HY-100223

Calpeptin is a potent, cell penetrating **calpain** inhibitor, with an ID_{50} of 40 nM for Calpain I in human platelets. Calpeptin is also an inhibitor of **cathepsin K**.

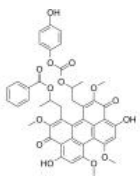


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Calphostin C

(UCN-1028C) Cat. No.: HY-105416

Calphostin C is a potent and specific inhibitor of **protein kinase C**. Calphostin C is an antitumor antibiotic. Calphostin C has 1000 times more inhibitory to protein kinase C with an IC_{50} of 0.05 μM than other protein kinases.

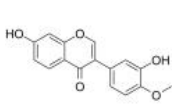


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Calycosin

(Cyclosin) Cat. No.: HY-N0519

Calycosin (Cyclosin) is a natural active compound with anti-oxidative and anti-inflammation activity. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: calycosin had obvious anti-proliferation effects on SKOV3 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner.

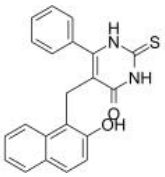


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cambinol

Cat. No.: HY-100732

Cambinol is a **SIRT1** and **SIRT2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** values of 56 μM and 59 μM, respectively. Cambinol is a potent brain penetrant **neutral sphingomyelinase (N-SMase)** inhibitor (exosome inhibitor).

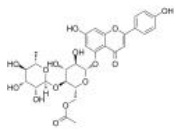


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Camellianin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2298

Camellianin A, the main flavonoid in A. nitida leaves, displays anticancer activity and angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)-inhibitory activity.



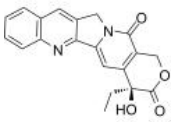
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Camptothecin

(Campathecin; (S)-(+)-Camptothecin; CPT)

Cat. No.: HY-16560

Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a **DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor** with an **IC_{50}** of 679 nM.



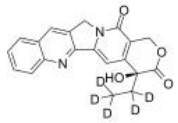
Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Camptothecin-d5

(Campathecin-d5; (S)-(+)-Camptothecin-d5; CPT-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-16560S

Camptothecin-d5 (Campathecin-d5) is the deuterium labeled Camptothecin. Camptothecin (CPT), a kind of alkaloid, is a **DNA topoisomerase I (Topo I) inhibitor** with an **IC_{50}** of 679 nM.



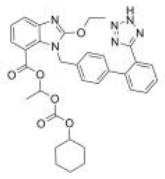
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Candesartan Cilexetil

(TCV-116)

Cat. No.: HY-17505

Candesartan Cilexetil (TCV-116) is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist used mainly for the treatment of hypertension.



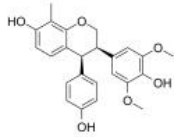
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Cantrixil

(TRX-E-002-1)

Cat. No.: HY-114250

Cantrixil (TRX-E-002-1), an active enantiomer of TRX-E-002, is a second-generation super-benzopyran (SBP) compound. Cantrixil increases phosphorylated **c-Jun** levels resulting in caspase-mediated **apoptosis** in ovarian cancer cells.

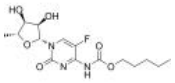


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Capecitabine

Cat. No.: HY-B0016

Capecitabine is an oral prodrug that is converted to its active metabolite, 5-FU, by thymidine phosphorylase.

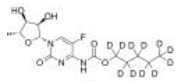


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Capecitabine-d11

Cat. No.: HY-B0016S

Capecitabine-d11 is the deuterium labeled Capecitabine. Capecitabine is an oral prodrug that is converted to its active metabolite, 5-FU, by thymidine phosphorylase.



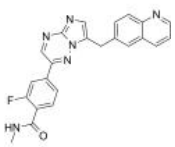
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Capmatinib

(INC280; INCB28060)

Cat. No.: HY-13404

Capmatinib (INC280; INCB28060) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP competitive **c-Met** kinase inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=0.13 nM).



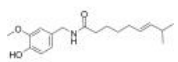
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Capsaicin

((E)-Capsaicin)

Cat. No.: HY-10448

Capsaicin ((E)-Capsaicin), an active component of chili peppers, is a **TRPV1** agonist. Capsaicin has pain relief, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotection and anti-cancer effects.

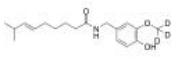


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Capsaicin-d3

((E)-Capsaicin-d3) Cat. No.: HY-10448S1

Capsaicin-d3 ((E)-Capsaicin-d3) is the deuterium labeled Capsaicin. Capsaicin ((E)-Capsaicin), an active component of chili peppers, is a **TRPV1** agonist. Capsaicin has pain relief, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotection and anti-cancer effects.

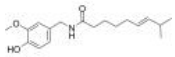


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Capsaicinoid

Cat. No.: HY-10448A

Capsaicinoid is a mixture of Capsaicin and Dihydrocapsaicin. Capsaicinoid is an **capsaicin receptor (TRPV1)** agonist.

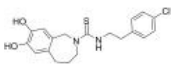


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Capsazepine

Cat. No.: HY-15640

Capsazepine is a synthetic analogue of the sensory neurone excitotoxin, and an antagonist of **TRPV1 receptor** with an IC_{50} of 562 nM.



Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cardanol monoene

(Cardanol C15:1) Cat. No.: HY-119979

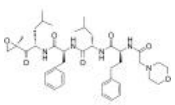
Cardanol monoene (Cardanol C15:1) is a phenolic compound which can be found in cashew nut shell liquid. Cardanol monoene can induce mitochondria-associated apoptosis in human melanoma cells.

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

Carfilzomib

(PR-171) Cat. No.: HY-10455

Carfilzomib (PR-171) is an irreversible **proteasome** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM in ANBL-6 and RPMI 8226 cells.

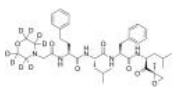


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Carfilzomib-d8

Cat. No.: HY-10455S

Carfilzomib-d8 is deuterium labeled Carfilzomib. Carfilzomib (PR-171) is an irreversible proteasome inhibitor with an IC50 of 5 nM in ANBL-6 and RPMI 8226 cells.

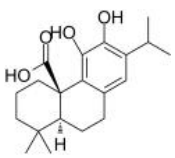


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carnosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0644

Carnosic acid has demonstrated inhibition of oxidative stress and inflammation, suppression of cell proliferation, and antibacterial activity.

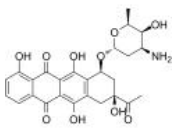


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

Carubicin

(Carminomycin; Carminomicin I) Cat. No.: HY-B2171

Carubicin (Carminomycin) is a microbially-derived compound. Carubicin is an effective inhibitor of VHL-defective (VHL−/−) CCRCC cell proliferation. Carubicin also induces **apoptosis** by a mechanism independent of p53 or hypoxia-inducible factor HIF2.

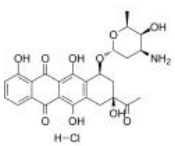


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Carubicin hydrochloride

(Carminomycin hydrochloride; Carminomicin I hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B2171A

Carubicin hydrochloride is a microbially-derived compound. Carubicin hydrochloride is an effective inhibitor of VHL-defective (VHL−/−) CCRCC cell proliferation. Carubicin hydrochloride also induces **apoptosis** by a mechanism independent of p53 or hypoxia-inducible factor HIF2.

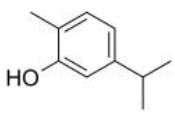


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Carvacrol

Cat. No.: HY-N0711

Carvacrol is a monoterpenoid phenol isolated from Lamiaceae family plants, with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties. Carvacrol causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1, downregulates **Notch-1**, and Jagged-1, and induces **apoptosis**.

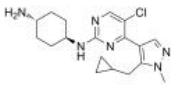


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Casein Kinase inhibitor A51

Cat. No.: HY-123954

Casein Kinase inhibitor A51 is a potent and orally active **casein kinase 1α (CK1α)** inhibitor. Casein Kinase inhibitor A51 induces leukemia cell **apoptosis**, and has potent anti-leukemic activities.

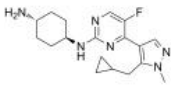


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Casein Kinase inhibitor A86

Cat. No.: HY-123955

Casein Kinase inhibitor A86 is a potent and orally active **casein kinase 1α (CK1α)** inhibitor. Casein Kinase inhibitor A86 also inhibits of **CDK7 (TFIIH)** and **CDK9 (P-TEFb)**. Casein Kinase inhibitor A861 induces leukemia cell **apoptosis**, and has potent anti-leukemic activities.



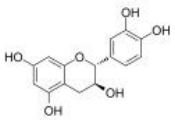
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Catechin

((+)-Catechin; Cianidanol; Catechuic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0898

Catechin ((+)-Catechin) inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an IC_{50} of 1.4 μM.

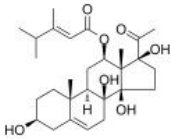


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Caudatin

Cat. No.: HY-N1983

Caudatin is a steroidal cmpound found in Cynanchum auriculatum, causes cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis**, with anti-cancer and antiangiogenic properties.

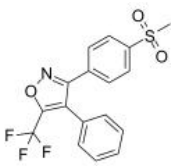


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CAY10404

Cat. No.: HY-121537

CAY10404 is a potent and selective **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM and a selectivity index (SI; COX-1 IC_{50}/COX-2 IC_{50}) of >500000.

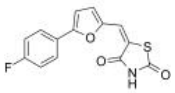


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CAY10505

Cat. No.: HY-13530

CAY10505 is a potent and selective **PI3Kγ** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 nM in neurons.

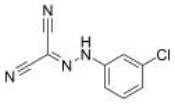


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCCP (Carbonyl cyanide 3-chlorophenylhydrazone; Carbonyl Cyanide m-Chlorophenylhydrazone)

Cat. No.: HY-100941

CCCP is an oxidative phosphorylation (**OXPHOS**) uncoupler. CCCP induces activation of PINK1 leading to Parkin Ser65 phosphorylation.

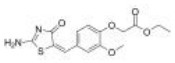


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

CCI-007

Cat. No.: HY-122698

CCI-007 is a small molecule with cytotoxic activity against infant leukemia with MLL rearrangements, with IC_{50} values of 2.5-6.2 μM in sensitive cells.

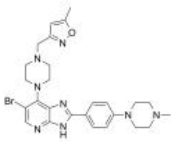


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CCT 137690

Cat. No.: HY-10804

CCT 137690 is a potent and orally available **aurora** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 15, 25, and 19 nM for aurora A, B and C, respectively.

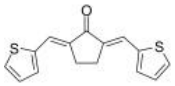


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCT007093

Cat. No.: HY-15880

CCT007093 is an effective **protein phosphatase 1D (PPM1D Wip1)** inhibitor. Wip1 inhibition can activate the mTORC1 pathway and enhance hepatocyte proliferation after hepatectomy.

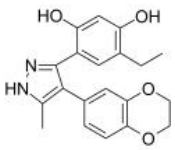


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

CCT018159

Cat. No.: HY-110042

CCT018159, a 3,4-diaryl pyrazoleresorcinol, is a ATP-competitive **HSP90 ATPase** activity inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 3.2 and 6.6 μM for human Hsp90β and yeast Hsp90, respectively. CCT018159 caused cell cytostasis associated with a G1 arrest and induces **apoptosis**.

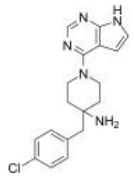


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CCT128930

Cat. No.: HY-13260

CCT128930 is a ATP-competitive and selective inhibitor of **AKT** (**IC_{50}**=6 nM for AKT2).

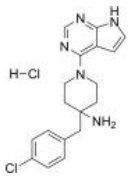


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CCT128930 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13260A

CCT128930 hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor of **AKT** (**IC_{50}**=6 nM).

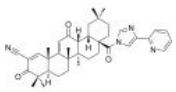


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDDO-2P-Im

Cat. No.: HY-126379

CDDO-2P-Im is an analogue of CDDO-Imidazolide with chemopreventive effect. CDDO-2P-Im can reduce the size and the severity of the lung tumors in mouse lung cancer model.

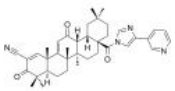


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

CDDO-3P-Im

Cat. No.: HY-135953

CDDO-3P-Im is an analogue of CDDO-Imidazolide with chemopreventive effect. CDDO-3P-Im can reduce the size and the severity of the lung tumors in mouse lung cancer model. CDDO-3P-Im is a orally active necroptosis inhibitor that can be used for the research of ischemia/reperfusion (I/R).

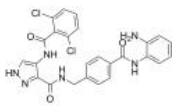


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

CDK/HDAC-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146276

CDK/HDAC-IN-2 is a potent **HDAC/CDK** dual inhibitor with **IC_{50}** of 6.4, 0.25, 45, >1000, 8.63, 0.30, >1000 nM for HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, HDAC6,8, CDK1, CDK2, CDK4,6,7, respectively. CDK/HDAC-IN-2 shows excellent antiproliferative activities.

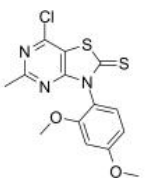


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDK1/Cyc B-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-147646

CDK1/Cyc B-IN-1 (Compound 5) is a selective **CDK1/Cyc B** complex inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 97 nM. CDK1/Cyc B-IN-1 triggers **apoptosis** and G2/M cell cycle arrest. CDK1/Cyc B-IN-1 shows broad-spectrum cytotoxic action against cancer cell lines.

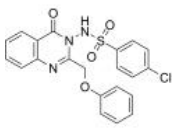


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDK2-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-144811

CDK2-IN-9 is a potent **CDK2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.63 μM. CDK2-IN-9 shows antiproliferative activity. CDK2-IN-9 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at S and G2/M phase. CDK2-IN-9 has the potential for the research of melanoma.

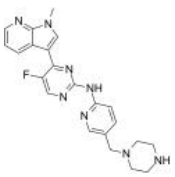


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDK4/6-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-115993

CDK4/6-IN-10 is a potent, selective and orally active **CDK4** and **CDK6** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 22 nM and 10 nM, respectively. CDK4/6-IN-10 shows antitumor activity. CDK4/6-IN-10 has the potential for the research of Multiple myeloma (MM).

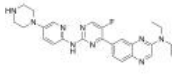


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDK6/PIM1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-142696

CDK6/PIM1-IN-1 is a potent and balanced dual **CDK6/PIM1** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** values of 39 and 88 nM, respectively. CDK6/PIM1-IN-1 inhibits CDK4 (IC_{50}=3.6 nM).

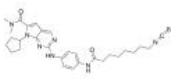


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CDK9-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-126251

CDK9-IN-7 (compound 21e) is a selective, highly potent, and orally active **CDK9/cyclin T** inhibitor (IC_{50}=11 nM), which exhibits more potent over other CDKs (CDK4/cyclinD=148 nM; CDK6/cyclinD=145 nM). CDK9-IN-7 shows antitumor activity without obvious toxicity.



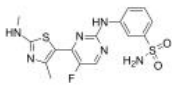
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CDKI-73

(LS-007)

Cat. No.: HY-12445

CDKI-73 (LS-007) is an orally active and highly efficacious **CDK9** inhibitor, with K_i values of 4 nM, 4 nM and 3 nM for CDK9, CDK1 and CDK2, respectively. CDKI-73 down-regulates the RNAPII phosphorylation.

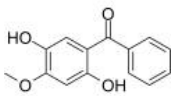


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cearoin

Cat. No.: HY-N8418

Cearoin increases **autophagy** and **apoptosis** through the production of **ROS** and the activation of **ERK**.



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

Ceramide C6-d7

Cat. No.: HY-19542S

Ceramide C6-d7 is the deuterium labeled Ceramide C6. Ceramide C6

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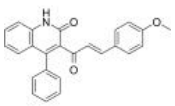
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ceranib-2

Cat. No.: HY-116147

Ceranib-2 is a potent and nonlipid **ceramidase** inhibitor that inhibits cellular **ceramidase** activity with an IC_{50} of 28 μM in SKOV3 cells.

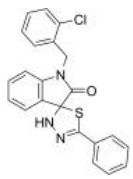


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CFM-4

Cat. No.: HY-103255

CFM-4 is a potent small molecular antagonist of **CARP-1/APC-2 binding**. CFM-4 prevents CARP-1 binding with APC-2, causes G_2M cell cycle arrest, and induces apoptosis with an IC_{50} range of 10-15 μM. CFM-4 also suppresses growth of drug-resistant human breast cancer cells.

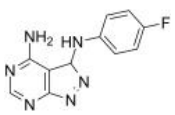


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CGP 57380

Cat. No.: HY-10520

CGP 57380 is a cell-permeable pyrazolo-pyrimidine compound that acts as a selective inhibitor of **Mnk1** with IC_{50} of 2.2 μM, but has no inhibitory activity against p38, JNK1, ERK1/2, PKC, or Src-like kinases.

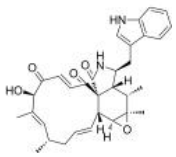


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Chaetoglobosin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6744

Chaetoglobosin A, the active principle within the extract of Penicillium aquamarinium, is a member of the cytochalasan family. Chaetoglobosin A preferentially induces **apoptosis**.

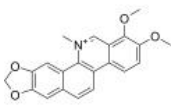


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chelerythrine

Cat. No.: HY-N2359

Chelerythrine is a natural alkaloid, acts as a potent and selective Ca^{2+}/phospholipid-dependent **PKC** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM. Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.

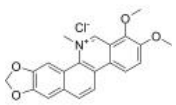


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Chelerythrine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-12048

Chelerythrine chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of **protein kinase C**, with an IC_{50} of 660 nM. Chelerythrine chloride inhibits the **Bcl-XL-Bak BH3** peptide binding with IC_{50} of 1.5 μM and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

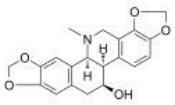


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chelidonine

Cat. No.: HY-N2369

Chelidonine is an isoquinoline alkaloid isolated from Chelidonium majus L., causes $G_{2/M}$ arrest and induces caspase-dependent and caspase-independent **apoptosis**, with anticancer and antiviral activity.

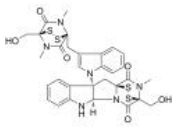


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chetomin

Cat. No.: HY-107553

Chetomin, an active component of Chaetomium globosum, is a heat shock protein 90/hypoxia-inducible factor 1 alpha (**Hsp90/HIF1α**) pathway inhibitor. Chetomin is a potent, nontoxic non-small cell lung cancer cancer stem cells (NSCLC CSC)-targeting molecule.

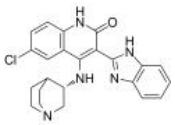


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

CHIR-124

Cat. No.: HY-13263

CHIR-124 is a potent and selective **Chk1** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.3 nM, and also potently targets **PDGFR** and **FLT3** with IC_{50}s of 6.6 nM and 5.8 nM.

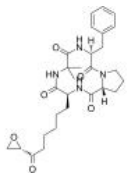


Purity: 96.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chlamydocin

Cat. No.: HY-P2228

Chlamydocin, a fungal metabolite, is a highly potent **HDAC** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM. Chlamydocin exhibits potent antiproliferative and anticancer activities. Chlamydocin induces apoptosis by activating caspase-3.

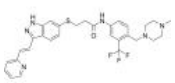


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CHMFL-ABL-121

Cat. No.: HY-119370

CHMFL-ABL-121 is a highly potent type II **ABL kinase** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 0.2 nM against purified inactive ABL wt and T315I kinase protein, respectively.



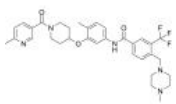
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CHMFL-ABL/KIT-155

(CHMFL-ABL-KIT-155)

Cat. No.: HY-101034

CHMFL-ABL/KIT-155 (CHMFL-ABL-KIT-155; compound 34) is a highly potent and orally active **type II ABL/c-KIT** dual kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}s of 46 nM and 75 nM, respectively), and it also presents significant inhibitory activities to BLK (IC_{50}=81 nM), CSF1R (IC_{50}=227 nM), DDR1 (IC_{50}=116 nM),...



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

Chol-CTPP

Cat. No.: HY-144825

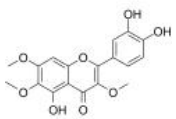
Chol-CTPP is a ligand with dual targeting effect on blood-brain barrier (BBB) and **glioma** cells. Lip-CTPP can be gained by Chol-CTPP and another mitochondria targeting ligand (Chol-TPP).

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

Chrysosplenol D

Cat. No.: HY-N6007

Chrysosplenol D is a methoxy flavonoid that induces ERK1/2-mediated apoptosis in triple negative human breast cancer cells. Chrysosplenol D also exhibits anti-inflammatory and moderate antitrypanosomal activities.



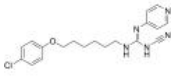
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CHS-828

(GMX1778)

Cat. No.: HY-10079

CHS-828 (GMX1778) is a competitive inhibitor of **nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT)**, with an IC_{50} less than 25 nM. CHS-828 (GMX1778) exerts a cytotoxic effect by decreasing the cellular level of NAD^+ and exhibits a potent anticancer activity.



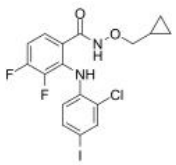
Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CI-1040

(PD 184352)

Cat. No.: HY-50295

CI-1040 (PD 184352) is an orally active, highly specific, small-molecule inhibitor of **MEK** with an IC_{50} of 17 nM for MEK1.

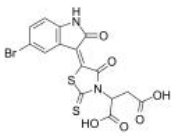


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

CID5721353

Cat. No.: HY-100502

CID5721353 is an inhibitor of **BCL6** with an IC_{50} value of 212 μM, which corresponds to a K_i of 147 μM.

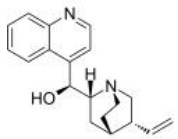


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cinchonine

((8R,9S)-Cinchonine; LA40221) Cat. No.: HY-Y0152

Cinchonine is a natural compound present in Cinchona bark. Cinchonine activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced apoptosis in human liver cancer cells.

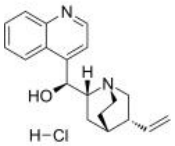


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Cinchonine hydrochloride

((8R,9S)-Cinchonine hydrochloride; LA40221 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-W011241

Cinchonine hydrochloride ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine hydrochloride) is a natural alkaloid present in Cinchona bark, with antimalarial activity. Cinchonine hydrochloride activates endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-induced **apoptosis** in human liver cancer cells.

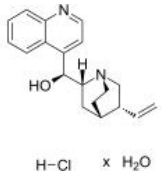


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 20 mg

Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-Y0152A

Cinchonine ((8R,9S)-Cinchonine) monohydrochloride hydrate is a natural compound which has been effectively used as **antimalarial** agent. Cinchonine monohydrochloride hydrate activates endoplasmic reticulum stress-induced **apoptosis** in human liver cancer cells.

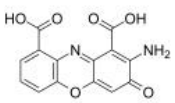


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cinnabarinic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W011417

Cinnabarinic acid is a specific orthosteric agonist of $mGlu_4$ by interacting with residues of the glutamate binding pocket of mGlu4, has no activity at other mGlu receptors. Cinnabarinic acid is an endogenous metabolite of the kynurenine pathway of tryptophan.

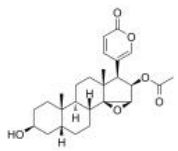


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cinobufagin

(Cinobufagine) Cat. No.: HY-N0421

Cinobufagin, a kind of Chinese materia medica with antitumor effect, is widely used in clinical practice, especially in anti-liver cancer. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: Cinobufagin inhibited proliferation of cancer cells at doses of 0.1, 1, or 10 μM after 2–4 days of culture.

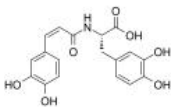


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

cis-Clovamide

Cat. No.: HY-122267A

cis-Clovamide, a natural phenolic compound with antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiapoptotic activities.

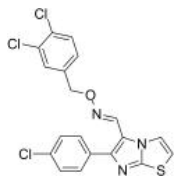


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CITCO

Cat. No.: HY-103244

CITCO, an imidazothiazole derivative, is a selective **Constitutive androstane receptor (CAR)** agonist. CITCO inhibits growth and expansion of brain tumour stem cells (BTSCs) and has an EC_{50} of 49nM over **pregnane X receptor (PXR)**, and no activity on other nuclear receptors.

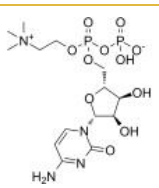


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Citicoline (Cytidine diphosphate-choline; CDP-Choline; Cytidine 5'-diphosphocholine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0739

Citicoline (Cytidine diphosphate-choline) is an intermediate in the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine, a component of cell membranes. Citicoline exerts neuroprotective effects.

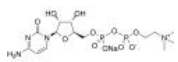


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Citicoline sodium (Cytidine diphosphate-choline sodium; CDP-Choline sodium; Cytidine 5'-diphosphocholine sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0739A

Citicoline sodium salt is an intermediate in the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine which is a component of cell membranes and also exerts neuroprotective effects.

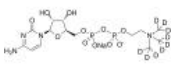


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Citicoline-d9 sodium (Cytidine diphosphate-choline-d9 sodium; CDP-Choline-d9 sodium; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-B0739AS

Citicoline-d9 (Cytidine diphosphate-choline-d9) sodium is the deuterium labeled Citicoline sodium. Citicoline sodium salt is an intermediate in the synthesis of phosphatidylcholine which is a component of cell membranes and also exerts neuroprotective effects.

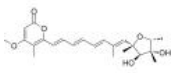


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Citreoviridin

Cat. No.: HY-N6745

Citreoviridin, a toxin from Penicillium citreoviride NRRL 2579, inhibits brain synaptosomal **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** whereas in microsomes, both **Na^+/K^+-ATPase** and **Mg^{2+}-ATPase** activities are significantly stimulated in a dose-dependent manner.

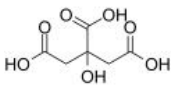


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Citric acid

Cat. No.: HY-N1428

Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

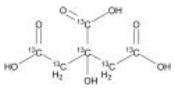


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Citric acid-13C6

Cat. No.: HY-N1428S1

Citric acid-13C6 is the 13C-labeled Citric acid. Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

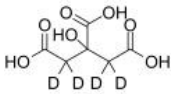


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Citric acid-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N1428S

Citric acid-d4 is the deuterium labeled Citric acid. Citric acid is a weak organic tricarboxylic acid found in citrus fruits. Citric acid is a natural preservative and food tartness enhancer.

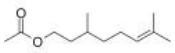


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Citronellyl acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N7144A

Citronellyl acetate is a monoterpene product of the secondary metabolism of plants, with antinociceptive activity. Citronellyl acetate exhibits pro-apoptotic activity in human hepatoma cells.

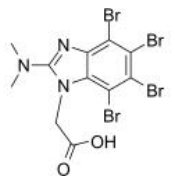


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CK2/ERK8-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135906

CK2/ERK8-IN-1 is a dual **casein kinase 2 (CK2)** (K_i of 0.25 μM) and **ERK8** (MAPK15, ERK7) inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 0.50 μM. CK2/ERK8-IN-1 also binds to **PIM1**, **HIPK2** (**homeodomain-interacting protein kinase 2**), and **DYRK1A** with **K_i**s of 8.65 μM, 15.25 μM, and 11.9 μM, respectively.

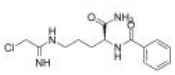


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cl-amidine

Cat. No.: HY-100574

Cl-amidine is an orally active **peptidylarginine deminase (PAD)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.8 μM, 6.2 μM and 5.9 μM for PAD1, PAD3, and PAD4, respectively. Cl-amidine induces apoptosis in cancer cells.

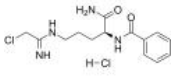


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cl-amidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100574A

Cl-amidine hydrochloride is an orally active **peptidylarginine deminase (PAD)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.8 μM, 6.2 μM and 5.9 μM for PAD1, PAD3, and PAD4, respectively. Cl-amidine hydrochloride induces apoptosis in cancer cells.

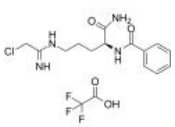


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cl-amidine TFA

Cat. No.: HY-100574B

Cl-amidine TFA is an orally active **peptidylarginine deminase (PAD)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.8 μM, 6.2 μM and 5.9 μM for PAD1, PAD3, and PAD4, respectively. Cl-amidine TFA induces apoptosis in cancer cells.

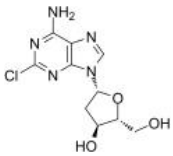


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cladribine

(2-Chloro-2′-deoxyadenosine; CldAdo; 2CdA)

Cat. No.: HY-13599

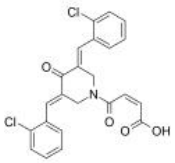


Cladribine (2-Chloro-2′-deoxyadenosine), a purine nucleoside analog, is an orally active **adenosine deaminase** inhibitor. Cladribine functions as an inhibitor of **DNA synthesis** to block the repair of the damaged DNA. Cladribine can inhibit DNA methylation.

Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CLEFMA

Cat. No.: HY-136718

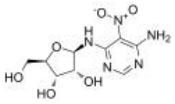


CLEFMA is a curcuminoid with antitumor activity. CLEFMA inhibits tumor growth is associated with NF-κB-regulated anti-inflammatory and anti-metastatic effects.

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

Clitocine

Cat. No.: HY-118341

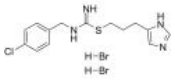


Clitocine, an adenosine nucleoside analog isolated from mushroom, is a potent and efficacious **readthrough** agent. Clitocine acts as a suppressor of **nonsense mutations** and can induce the production of p53 protein in cells harboring p53 nonsense-mutated alleles.

Purity: 95.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Clobenpropit dihydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-101198

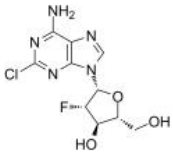


Clobenpropit dihydrobromide is a potent **histamine H3R** antagonist/inverse agonist with a **pEC$_{50}$** of 8.07 for histamine H3LR. Clobenpropit dihydrobromide acts as partial agonist at **histamine H4** receptors (**K$_i$** 13 nM).

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

Clofarabine

Cat. No.: HY-A0005

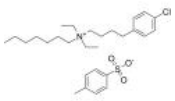


Clofarabine, a nucleoside analogue for research of cancer, is a potent inhibitor of **ribonucleotide reductase** (**IC$_{50}$**=65 nM) by binding to the allosteric site on the regulatory subunit.

Purity: 99.09%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Clofilium tosylate

Cat. No.: HY-33350



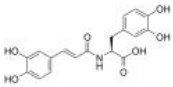
Clofilium tosylate, a **potassium channel** blocker, induces apoptosis of human promyelocytic leukemia (HL-60) cells via Bcl-2-insensitive activation of caspase-3. Antiarrhythmic agent.

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

Clovamide

(trans-Clovamide)

Cat. No.: HY-122267

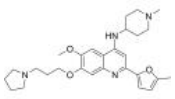


Clovamide (trans-Clovamide), a natural phenolic compound, is a potent antioxidant. Clovamide is an excellent **ROS** and oxygen radical scavenger. Clovamide also has anti-inflammatory and neuroprotective effects.

Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CM-272

Cat. No.: HY-101925



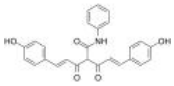
CM-272 is a first-in-class, potent, selective, substrate-competitive and reversible dual **G9a/DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs)** inhibitor with antitumor activities.

Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CMC2.24

(TRB-N0224)

Cat. No.: HY-120793

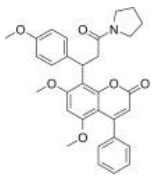


CMC2.24 (TRB-N0224), an orally active tricarbonylmethane agent, is effective against pancreatic tumor in mice by inhibiting **Ras** activation and its downstream effector ERK1/2 pathway.

Purity: 96.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CMLD-2

Cat. No.: HY-124828



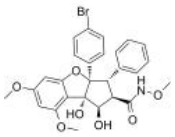
CMLD-2, an inhibitor of **HuR-ARE interaction**, competitively binds HuR protein disrupting its interaction with adenine-uridine rich elements (ARE)-containing mRNAs (**K$_i$**=350 nM).

Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

CMLD010509

(SDS-1-021) Cat. No.: HY-119271

CMLD010509 (SDS-1-021) is a highly specific inhibitor of the **oncogenic translation program** supporting multiple myeloma (MM)-including key oncoproteins such as MYC, MDM2, CCND1, MAF, and MCL-1.

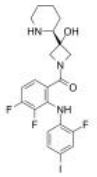


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cobimetinib

(GDC-0973; XL518) Cat. No.: HY-13064

Cobimetinib (GDC-0973, RG7420) is a potent, selective and oral **MEK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.2 nM for **MEK1**.

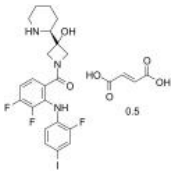


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cobimetinib hemifumarate

(GDC-0973 hemifumarate; XL-518 hemifumarate) Cat. No.: HY-13064A

Cobimetinib hemifumarate is a novel selective **MEK1** inhibitor, and the IC_{50} value against MEK1 is 4.2 nM.

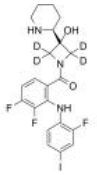


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Cobimetinib-d4

(GDC-0973-d4; XL518-d4) Cat. No.: HY-13064S

Cobimetinib-d4 (GDC-0973-d4) is the deuterium labeled Cobimetinib. Cobimetinib (GDC-0973, RG7420) is a potent, selective and oral **MEK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.2 nM for **MEK1**.



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

Coenzyme Q9

(Ubiquinone Q9; CoQ9; Ubiquinone 9) Cat. No.: HY-101415

Coenzyme Q9 (Ubiquinone Q9), the major form of ubiquinone in rodents, is an amphipathic molecular component of the electron transport chain that functions as an endogenous antioxidant. Coenzyme Q9 attenuates the diabetes-induced decreases in antioxidant defense mechanisms.

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

COG1410

Cat. No.: HY-P2136

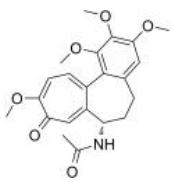
COG1410 is an apolipoprotein E-derived peptide. COG1410 exerts neuroprotective and antiinflammatory effects in a murine model of traumatic brain injury (TBI). COG1410 can be used for the research of neurological disease.

Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Colchicine

Cat. No.: HY-16569

Colchicine is a **tubulin** inhibitor and a **microtubule** disrupting agent. Colchicine inhibits microtubule polymerization with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Colchicine is also a competitive antagonist of the **α3 glycine receptors** (**GlyRs**).

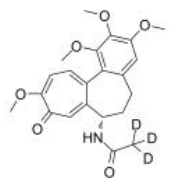


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Colchicine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-16569S1

Colchicine-d3 is the deuterium labeled Colchicine. Colchicine is a **tubulin** inhibitor and a **microtubule** disrupting agent. Colchicine inhibits microtubule polymerization with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Colchicine is also a competitive antagonist of the **α3 glycine receptors** (**GlyRs**).

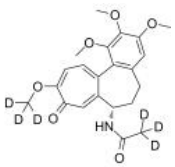


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Colchicine-d6

Cat. No.: HY-16569S

Colchicine-d6 is the deuterium labeled Colchicine. Colchicine is a **tubulin** inhibitor and a **microtubule** disrupting agent. Colchicine inhibits microtubule polymerization with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. Colchicine is also a competitive antagonist of the **α3 glycine receptors** (**GlyRs**).



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

Colivelin TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1061A

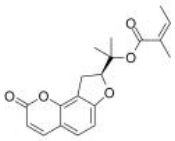
Colivelin TFA is a brain penetrant **neuroprotective peptide** and a potent activator of **STAT3**, suppresses neuronal death by activating STAT3 in vitro.

Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg

Columbianadin

Cat. No.: HY-N0362

Columbianadin, a natural coumarin from, is known to have various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.

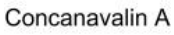


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Concanavalin A

Cat. No.: HY-P2149

Concanavalin A is a Ca^{2+}/Mn^{2+}-dependent and mannose/glucose-binding plant lectin that can be found in jack bean. Concanavalin A can induce programmed cell death.



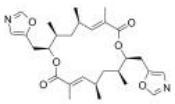
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Conglobatin

(FW-04-806)

Cat. No.: HY-119906

Conglobatin (FW-04-806), a macrolide dilactone, is isolated from the culture of Streptomyces conglobatus. Conglobatin is an orally active **Hsp90** inhibitor. Conglobatin can bind to the N-terminal domain of Hsp90 and disrupt Hsp90-Cdc37 complex formation.



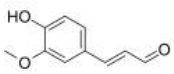
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg

Coniferaldehyde

(Ferulaldehyde)

Cat. No.: HY-N2535

Coniferaldehyde (Ferulaldehyde) is an effective inducer of **heme oxygenase-1** (**HO-1**). Coniferaldehyde exerts anti-inflammatory properties in response to LPS.

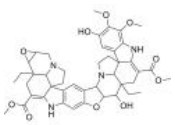


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Conophylline

Cat. No.: HY-N3619

Conophylline is a vinca alkaloid extracted from leaves of a tropical plant Ervatamia microphylla. Conophylline is a differentiation inducer of for pancreatic cells. Conophylline suppresses HSC and induces apoptosis.



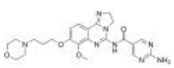
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Copanlisib

(BAY 80-6946)

Cat. No.: HY-15346

Copanlisib (BAY 80-6946) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive pan-class I **PI3K** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.7 nM, 3.7 nM and 6.4 nM for **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kδ**, **PI3Kβ** and **PI3Kγ**, respectively.



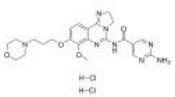
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Copanlisib dihydrochloride

(BAY 80-6946 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15346A

Copanlisib dihydrochloride (BAY 80-6946 dihydrochloride) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive pan-class I **PI3K** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.7 nM, 3.7 nM and 6.4 nM for **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kδ**, **PI3Kβ** and **PI3Kγ**, respectively.



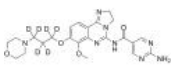
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Copanlisib-d6

(BAY 80-6946-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-15346S1

Copanlisib-d6 (BAY 80-6946-d6) is the deuterium labeled Copanlisib. Copanlisib (BAY 80-6946) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive pan-class I **PI3K** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.7 nM, 3.7 nM and 6.4 nM for **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kδ**, **PI3Kβ** and **PI3Kγ**, respectively.



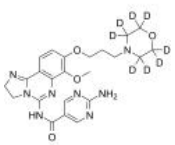
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Copanlisib-d8

(BAY 80-6946-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-15346S

Copanlisib-d8 (BAY 80-6946-d8) is the deuterium labeled Copanlisib. Copanlisib (BAY 80-6946) is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive pan-class I **PI3K** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.5 nM, 0.7 nM, 3.7 nM and 6.4 nM for **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kδ**, **PI3Kβ** and **PI3Kγ**, respectively.



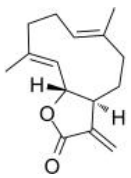
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Costunolide

((+)-Costunolide; Costus lactone)

Cat. No.: HY-N0036

Costunolide ((+)-Costunolide) is a naturally occurring sesquiterpene lactone, with antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, bone remodeling, neuroprotective, hair growth promoting, anticancer, and antidiabetic properties.

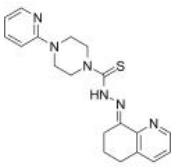


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

COTI-2

Cat. No.: HY-19896

COTI-2, an anti-cancer drug with low toxicity, is an orally available third generation activator of **p53 mutant** forms. COTI-2 acts both by reactivating mutant p53 and inhibiting the **PI3K/AKT/mTOR** pathway. COTI-2 induces **apoptosis** in multiple human tumor cell lines.

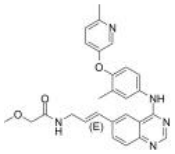


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CP-724714

Cat. No.: HY-14674

CP-724714 is a potent, selective and orally active **ErbB2 (HER2)** tyrosine kinase inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 10 nM. CP-724714 displays a marked selectivity against EGFR kinase (IC_{50}=6400 nM). CP-724714 potently inhibits ErbB2 receptor autophosphorylation in intact cells.

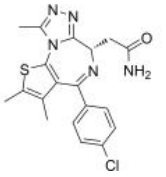


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CPI-203

Cat. No.: HY-15846

CPI-203 is a novel potent, selective and cell permeable inhibitor of **BET bromodomain**, with an IC_{50} value of appr 37 nM (BRD4 α-screen assay).

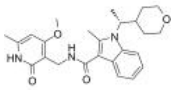


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

CPI-360

Cat. No.: HY-15955

CPI-360 is a highly selective **EZH2** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.5 nM and 2.5 nM for wt EZH2 and Y641N EZH2, repectively. CPI-360 increases EZH2 protein stability at 52°C in a time-dependent manner.

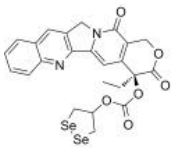


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CPT-Se3

Cat. No.: HY-145290

CPT-Se3, a selenoprodrug of Camptothecin (CPT), shows improved potency in killing cancer cells and inhibiting tumor growth. CPT–Se3 decreases the GSH/GSSG ratio and total thiols, elevates the ROS level in Hep G2 cells, and eventually induces **apoptosis** of cancer cells.

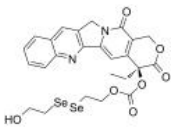


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CPT-Se4

Cat. No.: HY-145291

CPT-Se4, a selenoprodrug of Camptothecin (CPT), shows improved potency in killing cancer cells and inhibiting tumor growth. CPT-Se4 decreases the GSH/GSSG ratio and total thiols, elevates the ROS level in Hep G2 cells, and eventually induces **apoptosis** of cancer cells.

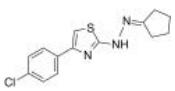


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CPTH2

Cat. No.: HY-W013274

CPTH2 is a potent **histone acetyltransferase (HAT)** inhibitor. CPTH2 selectively inhibits the acetylation of histone H3 by **Gcn5**. CPTH2 induces **apoptosis** and decreases the invasiveness of a clear cell renal carcinoma (ccRCC) cell line through the inhibition of **acetyltransferase p300 (KAT3B)**.

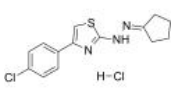


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CPTH2 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W013274A

CPTH2 hydrochloride is a potent **histone acetyltransferase (HAT)** inhibitor. CPTH2 hydrochloride selectively inhibits the acetylation of histone H3 by **Gcn5**.

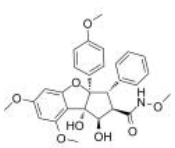


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CR-1-31-B

Cat. No.: HY-136453

CR-1-31-B is a synthetic rocaglate and a potent **eIF4A** inhibitor. CR-1-31-B exhibits powerful inhibitory effects over eIF4A by perturbing the interaction between eIF4A and RNA, sequentially impeding initiation during protein synthesis.

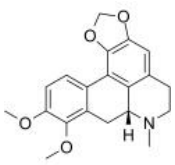


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Crebanine

Cat. No.: HY-N2255

Crebanine, an alkaloid from Stephania venosa, induces G1 arrest and apoptosis in human cancer cells. Crebanine exhibits anti-inflammatory activity via suppressing MAPKs and Akt signaling. Crebanine also possesses antiarrhythmic effect.

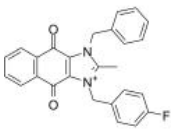


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

cRIPGBM

Cat. No.: HY-125466

cRIPGBM, a proapoptotic derivative of RIPGBM, a cell type-selective inducer of **apoptosis** in GBM cancer stem cells (CSCs) by binding to receptor-interacting protein kinase 2 **(RIPK2)**, with an EC_{50} of 68 nM in GBM-1 cells.



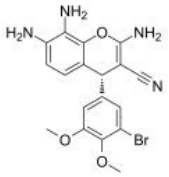
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Crolibulin

(EPC2407)

Cat. No.: HY-13603

Crolibulin (EPC2407) is a **tubulin** polymerization inhibitor, with potent **apoptosis** induction and cell growth inhibition. Crolibulin has anti-tumor activity. Crolibulin also has cardiovascular toxicity and neurotoxicity.

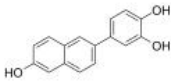


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CS1

Cat. No.: HY-137005

CS1 is a potent **DNA Topo II α** inhibitor. CS1 displays broad-spectrum in vitro antitumor effects, low toxicity in vivo and potential anti-multidrug resistance capabilities. CS1 leads to DNA damage, cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase and **apoptosis**.

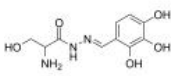


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CSRM617

Cat. No.: HY-122611

CSRM617 is a selective small-molecule inhibitor of **the transcription factor ONECUT2** (**OC2**, a master regulator of androgen receptor) with a K_d of 7.43 uM in SPR assays, binding to OC2-HOX domain directly. CSRM617 induces **apoptosis** by appearance of cleaved Caspase-3 and PARP.

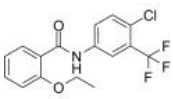


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CTB

Cat. No.: HY-134964

CTB is a potent **p300 histone acetyltransferase** activator. CTB can effectively induce **apoptosis** in MCF-7 cells.

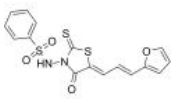


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CU-3

Cat. No.: HY-121638

CU-3 is the racemate of (5Z,2E)-CU-3. (5Z,2E)-CU-3 is a potent and selective inhibitor against the α-isozyme of **DGK** with an IC_{50} value of 0.6 μM, competitively inhibits the affinity of DGKα for ATP with a K_m value of 0.48 mM.

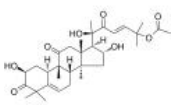


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cucurbitacin B

Cat. No.: HY-N0416

Cucurbitacin B belongs to a class of highly oxidized tetracyclic triterpenoids; could repress cancer cell progression.



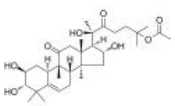
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cucurbitacin IIa

(Hemslecin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1988

Cucurbitacin IIa is a triterpene isolated from Hemsleya amalils Diels, induces apoptosis of cancer cells, reduces expression of **survivin**, reduces phospho-Histone H3 and increases cleaved PARP in cancer cells.

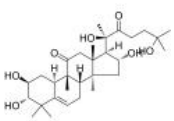


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cucurbitacin IIb

Cat. No.: HY-N1987

Cucurbitacin IIb is an active component isolated from **Hemsleya amabilis**, induces **apoptosis** with anti-inflammatory activity.

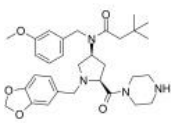


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

CUR61414

Cat. No.: HY-113965

CUR61414 is a novel, potent and cell permeable **Hedgehog signaling pathway inhibitor** (IC_{50} =100-200 nM). CUR61414 is a small-molecule aminoproline class compound and selectively binds to **smoothened (Smo)** with a K_i value of 44 nM.

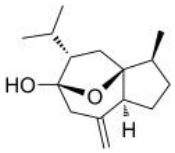


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Curcumol

((-)-Curcumol) Cat. No.: HY-N0104

Curcumol ((-)-Curcumol), a bioactive sesquiterpenoid, possesses numerous pharmacological activities like anticancer, antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, and antiinflammatory.

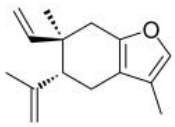


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Curzerene

Cat. No.: HY-N1963

Curzerene is a sesquiterpene is isolated from the rhizome of Curculigo orchioides Gaertn with anti-cancer activity. Curzerene inhibits glutathione S-transferase A1 (**GSTA1**) mRNA and protein expression. Curzerene induces cell **apoptosis**.

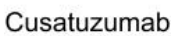


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (1 mg x 5), 10 mg (1 mg x 10), 1 mg

Cusatuzumab

Cat. No.: HY-P99014

Cusatuzumab is a human **αCD70** monoclonal antibody. Cusatuzumab shows cytotoxicity activity with enhanced antibody-dependent cellular. Cusatuzumab reduces leukemia stem cells (LSCs) and triggers gene signatures related to myeloid differentiation and **apoptosis**.



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

Custirsen

(OGX-011) Cat. No.: HY-143230

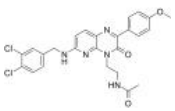
Custirsen is a highly specific antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits the production of **clusterin** , an antiapoptotic protein that is upregulated in response to chemotherapy and that confers treatment resistance.

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

CVT-11127

(GS-456332) Cat. No.: HY-113638

CVT-11127 is a potent **SCD** inhibitor. CVT-11127 induces **apoposis** and arrests the cell cycle at the G1/S phase. CVT-11127 has the potential for the research of lung cancer.

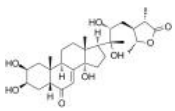


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyasterone

Cat. No.: HY-N0211

Cyasterone, a natural **EGFR** inhibitor, mainly isolated from Ajuga decumbens Thunb (Labiatae). Cyasterone manifests anti-proliferation effect by induced **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrests. Cyasterone may serves as a therapeutic anti-tumor agent against human tumors.

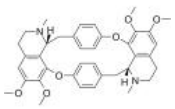


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cycleanine

Cat. No.: HY-N2005

Cycleanine is a potent vascular selective **Calcium** antagonist. Cycleanine has analgesic, muscle relaxant and anti-inflammatory activities. Cycleanine has potential for anti-ovarian cancer acting through the **apoptosis** pathway.

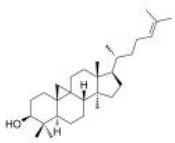


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cycloartenol

Cat. No.: HY-N7255

Cycloartenol, a phytosterol compound, is one of the key precusor substances for biosynthesis of numerous sterol compounds. Cycloartenol inhibits the migration of glioma cells and suppresses the phosphorylation of the p38 MAP kinase.

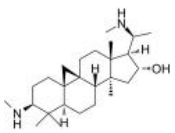


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cyclovirobuxine D

Cat. No.: HY-N0107

Cyclovirobuxine D (CVB-D) is the main active component of the traditional Chinese medicine Buxus microphylla. Cyclovirobuxine D induces **autophagy** and attenuates the phosphorylation of **Akt** and **mTOR**.

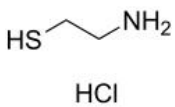


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591

Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

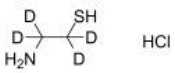


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Cysteamine-d4 hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol-d4 hydrochloride; 2-Mercaptoethylamine-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-77591S

Cysteamine-d4 (2-Aminoethanethiol-d4 hydrochloride) is the deuterium labeled Cysteamine hydrochloride. Cysteamine hydrochloride (2-Aminoethanethiol hydrochloride) is an orally active agent for the treatment of nephropathic cystinosis and an antioxidant.

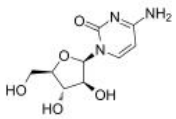


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytarabine (Cytosine β-D-arabinofuranoside; Cytosine Arabinoside; Ara-C)

Cat. No.: HY-13605

Cytarabine, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits **DNA polymerase**. Cytarabine inhibits **DNA synthesis** with an IC_{50} of 16 nM. Cytarabine has antiviral effects against **HSV**.

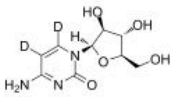


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Cytarabine-d2

Cat. No.: HY-13605S

Cytarabine-d2 is the deuterium labeled Cytarabine. Cytarabine, a nucleoside analog, causes S phase cell cycle arrest and inhibits **DNA polymerase**. Cytarabine inhibits **DNA synthesis** with an IC_{50} of 16 nM. Cytarabine has antiviral effects against **HSV**.

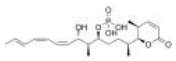


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cytostatin

Cat. No.: HY-113612

Cytostatin is a potent and selective inhibitor of PP_2A with promising antitumor activity. Cytostatin is also an inhibitor of cell adhesion to extracellular matrix and induces cell **apoptosis**. Cytostatin belongs to the fostriecin family of natural products.

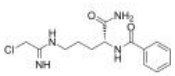


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

D-Cl-amidine

Cat. No.: HY-100574C

D-Cl-amidine is a potent and highly selective **PAD1** inhibitor. D-Cl-amidine is well-torelated with no significant toxicity.

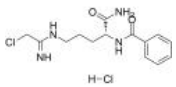


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Cl-amidine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100574D

D-Cl-amidine hydrochloride is a potent and highly selective **PAD1** inhibitor. D-Cl-amidine is well-torelated with no significant toxicity.

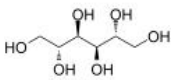


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

D-Mannitol (Mannitol; Mannite)

Cat. No.: HY-N0378

D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator. Target: Others D(-)Mannitol is a sugar alcohol that can be used as an inert osmotic control substance.

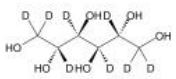


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

D-Mannitol-d8 (Mannitol-d8; Mannite-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-N0378S

D-Mannitol-d8 (Mannitol-d8) is the deuterium labeled D-Mannitol. D-Mannitol is an osmotic diuretic agent and a weak renal vasodilator.

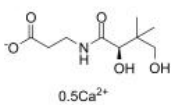


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Calcium pantothenate; Calcium D-pantothenate; Vitamin B5 calcium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-N0681

D-Pantothenic acid hemicalcium salt (Vitamin B5 calcium salt), a vitamin, can reduce the patulin content of the apple juice.

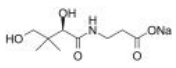


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

D-Pantothenic acid sodium (Sodium pantothenate; Vitamin B5 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0430A

D-Pantothenic acid sodium (Sodium pantothenate) is an essential trace nutrient that functions as the obligate precursor of coenzyme A (CoA).

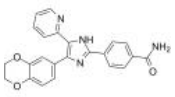


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

D4476

(Casein Kinase I Inhibitor) Cat. No.: HY-10324

D4476 is a potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of casein kinase 1(**CK1**) with an IC_{50} value of 0.3 μM in vitro.

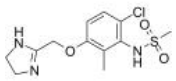


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dabuzalgron

(Ro 115-1240) Cat. No.: HY-117071

Dabuzalgron (Ro 115-1240) is an orally active and selective **α-1A adrenergic receptor** agonist for the treatment of urinary incontinence. Dabuzalgron protects against Doxorubicin-induced cardiotoxicity by preserving mitochondrial function.

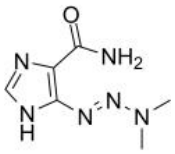


Purity: 98.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dacarbazine

(Imidazole Carboxamide) Cat. No.: HY-B0078

Dacarbazine(DTIC-Dome; DTIC) is an antineoplastic agent. It has significant activity against melanomas.

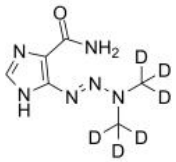


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Dacarbazine-d6

(Imidazole Carboxamide-d6) Cat. No.: HY-B0078S

Dacarbazine-d6 (Imidazole Carboxamide-d6) is the deuterium labeled Dacarbazine. Dacarbazine(DTIC-Dome; DTIC) is an antineoplastic agent. It has significant activity against melanomas.

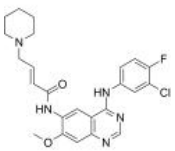


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Dacomitinib

(PF-00299804; PF-299804) Cat. No.: HY-13272

Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the **ERBB** family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for **EGFR**, **ERBB2**, and **ERBB4**, respectively.

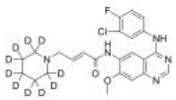


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Dacomitinib-d10

(PF-00299804-d10; PF-299804-d10) Cat. No.: HY-13272S3

Dacomitinib-d10 is deuterium labeled Dacomitinib. Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the ERBB family of kinases with IC50s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for EGFR, ERBB2, and ERBB4, respectively.

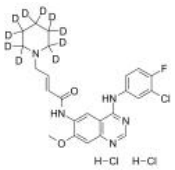


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dacomitinib-d10 dihydrochloride (PF-00299804-d10 dihydrochloride; PF-299804-d10 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13272S2

Dacomitinib-d10 (PF-00299804-d10) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Dacomitinib dihydrochloride.

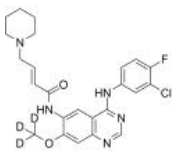


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dacomitinib-d3

(PF-00299804-d3; PF-299804-d3) Cat. No.: HY-13272S

Dacomitinib-d3 (PF-00299804-d3) is the deuterium labeled Dacomitinib. Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the **ERBB** family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for **EGFR**, **ERBB2**, and **ERBB4**, respectively.

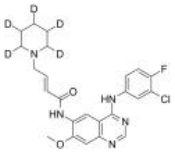


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dacomitinib-d5

(PF-00299804-d5; PF-299804-d5) Cat. No.: HY-13272S1

Dacomitinib-d5 (PF-00299804-d5) is the deuterium labeled Dacomitinib. Dacomitinib (PF-00299804) is a specific and irreversible inhibitor of the **ERBB** family of kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 45.7 nM and 73.7 nM for **EGFR**, **ERBB2**, and **ERBB4**, respectively.

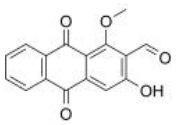


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Damnacanthal

Cat. No.: HY-108485

Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of **$p56^{lck}$ tyrosine kinase** activity.

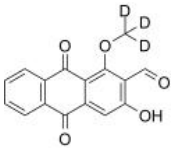


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Damnacanthal-d3

Cat. No.: HY-108485S

Damnacanthal-d3 is the deuterium labeled Damnacanthal. Damnacanthal is an anthraquinone isolated from the root of Morinda citrifolia. Damnacanthal is a highly potent, selective inhibitor of **p56^{lck} tyrosine kinase** activity.

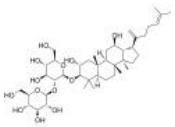


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Damulin B

Cat. No.: HY-16942

Damulin B is a dammarane-type saponin found in Gynostemma pentaphyllum.Damulin B can induce cell **apoptosis** and has anti-cancer activities in vitro.



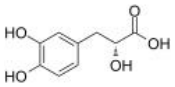
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Danshensu

(Dan shen suan A; Salvianic acid A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1913

Danshensu, an active ingredient of Salvia miltiorrhiza, shows wide cardiovascular benefit by activating **Nrf2** signaling pathway.



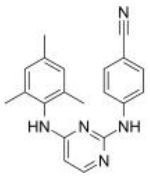
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapivirine

(TMC120; R147681)

Cat. No.: HY-14266

Dapivirine (TMC120), the prototype of diarylpyrimidines (DAPY), is an orally active and **nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)**. Dapivirine (TMC120) binds directly to HIV-1 reverse transcriptase.



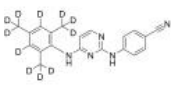
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dapivirine-d11

(TMC120-d11; R147681-d11)

Cat. No.: HY-14266S

Dapivirine-d11 (TMC120-d11) is the deuterium labeled Dapivirine. Dapivirine (TMC120), the prototype of diarylpyrimidines (DAPY), is an orally active and **nonnucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)**.



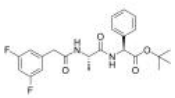
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

DAPT

(GSI-IX)

Cat. No.: HY-13027

DAPT (GSI-IX) is a potent and orally active **γ-secretase** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 115 nM and 200 nM for total **amyloid-β (Aβ)** and **$Aβ_{42}$**, respectively. DAPT inhibits the activation of **Notch 1** signaling and induces cell differentiation.



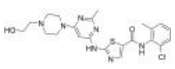
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dasatinib

(BMS-354825)

Cat. No.: HY-10181

Dasatinib (BMS-354825) is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual **Src/Bcr-Abl** inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The **K_i**s are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.



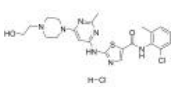
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dasatinib hydrochloride

(BMS-354825 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10181A

Dasatinib (BMS-354825) hydrochloride is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual **Src/Bcr-Abl** inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The **K_i**s are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.



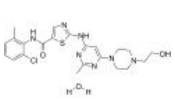
Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dasatinib monohydrate

(BMS-354825 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10181B

Dasatinib (BMS-354825) monohydrate is a highly potent, ATP competitive, orally active dual **Src/Bcr-Abl** inhibitor with potent antitumor activity. The **K_i**s are 16 pM and 30 pM for Src and Bcr-Abl, respectively.



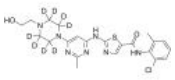
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dasatinib-d8

(BMS-354825-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-10181S

Dasatinib D8 is a deuterium labeled Dasatinib. Dasatinib is a dual Bcr-Abl and Src family tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

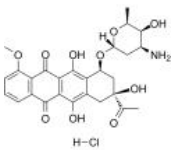


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Daunorubicin hydrochloride (Daunomycin hydrochloride; RP 13057 hydrochloride; Rubidomycin hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13062

Daunorubicin (Daunomycin) hydrochloride is a **topoisomerase II** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities. Daunorubicin hydrochloride inhibits **DNA and RNA synthesis** in sensitive and resistant Ehrlich ascites tumor cells.

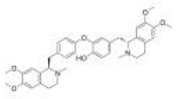


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

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-κB** activation in a dose- and time-dependent manner in colon cancer.

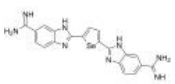


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

DB1976

Cat. No.: HY-135797

DB1976 is a selenophene analog of DB270 and a potent and cell-permeable fully efficacious transcription factor **PU.1** inhibitor.

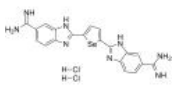


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DB1976 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135797A

DB1976 dihydrochloride is a selenophene analog of DB270 and a potent and cell-permeable fully efficacious transcription factor **PU.1** inhibitor.

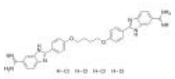


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DB2115 tertahydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-124676A

DB2115 (tertahydrochloride) is a potent inhibitor of myeloid master regulator **PU.1**. DB2115 (tertahydrochloride) has the potential for researching cancers, including hematologic cancers such as leukemia, as well as other conditions associated with PU.

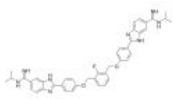


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DB2313

Cat. No.: HY-124629

DB2313 is a potent transcription factor **PU.1** inhibitor with an **apoptosis** of 14 nM. DB2313 disrupts the interaction of **PU.1** with target gene promoters. DB2313 induces **apoptosis** of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells, and has anticancer effects.

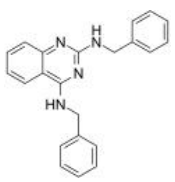


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DBeQ (JRF 12)

Cat. No.: HY-15945

DBeQ is a selective, potent, reversible, and ATP-competitive **p97** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 1.5 μM and 1.6 μM for p97(wt) and p97(C522A), respectively; DBeQ also inhibits **Vps4** with an IC_{50} of 11.5 μM.

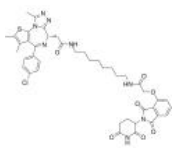


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

dBET6

Cat. No.: HY-112588

dBET6 is a highly potent, selective and cell-permeable PROTAC connected by ligands for **Cereblon** and **BET**, with an IC_{50} of 14 nM, and has antitumor activity.

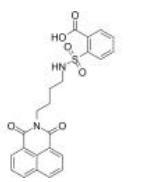


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DBIBB

Cat. No.: HY-117779

DBIBB is a specific nonlipid agonist of the type 2 G protein coupled receptor for lysophosphatidic acid (LPA2). DBIBB mitigates the gastrointestinal radiation syndrome, increases intestinal crypt survival and enterocyte proliferation, and reduces **apoptosis**.

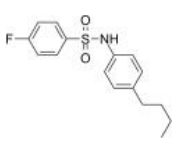


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DC260126

Cat. No.: HY-101906

DC260126 is a potent antagonist of **GPR40 (FFAR1)**. DC260126 dose-dependently inhibits GPR40-mediated Ca^{2+} elevations stimulated by linoleic acid, oleic acid, palmitoleic acid and lauric acid (IC_{50}: 6.28, 5.96, 7.07, 4.58 μM, respectively).



Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DC661

Cat. No.: HY-111621

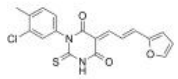
DC661 is a potent palmitoyl-protein thioesterase 1 (**PPT1**) inhibitor, inhibits **autophagy**, and acts as an anti-lysosomal agent. Anti-cancer activity.

Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DCH36_06

Cat. No.: HY-139108

DCH36_06 is a potent and selective **p300/CBP** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.6 μM and 3.2 μM for **p300** and **CBP**, respectively. DCH36_06 mediated p300/CBP inhibition leading to hypoacetylation on H3K18 in leukemic cells. Anti-tumor activity.

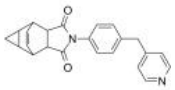


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DCZ0415

Cat. No.: HY-130603

DCZ0415, a potent **TRIP13** inhibitor, impairs nonhomologous end joining repair and inhibits **NF-κB** 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 × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DC_AC50

Cat. No.: HY-107636

DC_AC50 is a dual inhibitor of **Atox1** and **CCS (copper chaperones)**. Inhibiting intracellular copper chaperones as a means of reducing/preventing acquired chemotherapy resistance.
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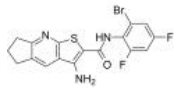


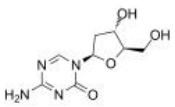
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Decitabine

(5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine; 5-AZA-CdR; NSC 127716)

Cat. No.: HY-A0004

Decitabine (NSC 127716) is an orally active **deoxycytidine analogue antimetabolite** and a **DNA methyltransferase** inhibitor.



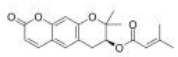
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 2 g

Decursin

((+)-Decursin)

Cat. No.: HY-18981

Decursin ((+)-Decursin) is a cytotoxic agent and a potent **protein kinase C** activator from the Root of Angelica gigas. Decursin inhibits tumor growth, migration, and invasion in gastric cancer by down-regulating CXCR7 expression.



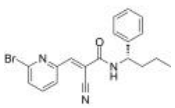
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Degrasyn

(WP1130)

Cat. No.: HY-13264

Degrasyn (WP1130) is a cell-permeable **deubiquitinase (DUB)** inhibitor, directly inhibiting DUB activity of USP9x, USP5, USP14, and UCH37. Degrasyn has been shown to downregulate the antiapoptotic proteins **Bcr-Abl** and **JAK2**.



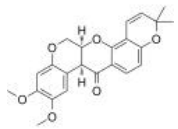
Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deguelin

((-)-Deguelin; (-)-cis-Deguelin)

Cat. No.: HY-13425

Deguelin, a naturally occurring rotenoid, acts as a chemopreventive agent by blocking multiple pathways like PI3K-Akt, IKK-NF-κB, and MAPK-mTOR-survivin-mediated apoptosis.

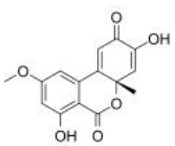


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Dehydroaltenusin

Cat. No.: HY-100513A

Dehydroaltenusin is a small molecule selective inhibitor of eukaryotic **DNA polymerase α**, a type of antibiotic produced by a fungus with an IC_{50} value of 0.68 μM.



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

Dehydrocrenatidine

(Kumujian G; O-Methylpicrasidine I)

Cat. No.: HY-N3710

Dehydrocrenatidine, a natural alkaloid, is a specific **JAK** inhibitor. Dehydrocrenatidine inhibits voltage-gated sodium channels and ameliorates mechanic allodia in a rat model of neuropathic pain.
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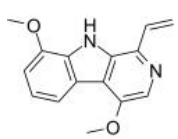
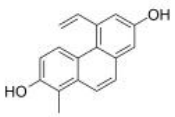


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dehydroeffusol

Cat. No.: HY-N5058

Dehydroeffusol is a phenanthrene from medicinal herb Juncus effuses. Dehydroeffusol inhibits gastric cancer cell growth and tumorigenicity by selectively inducing tumor-suppressive endoplasmic reticulum stress and a moderate **apoptosis**. It shows very low toxicity.

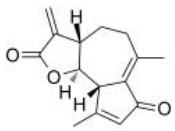


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydroleucodine

Cat. No.: HY-122295

Dehydroleucodine is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Gynoxys verrucosa. Dehydroleucodine is a mast cell stabilizer that inhibits tmast cell degranulation induced by compound 48/80. Dehydroleucodine inudces cells **apoptosis**, and has gastric ulcer inhibition and antileukemic effects.

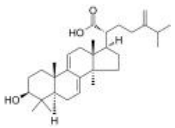


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2490

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

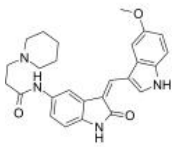


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

DEL-22379

Cat. No.: HY-18932

DEL-22379 is an **ERK dimerization** Inhibitor. DEL-22379 readily binds to ERK2 with a K_d estimated in the low micromolar range, though binding is detectable even at low nanomolar concentrations. **ERK2 dimerization** is progressively inhibited with an IC_{50} of ~0.5 μM.



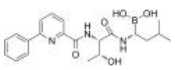
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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_{50} of 3.8 nM. Delanzomib inhibits **NF-κB** activity, induces cancer cell **apoptotic**, and has strong antiangiogenic and anti-cancer activities.

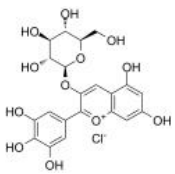


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride; Delphinidin 3-O-β-glucoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-108052

Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-glucoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-glucoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).



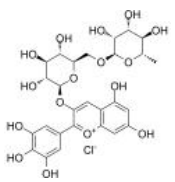
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride

(Delphinidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-114367

Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride (Delphinidin 3-O-rutinoside chloride) is an active anthocyanin found in bilberry extract. Delphinidin 3-rutinoside chloride induces a pro-apoptotic effect in B cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (B CLL).

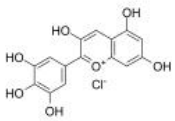


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Delphinidin chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N2409

Delphinidin chloride, an anthocyanidin, is isolated from berries and red wine. Delphinidin chloride shows endothelium-dependent vasorelaxation. Delphinidin chloride also can modulate JAK/STAT3 and MAPKinase signaling to induce apoptosis in HCT116 cells.



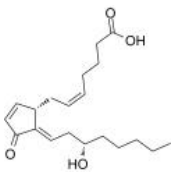
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Delta-12-Prostaglandin J2

(Δ12-PGJ2)

Cat. No.: HY-113505

Delta-12-Prostaglandin J2 (Δ12-PGJ2) is a cyclopentenone prostaglandin (PG) with anti-proliferative effect on various tumor cell growth.



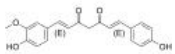
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Demethoxycurcumin

(Curcumin II; Desmethoxycurcumin; Monodemethoxycurcumin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0006

Demethoxycurcumin(Curcumin II) is a major active curcuminoid; possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: DMC significantly decreased NO secretion by 35-41% in our inflamed cell model.

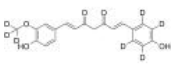


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Demethoxycurcumin-d7 (Curcumin II-d7; Desmethoxycurcumin-d7; Monodemethoxycurcumin-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-N0006S

Demethoxycurcumin-d7 (Curcumin II-d7) is the deuterium labeled Demethoxycurcumin. Demethoxycurcumin(Curcumin II), a major active curcuminoid, possess anti-inflammatory properties; also exert cytotoxic effects in human cancer cells via induction of apoptosis.

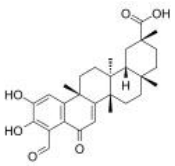


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Demethylzeylasteral

Cat. No.: HY-N0587

Demethylzeylasteral is a triterpene compound isolated from Tripterygium wilfordii Hook F, with anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and anti-tumor activities. Demethylzeylasteral can significantly alleviates atherosclerosis (AS).

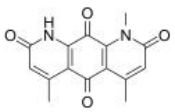


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Deoxynyboquinone

Cat. No.: HY-108992

Deoxynyboquinone, an excellent **NQO1** substrate, is a potent antineoplastic agent. Deoxynyboquinone induces **apoptosis** in cancer cell lines. Deoxynyboquinone kills cancer cells through oxidative stress and reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation.

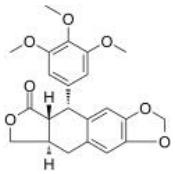


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deoxypodophyllotoxin

Cat. No.: HY-N2500

Deoxypodophyllotoxin (DPT), a derivative of podophyllotoxin, is a lignan with potent antimitotic, anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties isolated from rhizomes of Sinopodophullumhexandrum (Berberidaceae).

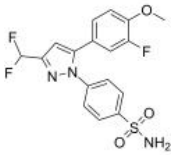


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Deracoxib (SC 046; SC 46; SC 59046)

Cat. No.: HY-17509

Deracoxib, a selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, is a non-narcotic, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

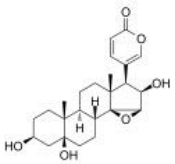


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Desacetylcinobufotalin (Deacetylcinobufotalin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0882

Desacetylcinobufotalin is a natural compound; apoptosis inducer and shows the marked inhibition effect to HepG2 cells and the IC50 value is 0.0279μmol/ml.

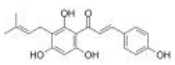


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desmethylxanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-122966

Desmethylxanthohumol is a prenylated hydroxychalcone isolated from hop cones (Humulus lupulus L.). Desmethylxanthohumol is a powerful **apoptosis** inducing agent. Desmethylxanthohumol has antiplasmodial, antiproliferative, and antioxidant bioactivities.

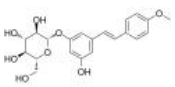


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Desoxyrhaponticin

Cat. No.: HY-N2486

Desoxyrhaponticin is a stilbene glycoside from the Tibetan nutritional food Rheum tanguticum Maxim. Desoxyrhaponticin is a **Fatty acid synthase (FASN)** inhibitor, and has apoptotic effect on human cancer cells.

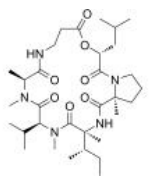


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Destruxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6690

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

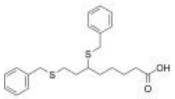


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Devimistat (CPI-613)

Cat. No.: HY-15453

Devimistat (CPI-613) is a **mitochondrial metabolism** inhibitor. Devimistat is a **lipoic acid** antagonist that abrogates mitochondrial energy metabolism to induce **apoptosis** in various cancer cells.



Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 16000-24000)

Cat. No.: HY-116282B

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 16000-24000) is a is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 16000-24000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

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

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 35000-45000)

Cat. No.: HY-116282C

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 35000-45000) is a is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 35000-45000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

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

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500)

Cat. No.: HY-116282A

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 4500-5500) is a is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 4500-5500. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

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

Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000)

Cat. No.: HY-116282D

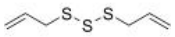
Dextran sulfate sodium salt (MW 450000-550000) is a is a polymer of anhydroglucose with the molecular weight range of 450000-550000. Dextran sulfate sodium salt inhibits the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus by preventing the adsorption of the virus into host cells.

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

Diallyl Trisulfide

Cat. No.: HY-117235

Diallyl Trisulfide is isolated from Garlic. Diallyl Trisulfide suppresses the growth of **Penicillium expansum** (MFC_{99} value: ≤ 90 μg/mL) and promotes **apoptosis** via production of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** and disintegration of cellular ultrastructure. Anticancer effect.



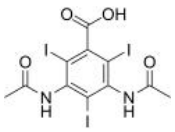
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Diatrizoic acid

(Diatrizoate; Amidotrizoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0926

Diatrizoic acid (Diatrizoate) is an iodinated radiocontrast agent and has the potential for radiographic imaging of the airways. Diatrizoic acid induces mitochondrial turnover and oxidative stress, and activating apoptosis by dysregulating calcium.



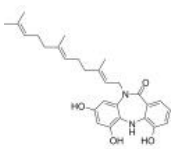
Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Diazepinomicin

(ECO-4601; TLN-4601; BU 4664L)

Cat. No.: HY-N6674

Diazepinomicin (TLN-4601) is a secondary metabolite produced by Micromonospora sp. Diazepinomicin (TLN-4601) inhibits the EGF-induced Ras-ERK MAPK signaling pathway and induces apoptosis. An anti-tumor agent for K-Ras mutant models.

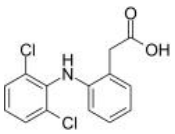


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diclofenac

Cat. No.: HY-15036

Diclofenac is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

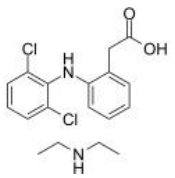


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Diclofenac diethylamine

Cat. No.: HY-15036A

Diclofenac diethylamine is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

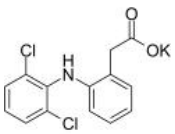


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Diclofenac potassium

Cat. No.: HY-15038

Diclofenac potassium is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.



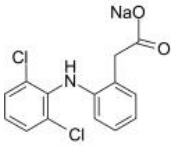
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Diclofenac Sodium

(GP 45840)

Cat. No.: HY-15037

Diclofenac Sodium (GP 45840) is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

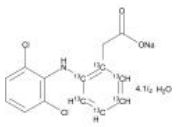


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Diclofenac-13C6 sodium heminonahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-15037S

Diclofenac-13C6 sodium heminonahydrate is the 13C-labeled Diclofenac Sodium.

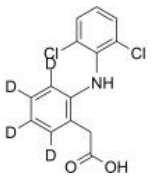


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diclofenac-d4

Cat. No.: HY-15036S

Diclofenac-d4 is the deuterium labeled Diclofenac. Diclofenac is a potent and nonselective anti-inflammatory agent, acts as a **COX** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 4 and 1.3 nM for human COX-1 and COX-2 in CHO cells, and 5.1 and 0.84 μM for ovine COX-1 and COX-2, respectively.

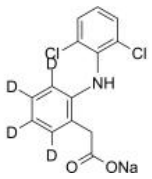


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Diclofenac-d4 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-15037S1

Diclofenac-d4 sodium is the deuterium labeled Diclofenac sodium.



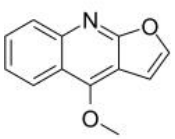
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dictamine

(Dictamnine; Dectamine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0849

Dictamnine (Dictamine) has the ability to exert cytotoxicity in human cervix, colon, and oral carcinoma cells; A natural plant product has been reported to have antimicrobial activity against bacteria and fungi.

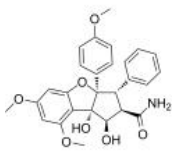


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Didesmethylrocaglamide

Cat. No.: HY-19356A

Didesmethylrocaglamide, a derivative of Rocaglamide, is a potent **eukaryotic initiation factor 4A (eIF4A)** inhibitor. Didesmethylrocaglamide has potent growth-inhibitory activity with an IC_{50} of 5 nM.

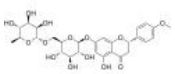


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Didymin

Cat. No.: HY-N2068

Didymin, a dietary flavonoid glycoside from citrus fruits, possesses antioxidant properties. Didymin induces **apoptosis** by inhibiting N-Myc and upregulating RKIP in neuroblastoma.



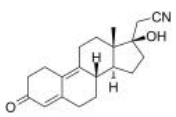
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dienogest

(STS 557)

Cat. No.: HY-B0084

Dienogest(STS-557) is a specific progesterone receptor agonist with potent oral endometrial activity and is used in the treatment of endometriosis. Target: progesterone receptor agonist Dienogest is an orally active synthetic progesterone (or progestin).



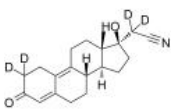
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dienogest-d4

(STS 557-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0084S

Dienogest-d4 is deuterium labeled Dienogest.



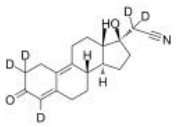
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dienogest-d5

(STS 557-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0084S1

Dienogest-d5 is deuterium labeled Dienogest.



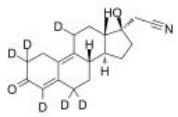
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dienogest-d6

(STS 557-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0084S2

Dienogest-d6 is deuterium labeled Dienogest.

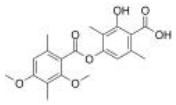


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Diffractaic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2399

Diffractaic acid, a major constituent of U. longissimi, acts as an effective proapoptotic agent in various disorders research. Diffractaic acid is the analgesic and antipyretic component of Usnea diffracta.



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

Difopein TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1380A

Difopein (TFA), a specific and competitive inhibitor of **14-3-3 protein** (a highly conserved eukaryotic regulatory molecule), blocking the ability of 14-3-3 to bind to target proteins and inhibits 14-3-3/Ligand interactions.

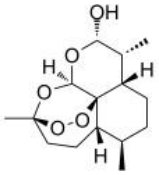
Purity: 94.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Dihydroartemisinin

(Dihydroqinghaosu; β-Dihydroartemisinin; Artenimol)

Cat. No.: HY-N0176

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

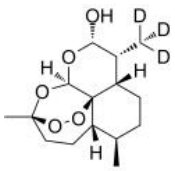


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroartemisinin-d3 (Dihydroqinghaosu-d3; β-Dihydroartemisinin-d3; Artenimol-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0176S

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

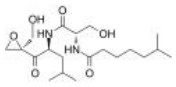


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroeponemycin

Cat. No.: HY-108553

Dihydroeponemycin, an analogue of the antitumor and antiangiogenic natural product eponemycin, selectively targets the **20S proteasome**.

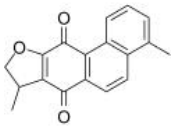


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydroisotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-B1919

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

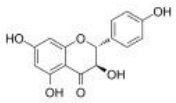


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Dihydrokaempferol

Cat. No.: HY-N2897

Dihydrokaempferol is isolated from Bauhinia championii (Benth). Dihydrokaempferol induces **apoptosis** and inhibits Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL expression. Dihydrokaempferol is a good candidate for new antiarthritic drugs.

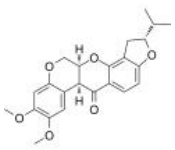


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Dihydrorotenone

Cat. No.: HY-N4202

Dihydrorotenone, a natural pesticide, is a potent **mitochondrial** inhibitor. Dihydrorotenone probably induces Parkinsonian syndrome. Dihydrorotenone induces human plasma cell **apoptosis** by triggering endoplasmic reticulum stress and activating p38 signaling pathway.

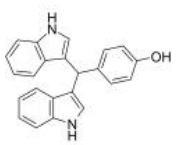


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DIM-C-pPhOH

Cat. No.: HY-112055

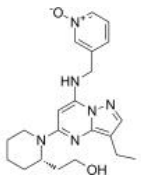
DIM-C-pPhOH is a **nuclear receptor 4A1 (NR4A1)** antagonist. DIM-C-pPhOH inhibits cancer cell growth and mTOR signaling, induce **apoptosis** and cellular stress. DIM-C-pPhOH reduces cell proliferation with **IC50** values of 13.6 μM and 13.0 μM for ACHN cells and 786-O cells, respectively.



Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dinaciclib
(SCH 727965) Cat. No.: HY-10492

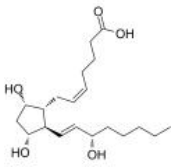
Dinaciclib (SCH 727965) is a potent inhibitor of **CDK**, with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 1 nM, 3 nM, and 4 nM for **CDK2**, **CDK5**, **CDK1**, and **CDK9**, respectively.



Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dinoprost
(Prostaglandin F2α; PGF2α) Cat. No.: HY-12956

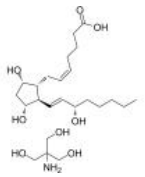
Dinoprost (Prostaglandin F2α) is an orally active, potent **prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)** agonist. Dinoprost is a luteolytic hormone produced locally in the endometrial luminal epithelium and corpus luteum (CL).



Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dinoprost tromethamine salt (Prostaglandin F2α tromethamine salt; PGF2α THAM; Prostaglandin F2α THAM) Cat. No.: HY-12956A

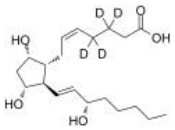
Dinoprost tromethamine salt (Prostaglandin F2α tromethamine salt) is an orally active, potent **prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)** agonist.



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

Dinoprost-d4
(Prostaglandin F2a-d4; PGF2α-d4) Cat. No.: HY-12956S

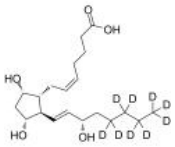
Dinoprost-d4 (Prostaglandin F2a-d4) is the deuterium labeled Dinoprost. Dinoprost (Prostaglandin F2α) is an orally active, potent **prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)** agonist.



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

Dinoprost-d9
(Prostaglandin F2a-d9; PGF2α-d9) Cat. No.: HY-12956S1

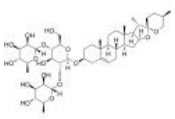
Dinoprost-d9 (Prostaglandin F2a-d9) is the deuterium labeled Dinoprost. Dinoprost (Prostaglandin F2α) is an orally active, potent **prostaglandin F (PGF) receptor (FP receptor)** agonist.



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

Dioscin
(Collettiside III; CCRIS 4123) Cat. No.: HY-N0124

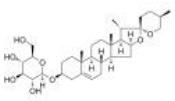
Dioscin(CCRIS 4123; Collettiside III) is a natural steroid saponin derived from several plants, showing potent anti-cancer effect against a variety of tumor cell lines.



Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Diosgenin glucoside
Cat. No.: HY-N0730

Diosgenin glucoside, a saponin compound extracted from Tritulus terrestris L., provides neuroprotection by regulating microglial M1 polarization. Diosgenin glucoside protects against spinal cord injury by regulating autophagy and alleviating apoptosis .



Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Disitertide
(P144) Cat. No.: HY-P0118

Disitertide (P144) is a peptidic **transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF-β1)** inhibitor specifically designed to block the interaction with its receptor. Disitertide (P144) is also a **PI3K** inhibitor and an **apoptosis** inducer.
.

TSLDASIIWAMMQN

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Disitertide TFA
(P144 TFA) Cat. No.: HY-P0118A

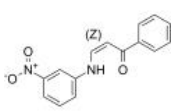
Disitertide (P144) TFA is a peptidic **transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF-β1)** inhibitor specifically designed to block the interaction with its receptor. Disitertide (P144) TFA is also a **PI3K** inhibitor and an **apoptosis** inducer.
.

TSLDASIIWAMMQN (TFA salt)

Purity: 95.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DJ001
Cat. No.: HY-133146

DJ001 is a highly specific, selective and non-competitive **protein tyrosine phosphatase-σ (PTPσ)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.43 μM. DJ001 displays no inhibitory activity against other phosphatases, with only modest inhibitory activity against Protein Phosphatase 5.

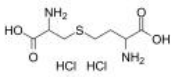


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DL-Cystathionine dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W009749B

DL-Cystathionine dihydrochloride is a racemic melange of the L-Cystathionine dihydrochloride and D-Cystathionine dihydrochloride. L-Cystathionine dihydrochloride is a nonprotein thioether and is a key amino acid associated with the metabolic state of sulfur-containing amino acids.

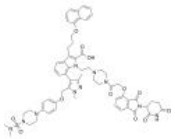


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

dMCL1-2

Cat. No.: HY-128360

dMCL1-2 is a potent and selective PROTAC of **myeloid cell leukemia 1 (MCL1)** (**Bcl-2** family member) based on **Cereblon**, which binds to MCL1 with a K_D of 30 nM. dMCL1-2 activats the cellular apoptosis machinery by degradation of MCL1.



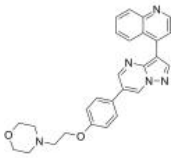
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMH2

(VU364849)

Cat. No.: HY-110245

DMH2 is a potent **BMP** receptor antagonist. DMH2 downregulates the expression of Id1 and Id3 proteins, and inhibits the proliferation and induces cell death of lung cancer cell lines.

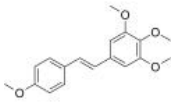


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DMU-212

Cat. No.: HY-137977

DMU-212 is a methylated derivative of Resveratrol (HY-16561), with antimitotic, anti-proliferative, antioxidant and apoptosis promoting activities. DMU-212 induces mitotic arrest via induction of **apoptosis** and activation of **ERK1/2** protein. DMU-212 has orally active.

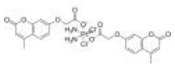


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DMUP

Cat. No.: HY-115983

DMUP is a potent **CD47-SIRPα axis** inhibitor. DMUP induces **apoptosis** and increases the macrophage phagocytosis in A549 cells. DMUP decreases the expression of CD47 and SIRPα protein. DMUP shows antitumor activity.

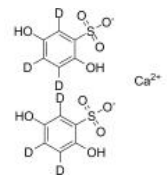


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dobesilate-d6 calcium

Cat. No.: HY-111603S

Dobesilate-d6 (calcium) is deuterium labeled Calcium dobesilate. Calcium dobesilate, a vasoprotective, is widely used in chronic venous disease, diabetic retinopathy and the symptoms of haemorrhoidal attack in many countries.



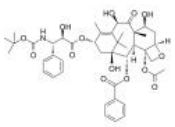
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Docetaxel

(RP-56976)

Cat. No.: HY-B0011

Docetaxel (RP-56976) is a **microtubule depolymerization** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.2 μM. Docetaxel attenuates the effects of **bcl-2** and **bcl-xL** gene expression. Docetaxel arrests the cell cycle at G2/M and leads to cell **apoptosis**.



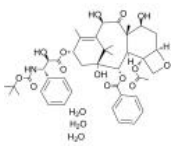
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

Docetaxel Trihydrate

(RP-56976 Trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0011A

Docetaxel Trihydrate (RP-56976 Trihydrate) is an antineoplastic agent and inhibits **microtubule depolymerization** with an IC_{50} value of 0.2 μM. Docetaxel Trihydrate is a semisynthetic analog of taxol and attenuates the.



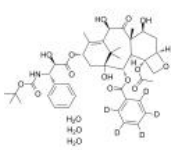
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Docetaxel-d5 trihydrate

(RP-56976-d5 trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0011AS

Docetaxel-d5 (RP-56976-d5) trihydrate is the deuterium labeled Docetaxel (Trihydrate). Docetaxel Trihydrate (RP-56976 Trihydrate) is an antineoplastic agent and inhibits **microtubule depolymerization** with an IC_{50} value of 0.2 μM.



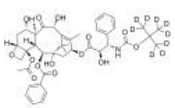
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Docetaxel-d9

(RP-56976-d9)

Cat. No.: HY-B0011S

Docetaxel-d9 (RP-56976-d9) is the deuterium labeled Docetaxel. Docetaxel (RP-56976) is a **microtubule depolymerization** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 0.2 μM. Docetaxel attenuates the effects of **bcl-2** and **bcl-xL** gene expression.

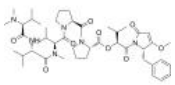


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dolastatin 15

(DLS 15) Cat. No.: HY-P1126

Dolastatin 15 (DLS 15), a depsipeptide derived from Dolabella auricularia, is a potent **antimitotic** agent structurally related to the antitubulin agent Dolastatin 10. Dolastatin 15 induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in multiple myeloma cells.

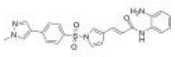


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Domatinostat

(4SC-202 free base) Cat. No.: HY-16012A

Domatinostat (4SC-202 free base) is a selective class I **HDAC** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.20 μM, 1.12 μM, and 0.57 μM for HDAC1, HDAC2, and HDAC3, respectively. It also displays inhibitory activity against **Lysine specific demethylase 1 (LSD1)**.

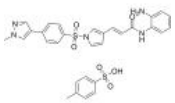


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Domatinostat tosylate

(4SC-202) Cat. No.: HY-16012

Domatinostat tosylate (4SC-202) is a selective class I **HDAC** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.20 μM, 1.12 μM, and 0.57 μM for HDAC1, HDAC2, and HDAC3, respectively. It also displays inhibitory activity against **Lysine specific demethylase 1 (LSD1)**.

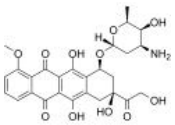


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Doxorubicin

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

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

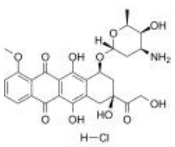


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Doxorubicin hydrochloride

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

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

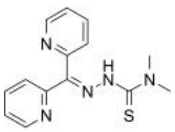


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Dp44mT

Cat. No.: HY-18973

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

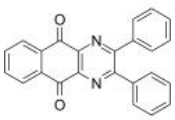


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DPBQ

Cat. No.: HY-U00441

DPBQ activates **p53** and triggers **apoptosis** in a polyploid-specific manner, but does not inhibit topoisomerase or bind DNA. DPBQ elicits expression and phosphorylation of p53 and this effect is specific to tetraploid cells.

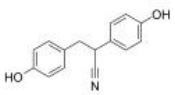


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

DPN

(Diarylpropionitrile) Cat. No.: HY-12452

DPN (Diarylpropionitrile) is a non-steroidal **estrogen receptor β (ERβ)** selective ligand, with an EC_{50} of 0.85 nM. DPN has neuroprotective effects in a number of neurological diseases.

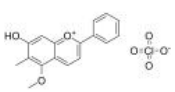


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dracorhodin perchlorate

(Dracohodin perochlorate) Cat. No.: HY-N0726

Dracorhodin perchlorate (Dracohodin perochlorate) is a natural product extracted from a natural medicine Dragon's blood. Dracorhodin perchlorate inhibits cell proliferation and induces cell cycle arrest and apoptosis.

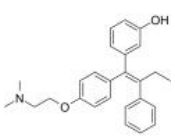


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Droloxifene

(3-Hydroxytamoxifen) Cat. No.: HY-121149

Droloxifene, a Tamoxifen derivative, is an orally active and selective **estrogen receptor** modulator. Droloxifene shows antiestrogenic and anti-implantation effects. Droloxifene induces p53 expression and apoptosis in MCF-7 cells.

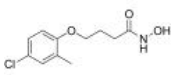


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Droxinostat

(NS 41080) Cat. No.: HY-13267

Droxinostat(NS41080) is a selective inhibitor of HDAC3, HDAC6, and HDAC8 with IC50 of 16.9, 2.47 and 1.46 μM, respectively; > 8-fold selective against HDAC3 and no inhibition to HDAC1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10.

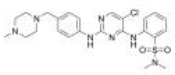


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dubermatinib

(TP-0903) Cat. No.: HY-12963

Dubermatinib (TP-0903) is a potent and selective **Axl** receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 27 nM.

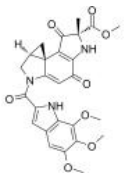


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Duocarmycin A

Cat. No.: HY-12455

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

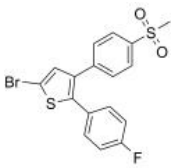


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DuP-697

Cat. No.: HY-103387

DuP-697 is a member of the vicinal diaryl heterocycles and a potent, irreversible, selective and orally active **COX-2** inhibitor (**IC_{50}** of 10 nM and 800 nM for human **COX-2** and **COX-1**, respectively).

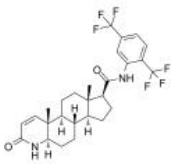


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dutasteride

(GG 745; GI 198745) Cat. No.: HY-13613

Dutasteride (GG745) is a potent inhibitor of both **5α-reductase isozymes**. Dutasteride may possess off-target effects on the androgen receptor (AR) due to its structural similarity to DHT.

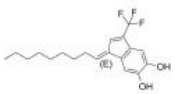


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

E64FC26

Cat. No.: HY-122895

E64FC26 is a potent pan-inhibitor of the **protein disulfide isomerase (PDI)** family, with **IC_{50}**s of 1.9, 20.9, 25.9, 16.3, and 25.4 μM against PDIA1, PDIA3, PDIA4, TXNDC5, and PDIA6, respectively. E64FC26 shows anti-myeloma activity.

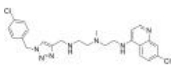


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EAD1

Cat. No.: HY-123056

EAD1 is a potent **autophagy** inhibitor with antiproliferative activity in lung and pancreatic cancer cells. EAD1 also induces **apoptosis**.

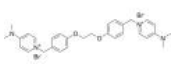


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EB-3D

Cat. No.: HY-115463

EB-3D is a potent and selective **choline kinase α (ChoKα)** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 1 μM for ChoKα1. EB-3D exerts effects on ChoKα expression, **AMPK** activation, **apoptosis**, endoplasmic reticulum stress and lipid metabolism.

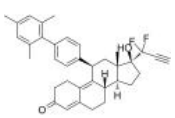


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

EC359

Cat. No.: HY-120142

EC359 is a potent, selective, high affinity and orally active **leukemia inhibitory factor receptor (LIFR)** inhibitor with a **K_d** of 10.2 nM, which directly interacts with **LIFR** to effectively block LIF/**LIFR** interactions.

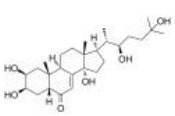


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ecdysone

(α-Ecdysone) Cat. No.: HY-N0179

Ecdysone (α-Ecdysone), a major steroid hormone in insects and herbs, triggers **mineralocorticoid receptor (MR)** activation and induces cellular **apoptosis**.

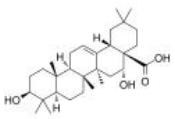


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Echinocystic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0271

Echinocystic acid a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from the fruits of Gleditsia sinensis Lam, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor properties. In vitro: Echinocystic acid (EA) inhibit the formation of osteoclast.

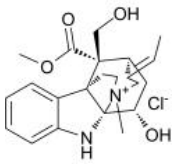


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Echitamine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N3797A

Echitamine chloride is the major monoterpene indole alkaloid present in Alstonia with potent anti-tumour activity. Echitamine chloride induces DNA fragmentation and cells **apoptosis**. Echitamine chloride inhibits **pancreatic lipase** with an IC_{50} of 10.92 μM.



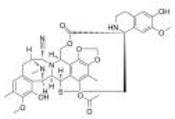
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Ecteinascidin 770

(Ecteinascidine 770; Et-770)

Cat. No.: HY-101191

Ecteinascidin 770 (ET-770) is a 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent anti-cancer activities; inhibits U373MG cells with an IC_{50} of 4.83 nM.



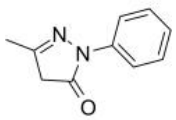
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Edaravone

(MCI-186)

Cat. No.: HY-B0099

Edaravone is a strong novel free radical scavenger, and inhibits **MMP**-9-related brain hemorrhage in rats treated with tissue plasminogen activator.



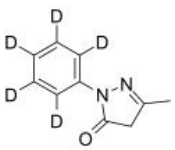
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Edaravone-d5

(MCI-186-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-B0099S

Edaravone D5 is a deuterium labeled Edaravone. Edaravone is a strong novel free radical scavenger, and inhibits MMP-9-related brain hemorrhage in rats treated with tissue plasminogen activator.

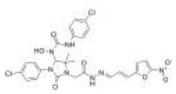


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eeyarestatin I

Cat. No.: HY-110078

Eeyarestatin I, a potent **endoplasmic reticulum-associated protein degradation (ERAD)** inhibitor, is a potent protein translocation inhibitor.

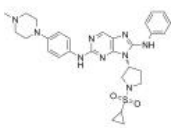


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

EGFR-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-130616

EGFR-IN-11 is a fourth-generation **EGFR**-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (**EGFR-TKI**) with an IC_{50} of 18 nM for triple mutant $EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S}$. EGFR-IN-11 significantly suppresses the EGFR phosphorylation, induce the apoptosis, and arrest cell cycle at G0/G1.

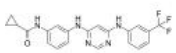


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EGFR-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-17499

EGFR-IN-12 is a 4,6-disubstituted pyrimidine and is a potent, ATP-competitive, irreversible and highly selective **EGFR** inhibitor with an $IC_{50}$of 21 nM. EGFR-IN-12 also inhibits mutant $EGFR^{L858R}$ and $EGFR^{L861Q}$ with IC_{50}s of 63 nM and 4 nM, respectively.

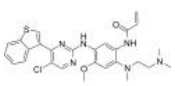


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

EGFR-IN-44

Cat. No.: HY-145844

EGFR-IN-44 (Compound 6a) is a potent, orally active **EGFR** tyrosine kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.11 nM. EGFR-IN-44 induces cell **apoptosis** and shows an oral bioavailability value of 33.57%. EGFR-IN-44 can be studied for non-small-cell lung cancers.

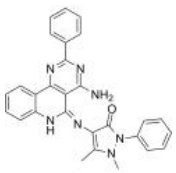


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-45

Cat. No.: HY-145867

EGFR-IN-45 is a potent epidermal growth factor receptor (**EGFR**) pan inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.4 μM and 1.6 μM for **EGFR** and **CDK2**, respectively. EGFR-IN-45 also inhibit Topo I and Topo II. EGFR-IN-45 arrests cancer cells in the pre-G1 phase and induces **apoptosis**.

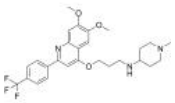


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-46

Cat. No.: HY-144794

EGFR-IN-46 is a potent **EGFR** and **FAK** dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 20.17 nM, 14.25 nM, respectively. EGFR-IN-46 significantly inhibits the growth of cancer cells. EGFR-IN-46 induces cell **apoptosis**.

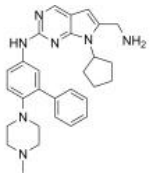


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-47

Cat. No.: HY-143337

EGFR-IN-47 is a potent and orally active $EGFR^{L858R/T790M/C797S}$ inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.01 μM. EGFR-IN-47 induces cell cycle attest and cell **apoptosis**. EGFR-IN-47 has the potential for the research of NSCLC.

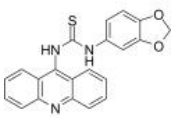


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-51

Cat. No.: HY-146471

EGFR-IN-51 (Compound 6) is a potent **EGFR** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.493, 102.60 and 461.63 μM against EGFR, **EGFR L858R-TK** and **EGFR T790M-TK**, respectively. EGFR-IN-51 shows cytotoxic activity against cancer cell lines and induces **apoptosis**.

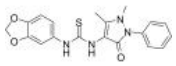


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-52

Cat. No.: HY-146472

EGFR-IN-52 (Compound 4) is a potent **EGFR** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.358, 86.02 and 432.67 μM against EGFR, **EGFR L858R-TK** and **EGFR T790M-TK**, respectively. EGFR-IN-52 shows cytotoxic activity against cancer cell lines and induces **apoptosis**.

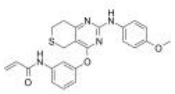


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-56

Cat. No.: HY-146136

EGFR-IN-56 (Compound 13a) is a potent **EGFR** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 541.7 nM and 132.1 nM against $EGFR^{T790M}$ and $EGFR^{T790M/L858R}$, respectively. EGFR-IN-56 blocks cancer cells in G2/M phase and induce into late **apoptosis**.

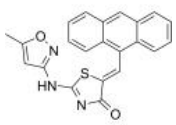


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EGFR-IN-57

Cat. No.: HY-146138

EGFR-IN-57 (Compound 25a) is a potent, orally active **EGFR-TK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.054 μM. EGFR-IN-57 also inhibits **VEGFR-2**, **CK2α**, **topoisomerase IIβ** and **tubulin polymerization** with IC_{50} values of 0.087, 0.171, 0.13 and 3.61 μM, respectively.



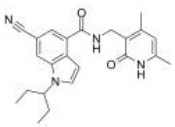
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EI1

(KB-145943)

Cat. No.: HY-15573

EI1 (KB-145943) is a potent and selective **EZH2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 15 nM and 13 nM for EZH2 (WT) and EZH2 (Y641F), respectively.

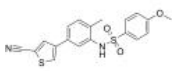


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EL-102

Cat. No.: HY-16187

EL102 is a inhibitor of HIF1α , Which can inhibit tubulin polymerisation and decreased microtubule stability. target: HIF1α IC 5020-40 nM.



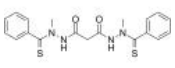
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Elesclomol

(STA-4783)

Cat. No.: HY-12040

Elesclomol (STA-4783) is a potent copper ionophore and promotes copper-dependent cell death (**cuproptosis**). Elesclomol specifically binds ferredoxin 1 (FDX1) α2/α3 helices and β5 strand. Elesclomol inhibits FDX1-mediated Fe-S cluster biosynthesis.

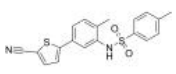


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ELR510444

Cat. No.: HY-16191

ELR510444 is a novel microtubule disruptor; inhibits MDA-MB-231 cell proliferation with IC50 of 30.9 nM; not a substrate for the P-glycoprotein drug transporter and retains activity in βIII-tubulin-overexpressing cell lines.

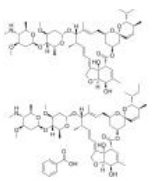


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emamectin Benzoate

(MK-244) Cat. No.: HY-B0837

Emamectin Benzoate (MK-244) is an orally active nervoussystem toxicant by binding g-aminobutyric (**GABA**) receptor in insects. Emamectin Benzoate is one of semi-synthetic derivative of Avermectin (HY-15311) with a broadspectrum of **insecticidal** and acaricidal activity.

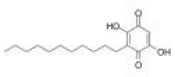


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

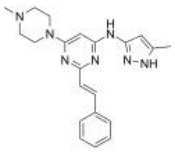


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ENMD-2076

Cat. No.: HY-10987A

ENMD-2076 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for **Aurora A**, **Flt3**, **KDR/VEGFR2**, **Flt4/VEGFR3**, **FGFR1**, **FGFR2**, **Src**, **PDGFRα**, respectively.

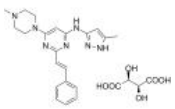


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ENMD-2076 Tartrate

Cat. No.: HY-10987

ENMD-2076 Tartrate is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.86, 14, 58.2, 15.9, 92.7, 70.8, 56.4 nM for **Aurora A**, **Flt3**, **KDR/VEGFR2**, **Flt4/VEGFR3**, **FGFR1**, **FGFR2**, **Src**, **PDGFRα**, respectively.

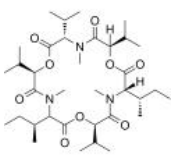


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Enniatin A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6704

Enniatin A1 isolated from Fusarium mycotoxins is a cyclic hexadepsipeptide consisting of alternating D-α-hydroxyisovaleric acids and N-methyl-L-amino acids.

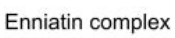


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Enniatin complex

Cat. No.: HY-N6706

Enniatin complex is a mixture of cyclohexadepsipeptides isolated largely from Fusarium species of fungi, and has ionophoric, antibiotic, and in vitro hypolipidaemic properties.

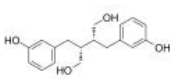


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Enterodiol

Cat. No.: HY-108695

Enterodiol is transformed by human intestinal bacteria from lignans contained in various whole-grain cereals, nuts, legumes, flaxseed, and vegetables. Enterodiol has an **apoptotic** effect in colorectal cancer (CRC) cells. Anti-cancer activities.

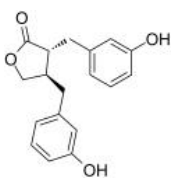


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Enterolactone

Cat. No.: HY-108692

Enterolactone is a bioactive phenolic metabolite known as a mammalian lignan derived from dietary lignans. Enterolactone has estrogenic properties and anti-breast cancer activity.

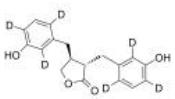


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

Enterolactone-d6

Cat. No.: HY-108692S

Enterolactone-d6 is the deuterium labeled Enterolactone. Enterolactone is a bioactive phenolic metabolite known as a mammalian lignan derived from dietary lignans. Enterolactone has estrogenic properties and anti-breast cancer activity.

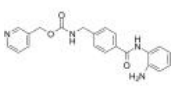


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Entinostat

(MS-275; SNDX-275) Cat. No.: HY-12163

Entinostat is an oral and selective class I **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 243 nM, 453 nM, and 248 nM for **HDAC1**, **HDAC2**, and **HDAC3**, respectively.

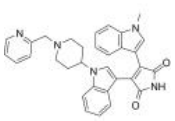


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Enzastaurin

(LY317615) Cat. No.: HY-10342

Enzastaurin (LY317615) is a potent and selective **PKCβ** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6 nM, showing 6- to 20-fold selectivity over PKCα, PKCγ and PKCε.

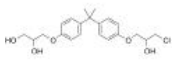


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

EPI-001

Cat. No.: HY-100348

EPI-001, a selective inhibitor of **Androgen Receptor (AR)**, targets transactivation unit 5 (Tau-5) of the AR. EPI-001 can inhibit transactivation of the AR amino-terminal domain (NTD), with an IC_{50} of ~6 μM. EPI-001 is also a selective modulator of **PPARγ**.

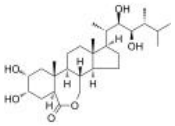


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Epibrassinolide

(24-Epibrassinolide; B1105; BP55) Cat. No.: HY-N0848

Epibrassinolide (24-Epibrassinolide) is a ubiquitously occurring plant growth hormone which shows great potential to alleviate heavy metals and pesticide stress in plants. Epibrassinolide is a potential **apoptotic inducer** in various cancer cells without affecting the non-tumor cell growth.

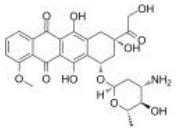


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Epirubicin

(4'-Epidoxorubicin) Cat. No.: HY-13624

Epirubicin (4'-Epidoxorubicin), a semisynthetic L-arabino derivative of doxorubicin, has an antineoplastic agent by inhibiting **Topoisomerase**. Epirubicin inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis.

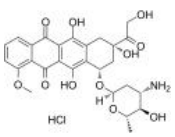


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Epirubicin hydrochloride

(4'-Epidoxorubicin hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13624A

Epirubicin hydrochloride (4'-Epidoxorubicin hydrochloride), a semisynthetic L-arabino derivative of doxorubicin, has an antineoplastic agent by inhibiting **Topoisomerase**. Epirubicin hydrochloride inhibits DNA and RNA synthesis.

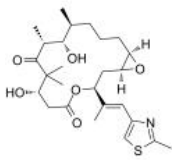


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epothilone A

(Epo A) Cat. No.: HY-13503

Epothilone A is a competitive inhibitor of the binding of [^{3}H] paclitaxel to **tubulin** polymers, with a K_i of 0.6-1.4 μM.

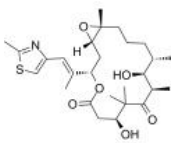


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Epothilone B

(EPO 906; Patupilone) Cat. No.: HY-17029

Epothilone B is a **microtubule** stabilizer with a K_i of 0.71μM. It acts by binding to the αβ-tubulin heterodimer subunit which causes decreasing of αβ-tubulin dissociation.

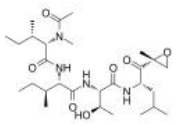


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epoxomicin

(BU-4061T) Cat. No.: HY-13821

Epoxomicin (BU-4061T) is an epoxyketone-containing natural product and a potent, selective and irreversible **proteasome** inhibitor.

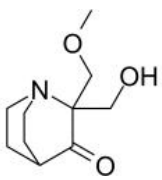


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eprenetapopt

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

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

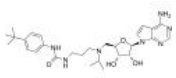


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EPZ004777

Cat. No.: HY-15227

EPZ004777 is a potent, selective **DOT1L** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.4 nM.

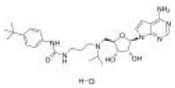


Purity: 98.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

EPZ004777 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15227A

EPZ004777 hydrochloride is a potent, selective **DOT1L** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.4 nM.



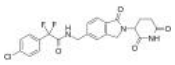
Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Eragidomide

(CC-90009)

Cat. No.: HY-130800

Eragidomide (CC-90009) is a first-in-class GSPT1-selective cereblon (CRBN) E3 ligase modulator, acts as a molecular glue. Eragidomide coopts the $CRL4^{CRBN}$ to selectively target GSPT1 for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation.



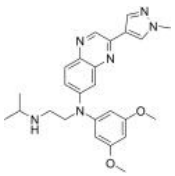
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Erdafitinib

(JNJ-42756493)

Cat. No.: HY-18708

Erdafitinib (JNJ-42756493) is a potent and orally available **FGFR** family inhibitor; inhibits FGFR1/2/3/4 with IC_{50}s of 1.2, 2.5, 3.0 and 5.7 nM, respectively.



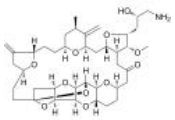
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Eribulin

(B1939; E7389; ER-086526)

Cat. No.: HY-13442

Eribulin (E7389) is a **microtubule** targeting agent that is used for the research of metastatic breast cancer. Eribulin inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by binding microtubule proteins and microtubules.



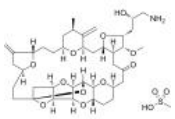
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eribulin mesylate

(B1939 mesylate; E7389 mesylate; ER-086526 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-13442A

Eribulin mesylate (E7389 mesylate) is a **microtubule** targeting agent that is used for the research of metastatic breast cancer. Eribulin mesylate inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by binding microtubule proteins and microtubules.

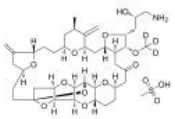


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Eribulin-d3 mesylate

Cat. No.: HY-13442AS

Eribulin-d3 mesylate is a deuterium labeled Eribulin mesylate. Eribulin mesylate is a microtubule targeting agent that is used for the research of cancer.

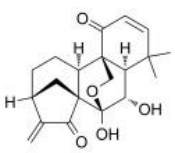


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Eriocalyxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2303

Eriocalyxin B is an ent-Kaurene diterpenoid isolated from Chinese herb Isodon eriocalyx. Eriocalyxin B has anti-cancer and anti-infammatory activities. Eriocalyxin B induces cell **apoptosis**.

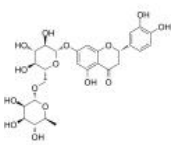


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Eriocitrin

Cat. No.: HY-N0636

Eriocitrin is a flavonoid isolated from lemon, which is a strong antioxidant agent. Eriocitrin could inhibit the proliferation of hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines by arresting cell cycle in S phase through up-regulation of p53, cyclin A, cyclin D3 and CDK6.

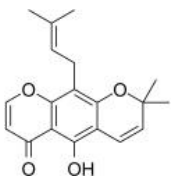


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Eriosematin

Cat. No.: HY-N4313

Eriosematin is a compound from the roots of Flemingia philippinensis with antiproliferative activity and **apoptosis**-inducing property.

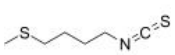


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Erucin

Cat. No.: HY-121323

Erucin (ERU) is an isothiocyanate particularly abundant in arugula. Erucin shows **anticancer**, neuroprotective, and anti-inflammatory activities.

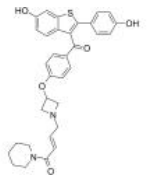


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ERα antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-144733

ERα antagonist 1 (Compound 19d) is a potent, selective, covalent **estrogen receptor α (ERα)** antagonist. ERα antagonist 1 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle G0/G1 phase arrest in MCF-7 cells.



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

ERα degrader 4

Cat. No.: HY-144306

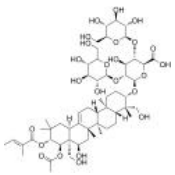
ERα degrader 4 is an excellent and selective estrogen receptor α (**ERα**) degrader (IC_{50} of 0.31, 0.41 and 0.48 μM in MDA-MB-231, MCF-7 and MCF-7/ADR cells, respectively). ERα degrader 4 has potent inhibitory activity against MCF-7 cell lines.

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

Escin

Cat. No.: HY-B2114

Escin, a natural compound of triterpenoid saponins isolated from horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) seeds, can be used as a vasoprotective anti-inflammatory, anti-edematous and anti-nociceptive agent.

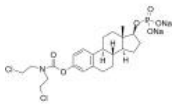


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Estramustine phosphate sodium

Cat. No.: HY-13627

Estramustine phosphate sodium, an estradiol analog, is an orally active antimicrotubule chemotherapy agent. Estramustine phosphate sodium depolymerises **microtubules** by binding to microtubule associated proteins (MAPs) and/or to tubulin.



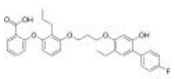
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etalocib

(LY293111; VML 295)

Cat. No.: HY-13628

Etalocib (LY293111), an orally active **leukotriene B_4 receptor** antagonist, inhibits the binding of **[^{3}H]LTB$_4$**, with a **K_i** of 25 nM. Etalocib (LY293111) prevents LTB_4-induced calcium mobilization with an **IC_{50}** of 20 nM. Etalocib (LY293111) induces apoptosis.

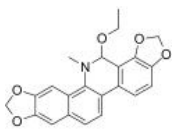


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ethoxysanguinarine

Cat. No.: HY-N4317

Ethoxysanguinarine is a benzophenanthridine alkaloid natural product that is mainly found in Macleaya cordata. Ethoxysanguinarine inhibits viability and induces apoptosis of colorectal cancer cells by inhibiting protein phosphatase 2A (CIP2A).



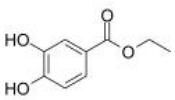
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Ethyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-W016409

Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Ethyl protocatechuate), an antioxidant, is a **prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor found in the testa of peanut seeds. Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate protects myocardium by activating **NO synthase** and generating mitochondrial **ROS**.

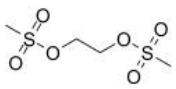


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Ethylene dimethanesulfonate

Cat. No.: HY-129524

Ethylene dimethane sulfonate is a mild alkylating, non-volatile methanesulfonic diester of ethylene glycol. Ethylene dimethanesulfonate has selective pro-apoptotic effects on LCs.



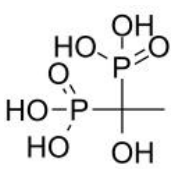
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etidronic acid

(Etidronate; HEDPA; HEDP)

Cat. No.: HY-B0302

Etidronic acid (Etidronate) is a bisphosphonate used in detergents, water treatment, cosmetics and pharmaceutical treatment.



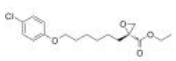
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Etomoxir

((R)-(+)-Etomoxir)

Cat. No.: HY-50202

Etomoxir ((R)-(+)-Etomoxir) is an irreversible inhibitor of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a (**CPT-1a**), inhibits fatty acid oxidation (FAO) through CPT-1a and inhibits palmitate β-oxidation in human, rat and guinea pig.



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

Etomoxir sodium salt

((R)-(+)-Etomoxir sodium salt) Cat. No.: HY-50202A

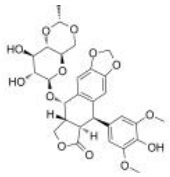
Etomoxir((R)-(+)-Etomoxir) sodium salt is an irreversible inhibitor of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1a (**CPT-1a**), inhibits fatty acid oxidation (FAO) through CPT-1a and inhibits palmitate β-oxidation in human, rat and guinea pig.

Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etoposide

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

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

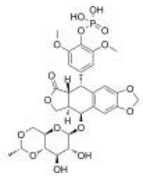


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Etoposide phosphate

(BMY-40481) Cat. No.: HY-13630

Etoposide phosphate (BMY-40481) is a potent **anti-cancer** chemotherapy agent and a selective **topoisomerase II** inhibitor to prevent re-ligation of DNA strands.

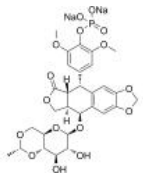


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etoposide phosphate disodium

(BMY-40481 disodium) Cat. No.: HY-13630A

Etoposide phosphate disodium (BMY-40481 disodium) is a potent **anti-cancer** chemotherapy agent and a selective **topoisomerase II** inhibitor to prevent re-ligation of DNA strands.

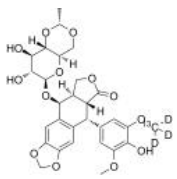


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etoposide-13C,d3

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

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

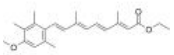


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Etretinate

(Ro 10-9359) Cat. No.: HY-B0797

Etretinate(Ro 10-9359) is a second-generation retinoid that has the potential for severe psoriasis treatment.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Etretinate-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0797S

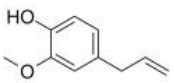
Etretinate-d3 is the deuterium labeled Etretinate. Etretinate (Ro 10-9359) is a second-generation retinoid that has the potential for severe psoriasis research.

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

Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0337

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

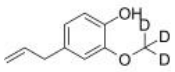


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0337S

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

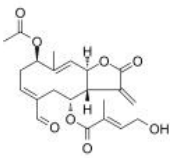


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Eupalinolide O

Cat. No.: HY-N8187

Eupalinolide O is a sesquiterpene lactone with anticancer activities. Eupalinolide O induces cell **apoptosis** in human MDA-MB-468 breast cancer cells.

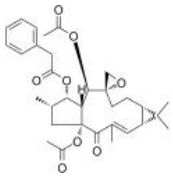


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Euphorbia Factor L1

Cat. No.: HY-N2557

Euphorbia Factor L1 is a diterpenoid from Euphorbia lathyris L., reduces the expression of Bcl-2, PI3K, AKT and mTOR protein and mRNA, upregulates cleaved caspase-9 and caspase-3 levels, buts shows no effect on pro-caspase-9 and pro-caspase-3.

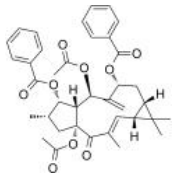


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Euphorbia Factor L2

Cat. No.: HY-N5001

Euphorbia factor L2, a lathyrane diterpenoid isolated from caper euphorbia seed (the seeds of Euphorbia lathyris L.), has been traditionally applied to treat cancer. Euphorbia factor L2 shows potent cytotoxicity and induces **apoptosis** via a mitochondrial pathway.

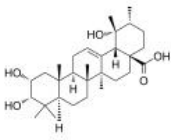


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Euscaphic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2566

Euscaphic acid, a **DNA polymerase** inhibitor, is a triterpene from the root of the R. alceaefolius Poir. Euscaphic inhibits calf DNA polymerase α (pol α) and rat DNA polymerase β (pol β) with IC_{50} values of 61 and 108 μM. Euscaphic acid induces **apoptosis**.



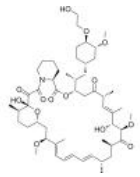
Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Everolimus

(RAD001; SDZ-RAD)

Cat. No.: HY-10218

Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active **mTOR1** inhibitor. Everolimus binds to **FKBP-12** to generate an immunosuppressive complex. Everolimus inhibits tumor cells proliferation and induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



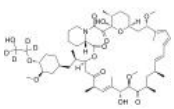
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Everolimus-d4

(RAD001-d4; SDZ-RAD-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10218S

Everolimus-d4 (RAD001-d4) is the deuterium labeled Everolimus. Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active **mTOR1** inhibitor. Everolimus binds to **FKBP-12** to generate an immunosuppressive complex.



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

Evocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N2060

Evocarpine, a quinolone alkaloid that could be isolated from Evodiae fructus, inhibitss Ca^{2+} influx through voltage-dependent calcium channels. Antimycobacterial activity.

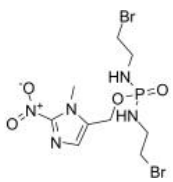
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Evofosfamide

(TH-302)

Cat. No.: HY-10535

Evofosfamide (TH-302) is a **hypoxia**-activated prodrug with IC_{50} of 10 μM and 1000 μM in hypoxia (N_2) and normoxia (21% O_2), respectively.



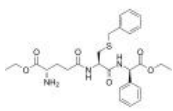
Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ezatiostat

(TER199(free base); TLK199)

Cat. No.: HY-13634A

Ezatiostat (TER199 free base; TLK199) is a tripeptide analog of glutathione and is a selective and orally active **glutathione S-transferase P1-1 (GSTP1)** inhibitor. Ezatiostat leads to JNK activation by inhibiting **GSTP1**.



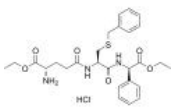
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ezatiostat hydrochloride

(TER199; TLK199 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13634

Ezatiostat hydrochloride (TER199; TLK199 hydrochloride) is a tripeptide analog of glutathione and is a selective and orally active **glutathione S-transferase P1-1 (GSTP1)** inhibitor. Ezatiostat hydrochloride leads to JNK activation by inhibiting **GSTP1**.

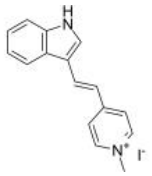


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

F16

Cat. No.: HY-100395

F16 is a potent growth inhibitor of the **neu**-overexpressing cells and also selectively inhibits proliferation of mammary epithelial as well as a variety of mouse mammary tumor and human breast cancer cell lines.

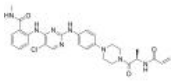


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

FAK-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144448

FAK-IN-2 is a potent and orally active focal adhesion kinase (**FAK**) inhibitor, with anticancer activity (FAK IC_{50}= 35 nM).

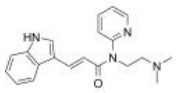


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FAK-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-146065

FAK-IN-4 (Compound 7d) is potential **FAK** inhibitor with anticancer activities. FAK-IN-4 induces cell **apoptosis**.

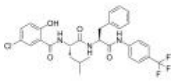


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FAK-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-147520

FAK-IN-5 (Compound 8l) is a **FAK signaling** inhibitor. FAK-IN-5 induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

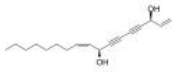


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Falcarindiol

Cat. No.: HY-N0364

Falcarindiol, an orally active polyacetylenic oxylipin, activates PPARγ and increases the expression of the cholesterol transporter ABCA1 in cells. Falcarindiol induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



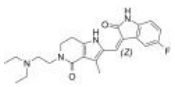
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Famitinib

(SHR1020)

Cat. No.: HY-108713

Famitinib (SHR1020), an orally active multi-targeted kinase inhibitor, inhibits the activity of **c-kit**, **VEGFR-2** and **PDGFRβ** with IC_{50} values of 2.3 nM, 4.7 nM and 6.6 nM, respectively.

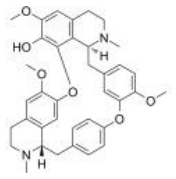


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fangchinoline

Cat. No.: HY-N1372A

Fangchinoline is isolated from Stephania tetrandra with extensive biological activities, such as enhancing immunity, anti-inflammatory sterilization and anti-atherosclerosis.



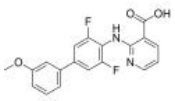
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Farudodstat

(ASLAN003)

Cat. No.: HY-129239

Farudodstat (ASLAN003) is an orally active and potent **Dihydroorotate Dehydrogenase (DHODH)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 35 nM for human DHODH enzyme. Farudodstat inhibits protein synthesis via activation of AP-1 transcription factors.

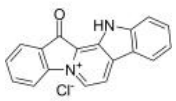


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fascaplysin

Cat. No.: HY-112328

Fascaplysin is an antimicrobial and cytotoxic red pigment, that can come from the marine sponge (Fascaplysinopsis sp.). Fascaplysin has been synthesized in seven steps from indole (65% yield).

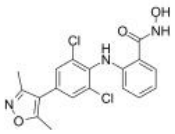


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FB23-2

Cat. No.: HY-127103

FB23-2 is a potent and selective inhibitor of mRNA N^6-methyladenosine (m^6A) demethylase **FTO**, with an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM. FB23-2 has anti-proliferation activity. FB23-2 can be used for the research of acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

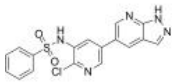


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FD223

Cat. No.: HY-132231

FD223 is a potent and selective phosphoinositide 3-kinase delta **(PI3Kδ)** inhibitor. FD223 displays high potency (IC_{50}=1 nM) and good selectivity over other isoforms (IC_{50}s of 51 nM, 29 nM and 37 nM, respectively for α, β and γ).

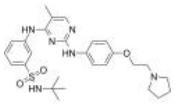


Purity: 98.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fedratinib

(TG-101348; SAR 302503) Cat. No.: HY-10409

Fedratinib (TG-101348) is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active **JAK2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 3 nM for both **JAK2** and **JAK2V617F kinase**. Fedratinib shows 35- and 334-fold selectivity over JAK1 and JAK3, respectively.

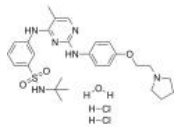


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Fedratinib hydrochloride hydrate (TG-101348 hydrochloride hydrate; SAR 302503 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-10409A

Fedratinib hydrochloride hydrate (TG-101348 hydrochloride hydrate) is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active **JAK2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 3 nM for both **JAK2** and **JAK2V617F kinase**.

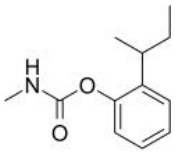


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Fenobucarb

Cat. No.: HY-B0835

Fenobucarb is a carbamate insecticide. Fenobucarb induces zebrafish developmental neurotoxicity through pathways involved in inflammation, oxidative stress, degeneration and apoptosis.

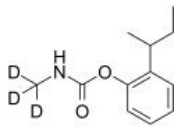


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg

Fenobucarb-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0835S

Fenobucarb-d3 is the deuterium labeled Fenobucarb. Fenobucarb is a carbamate insecticide. Fenobucarb induces zebrafish developmental neurotoxicity through pathways involved in inflammation, oxidative stress, degeneration and apoptosis.

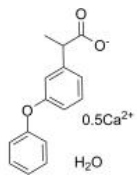


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fenoprofen Calcium hydrate

(Fenoprofen calcium salt dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B0288B

Fenoprofen Calcium hydrate is a nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory antiarthritic agent.

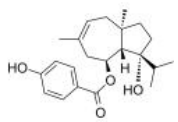


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ferutinin

Cat. No.: HY-125703

Ferutinin, a natural terpenoid compound, is an **estrogen receptor ERα** agonist and **estrogen ERβ-receptor** agonist/antagonist with **IC_{50}**s of 33.1 nM and 180.5 nM, respectively.

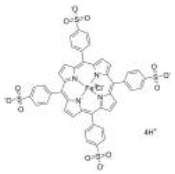


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FeTPPS

Cat. No.: HY-131697

FeTPPS, a 5,10,15,20-tetrakis (4-sulfonatophenyl) porphyrin iron III chloride peroxynitrite decomposition catalyst, possesses evident neuroprotective effects in a experimental model of spinal cord damage. FeTPPS acts as a.

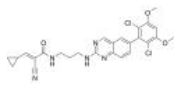


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FGFR4-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-115902

FGFR4-IN-7 (Compound C3) is a covalent reversible **FGFR4** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 0.42 μM. FGFR4-IN-7 induces **apoptosis** via the FGFR4 signaling pathway blockage. FGFR4-IN-7 can be used for the research of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

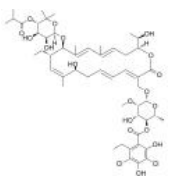


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fidaxomicin

(OPT-80; PAR-101) Cat. No.: HY-17580

Fidaxomicin (OPT-80), a macrocyclic **RNA polymerase** inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity. Fidaxomicin selectively eradicates pathogenic Clostridium difficile with minimal disruption to the multiple species of bacteria that make up the normal, healthy intestinal flora.

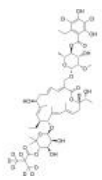


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fidaxomicin-d7

Cat. No.: HY-17580S

Fidaxomicin-D7 (OPT-80-D7) is the deuterium labeled Fidaxomicin. Fidaxomicin (OPT-80), a macrocyclic **RNA polymerase** inhibitor, has a narrow spectrum of activity.

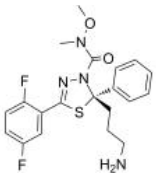


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Filanesib

(ARRY-520) Cat. No.: HY-15187

Filanesib (ARRY-520) is a selective and noncompetitive kinesin spindle protein (**KSP**) inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 6 nM for human KSP. Filanesib induces cell death by **apoptosis** in vitro. Filanesib has potent anti-proliferative activity.

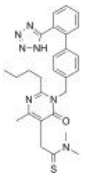


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fimasartan

(BR-A-657) Cat. No.: HY-B0780

Fimasartan(BR-A-657) is a non-peptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist used for the treatment of hypertension and heart failure.

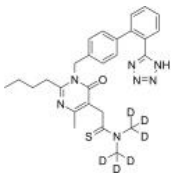


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fimasartan-d6

(BR-A-657-d6) Cat. No.: HY-B0780S

Fimasartan-d6 is deuterium labeled Fimasartan.

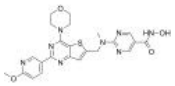


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fimepinostat

(CUDC-907) Cat. No.: HY-13522

Fimepinostat (CUDC-907) potently inhibits class I **PI3K**s as well as classes I and II **HDAC** enzymes with an **IC_{50}** of 19/54/39 nM and 1.7/5.0/1.8/2.8 nM for PI3Kα/PI3Kβ/PI3Kδ and HDAC1/HDAC2/HDAC3/HDAC10 , respectively.

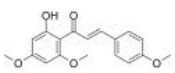


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flavokawain A

Cat. No.: HY-N2420

Flavokawain A, a proming **anticarcinogenic agent**, is a chalcone from kava extract with anti-tumor activity. Flavokawain A induces cell **apoptosis** by involvement of Bax protein-dependent and mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathway.

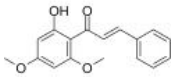


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Flavokawain B

(Flavokavain B) Cat. No.: HY-N2132

Flavokawain B (Flavokavain B) is a chalcone isolated from the root extracts of kava-kava plant and a potent apoptosis inducer for inhibiting the growth of various cancer cell lines. Flavokawain B (Flavokavain B) shows strong antiangiogenic activity.

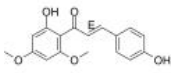


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Flavokawain C

Cat. No.: HY-N2445

Flavokawain C is a natural chalcone found in Kava root. Flavokawain C exerts cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines, with an IC_{50} of 12.75 μM for HCT 116 cells.

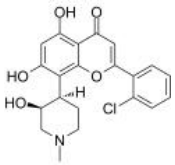


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Flavopiridol

(HMR-1275; Alvocidib; L86-8275) Cat. No.: HY-10005

Flavopiridol (Alvocidib) is a broad spectrum and competitive inhibitor of **CDKs**, inhibiting CDK1, CDK2, CDK4 with **IC_{50}**s of 30, 170, 100 nM, respectively.

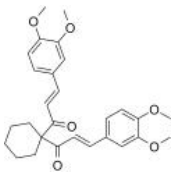


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FLLL32

Cat. No.: HY-100544

FLLL32, a synthetic analog of curcumina, is a **JAK2/STAT3** dual inhibitor with anti-tumor activity. FLLL32 can inhibit the induction of STAT3 phosphorylation by IFNα and IL-6 in breast cancer cells.

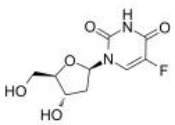


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Floxuridine

(5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside) Cat. No.: HY-B0097

Floxuridine (5-Fluorouracil 2'-deoxyriboside) is a pyrimidine analog and known as an **oncology antimetabolite**.

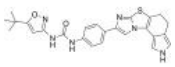


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

FLT3-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-144777

FLT3-IN-14 is a potent **FLT3** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.6 nM and 1.4 nM for FLT3-WT and FLT3-ITD. FLT3-IN-14 reduces the phosphorylation of FLT3 (Y591), induces cell cycle arrest at G1 phase and **apoptosis**. FLT3-IN-14 significantly reduces the tumor growth in an MV4-11 xenograft mouse model.

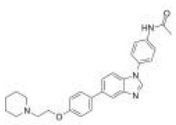


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FLT3/TrKA-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146749

FLT3/TrKA-IN-1 is a potent **FLT3/TrKA** dual kinase inhibitor with the IC_{50}s of 43.8 nM, 97.2 nM, 92.5 nM and 23.6 nM for FLT3, FLT3-ITD, FLT3-TKD and TrKA, respectively.

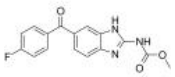


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flubendazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0294

Flubendazole is a safe and efficacious anthelmintic drug, which is widely used for anthelmintic to human, rodents and ruminants. Flubendazole exerts anticancer activities by mechanisms including inhibition of **microtubule** function.

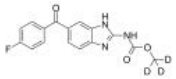


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Flubendazole-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0294S

Flubendazole-d3 is the deuterium labeled Flubendazole. Flubendazole is a safe and efficacious anthelmintic drug, which is widely used for anthelmintic to human, rodents and ruminants.



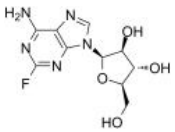
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fludarabine

(F-ara-A; NSC 118218)

Cat. No.: HY-B0069

Fludarabine (NSC 118218) is a **DNA synthesis** inhibitor and a fluorinated purine analogue with antineoplastic activity in lymphoproliferative malignancies.



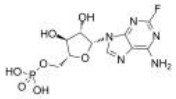
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fludarabine phosphate

(NSC 118218 phosphate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0028

Fludarabine (phosphate) is an analogue of adenosine and deoxyadenosine, which is able to compete with dATP for incorporation into DNA and inhibit DNA synthesis.



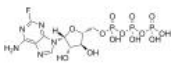
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fludarabine triphosphate

(F-ara-ATP)

Cat. No.: HY-136650

Fludarabine triphosphate (F-ara-ATP), the cytotoxic metabolite of Fludarabine phosphate (HY-B0028), inhibits ribonucleotide reductase and DNA polymerase and ultimately leads to cellular apoptosis.

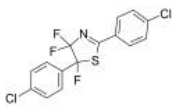


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluorizoline

Cat. No.: HY-114989

Fluorizoline selectively and directly binds to prohibitin 1 (**PHB1**) and 2 (**PHB2**), and induces **apoptosis**. Fluorizoline reduces chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) cell viability through the upregulation of NOXA and BIM. Fluorizoline exerts antitumor action in a p53-independent manner.



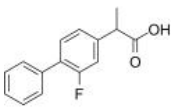
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Flurbiprofen

(dl-Flurbiprofen)

Cat. No.: HY-10582

Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.



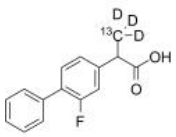
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Flurbiprofen-13C,d3

(dl-Flurbiprofen-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10582S2

Flurbiprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.

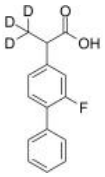


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Flurbiprofen-d3

(dl-Flurbiprofen-d3) Cat. No.: HY-10582S

Flurbiprofen-d3 (dl-Flurbiprofen-d3) is the deuterium labeled Flurbiprofen. Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.

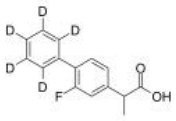


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Flurbiprofen-d5

(dl-Flurbiprofen-d5) Cat. No.: HY-10582S1

Flurbiprofen-d5 (dl-Flurbiprofen-d5) is the deuterium labeled Flurbiprofen. Flurbiprofen (dl-Flurbiprofen) is a potent, orally active nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent (NSAIA/NSAID), with antipyretic and analgesic activities.

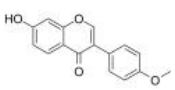


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Formononetin

(Biochanin B; Flavosil; Formononetol) Cat. No.: HY-N0183

Formononetin is a potent **FGFR2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of ~4.31 μM. Formononetin potently inhibits angiogenesis and tumor growth.

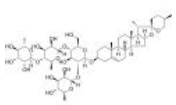


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Formosanin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2389

Formosanin C is a diosgenin saponin isolated from Paris formosana Hayata and an immunomodulator with antitumor activity. Formosanin C induces apoptosis.

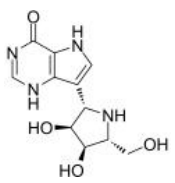


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Forodesine

(BCX-1777; Immucillin-H) Cat. No.: HY-16210

Forodesine (BCX-1777) is a highly potent and orally active **purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP)** inhibitor with IC_{50} values ranging from 0.48 to 1.57 nM for **human, mouse, rat, monkey and dog PNP**. Forodesine is a potent human lymphocyte proliferation inhibitor.

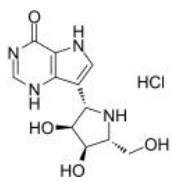


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Forodesine hydrochloride

(BCX-1777 hydrochloride; Immucillin-H hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-16209

Forodesine hydrochloride (BCX-1777 hydrochloride) is a highly potent and orally active **purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP)** inhibitor with IC_{50} values ranging from 0.48 to 1.57 nM for **human, mouse, rat, monkey and dog PNP**.

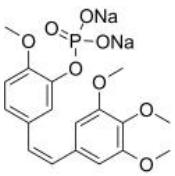


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Fosbretabulin disodium

(CA 4DP; CA 4P; Combretastatin A4 disodium phosphate) Cat. No.: HY-17449

Fosbretabulin disodium (CA 4DP) is a **tubulin** destabilizing agent. Fosbretabulin disodium is the Combretastatin A4 prodrug that selectively targets endothelial cells, induces regression of nascent tumour neovessels, reduces tumour blood flow and causes central tumour necrosis.

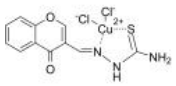


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FPA-124

Cat. No.: HY-15369

FPA-124, a cell-permeable copper complex, is a selective **Akt** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 μM. FPA-124 interacts with both the pleckstrin homology (PH) and the kinase domains of Akt. FPA-124 induces **apoptosis**.

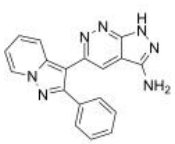


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

FR 180204

Cat. No.: HY-12275

FR 180204 is an ATP-competitive and selective **ERK** inhibitor. FR 180204 inhibits **ERK1** and **ERK2** with IC_{50}s of 0.51 μM (K_i=0.31 μM) and 0.33 μM (K_i=0.14 μM), respectively.

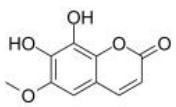


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Fraxetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0580

Fraxetin is isolated from Cortex Fraxini. Fraxetin has antitumor, anti-oxidation effects and anti-inflammory effects. Fraxetin induces **apoptosis**.

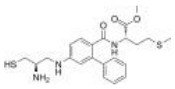


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

FTI-277

Cat. No.: HY-15872

FTI-277 is an inhibitor of **farnesyl transferase (FTase)**; a highly potent Ras CAAX peptidomimetic which antagonizes both **H-** and **K-Ras oncogenic signaling**. FTI-277 can inhibit **hepatitis delta virus (HDV)** infection.

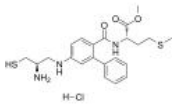


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FTI-277 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15872A

FTI-277 hydrochloride is an inhibitor of **farnesyl transferase (FTase)**; a highly potent Ras CAAX peptidomimetic which antagonizes both **H-** and **K-Ras oncogenic signaling**. FTI-277 hydrochloride can inhibit **hepatitis delta virus (HDV)** infection.



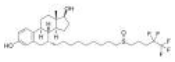
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fulvestrant

(ICI 182780; ZD 9238; ZM 182780)

Cat. No.: HY-13636

Fulvestrant (ICI 182780) is a pure antiestrogen and a potent **estrogen receptor (ER)** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 9.4 nM. Fulvestrant is also a **GPR30** agonist. Fulvestrant effectively inhibits the growth of **ER**-positive MCF-7 cells with an IC_{50} of 0.29 nM.



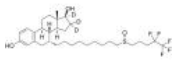
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fulvestrant-d3

(ICI 182780-d3; ZD 9238-d3; ZM 182780-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-13636S

Fulvestrant-d3 (ICI 182780-d3) is the deuterium labeled Fulvestrant. Fulvestrant (ICI 182780) is a pure antiestrogen and a potent **estrogen receptor (ER)** antagonist with an IC_{50} of 9.4 nM. Fulvestrant is also a **GPR30** agonist.

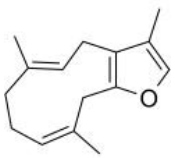


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Furanodiene

Cat. No.: HY-126940

Furanodiene is a natural terpenoid isolated from Rhizoma Curcumae. Furanodiene plays anti-cancer effects through anti-angiogenesis and inducing **ROS** production, DNA strand breaks and **apoptosis**.

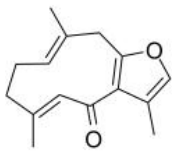


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Furanodienone

Cat. No.: HY-N2184

Furanodienone is one of the major bioactive constituents derived from Rhizoma Curcumae. Furanodienone induced **apoptosis**.

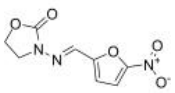


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Furazolidone

Cat. No.: HY-B1336

Furazolidone is a nitrofuran derivative with antiprotozoal and antibacterial activity, inhibits AML1-ETO transformed cells with IC50 value of 12.7 μM. Target: Antibacterial Furazolidone is a novel therapeutic strategy in AML patients.

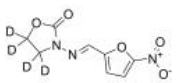


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Furazolidone-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1336S

Furazolidone-d4 is deuterium labeled Furazolidone.



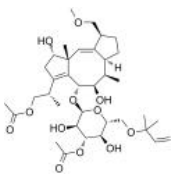
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fusicoccin

(Fusicoccin A)

Cat. No.: HY-122815

Fusicoccin (Fusicoccin A), a fungal pytotoxin, is a stabilizer of specific **14-3-3** protein-protein interactions. Fusicoccin sabilizes H^+-ATPase/14-3-3 cmplex in pants, maintaining the enzyme in activated state.

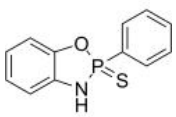


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

FW1256

Cat. No.: HY-121955

FW1256 is a phenyl analogue and a slow-releasing hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) 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.



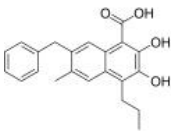
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

FX-11

(LDHA Inhibitor FX11)

Cat. No.: HY-16214

FX-11 (LDHA Inhibitor FX11) is a potent lactate dehydrogenase A (**LDHA**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 23.3 μM for HeLa cell and a K_i value of 8 μM.

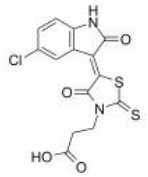


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FX1

Cat. No.: HY-102027

FX1 is a potent and specific **BCL6** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of around 35 μM.

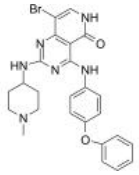


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

G-749

Cat. No.: HY-12333

G-749 is a potent, oral active and ATP competitive **FLT3** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.4 nM and 0.6 nM for FLT3 wild type and FLT3-D835Y, respectively. G-749 can be used for the research of drug resistance for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

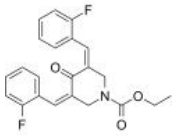


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

G5-7

Cat. No.: HY-115452

G5-7, an orally active and allosteric **JAK2** inhibitor, selectively inhibits JAK2 mediated phosphorylation and activation of EGFR (Tyr^{1068}) and STAT3 by binding to JAK2. G5-7 induces cell cycle arrest, apoptosis and possesses antiangiogenic effect.



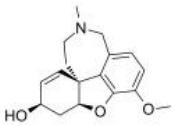
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Galanthamine

(Galantamine)

Cat. No.: HY-76299

Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500 nM.

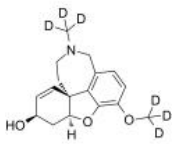


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Galanthamine-d6

Cat. No.: HY-76299S

Galanthamine-d6 (Galantamine-d6) is the deuterium labeled Galanthamine. Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500 nM.

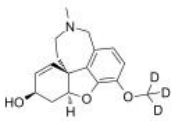


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Galanthamine-O-methyl-d3

Cat. No.: HY-76299S1

Galanthamine-O-methyl-d3 is the deuterium labeled Galanthamine. Galanthamine is a potent acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 500 nM.

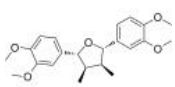


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Galgravin

Cat. No.: HY-N5007

Galgravin is an active compound in Nectandra megapotamica, with anti-inflammatory activity. Galgravin displays in vitro cytotoxic activity and induce apoptosis in leukemia cells.



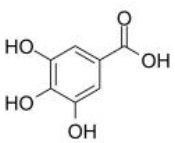
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523

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



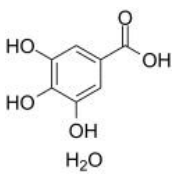
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

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



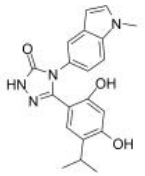
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Ganetespib

(STA-9090)

Cat. No.: HY-15205

Ganetespib (STA-9090) is a heat shock protein 90 (**HSP90**) inhibitor which exhibits potent cytotoxicity in a wide variety of hematological and solid tumor cell lines. Ganetespib has antiangiogenic effects in colorectal cancer mediated through inhibition of HIF-1α and STAT3.

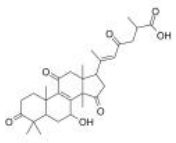


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ganoderenic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N1516

Ganoderenic acid D is a triterpene identified from the effective compounds of Ganoderma lucidum extract (GLE). Ganoderenic acid D inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by inducing cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**.

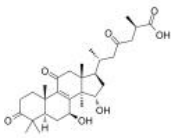


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N1447

Ganoderic acid A can inhibit of the **JAK-STAT3** signaling pathway, also inhibit proliferation, viability, ROS.

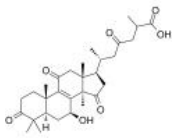


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ganoderic acid D

Cat. No.: HY-N1511

Ganoderic acid D, a highly oxygenated tetracyclic triterpenoid, is the major active component of Ganoderma lucidum. Ganoderic acid D upregulates the protein expression of **SIRT3** and induces the deacetylated cyclophilin D (CypD) by SIRT3.

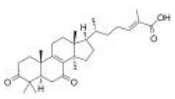


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ganoderic acid DM

Cat. No.: HY-120140

Ganoderic acid DM, a natural triterpenoid isolated from Ganoderma lucidum, induces DNA damage, G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human breast cancer cells. Ganoderic acid DM as a specific inhibitor of osteoclastogenesis.

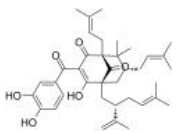


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Garcinol

Cat. No.: HY-107569

Garcinol, a polyisoprenylated benzophenone harvested from Garcinia indica, exerts anti-cholinesterase properties towards **acetyl cholinesterase (AChE)** and **butyrylcholinesterase (BChE)** with IC_{50}s of 0.66 μM and 7.39 μM, respectively.

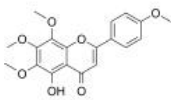


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Gardenin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6037

Gardenin B is a flavonoid isolated from Baccharis scandens. Gardenin B induces cell death in human leukemia cells involves multiple caspases.



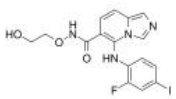
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

GDC-0623

(RG 7421; MEK inhibitor 1)

Cat. No.: HY-15610

GDC-0623 (RG 7421) is a potent, ATP-uncompetitive inhibitor of **MEK1** (K_i=0.13 nM, +ATP), and displays 6-fold weaker potency against HCT116 (KRAS (G13D), EC_{50}=42 nM) versus A375 ($BRAF^{V600E}$, EC_{50}=7 nM).

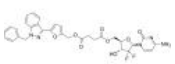


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GEM-5

Cat. No.: HY-146540

GEM-5 is a gemcitabine-based conjugate containing a **HIF-1α** inhibitor (YC-1) (IC_{50}=30 nM). GEM-5 can significantly down-regulate the expression of **HIF-1α** and up-regulate the expression of tumor suppressor **p53**. GEM-5 induces the **apoptosis** of A2780 cells and inhibits tumor growth.

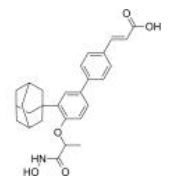


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GEM144

Cat. No.: HY-143411

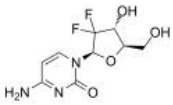
GEM144 is a potent and orally active **DNA polymerase α** (**POLA1**) and **HDAC 11** dual inhibitor. GEM144 induces acetylation of **p53**, activation of **p21**, G1/S cell cycle arrest, and **apoptosis**.



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

Gemcitabine
(LY 188011) Cat. No.: HY-17026

Gemcitabine (LY 188011) is a **pyrimidine nucleoside** analog antimetabolite and an antineoplastic agent. Gemcitabine inhibits **DNA synthesis** and repair, resulting in **autophagy**and **apoptosis**.



Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Gemcitabine elaidate
(CP-4126; CO-101; Gemcitabine 5'-elaidate) Cat. No.: HY-13538

Gemcitabine elaidate (CP-4126) is lipophilic pro-drug of Gemcitabine. Gemcitabine elaidate is converted to Gemcitabine by esterases in order to be phosphorylated. Gemcitabine elaidate exhibits anti-tumor activity.

Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

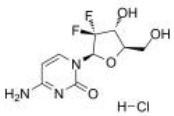
Gemcitabine elaidate hydrochloride (CP-4126 hydrochloride; CO-101 hydrochloride; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-13538A

Gemcitabine elaidate (CP-4126) hydrochloride is lipophilic pro-drug of Gemcitabine. Gemcitabine elaidate hydrochloride is converted to Gemcitabine by esterases in order to be phosphorylated. Gemcitabine elaidate hydrochloride exhibits anti-tumor activity.

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

Gemcitabine hydrochloride
(LY 188011 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0003

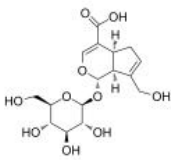
Gemcitabine Hydrochloride (LY 188011 Hydrochloride) is a **pyrimidine nucleoside** analog antimetabolite and an antineoplastic agent. Gemcitabine Hydrochloride inhibits **DNA synthesis** and repair, resulting in **autophagy**and **apoptosis**.



Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Geniposidic acid
Cat. No.: HY-N0010

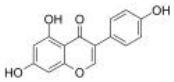
Geniposidic acid is an effective anticancer and radioprotection agent. Target: Others Mice were given an intraperitoneal injection of Geniposidic acid (GA) (12.5, 25, 50 mg/kg) 1 h before receiving GA against d-galactosamine (GalN) (800 mg/kg)/LPS (40 μg/kg).



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

Genistein
(NPI 031L) Cat. No.: HY-14596

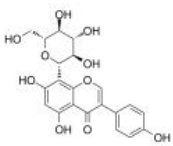
Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple **tyrosine kinases** (e.g., **EGFR**) inhibitor which acts as a chemotherapeutic agent against different types of cancer, mainly by altering **apoptosis**, the cell cycle, and angiogenesis and inhibiting metastasis.



Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Genistein 8-c-glucoside
(G8CG) Cat. No.: HY-N6882

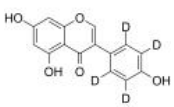
Genistein 8-c-glucoside (G8CG) is a glucoside. Genistein 8-c-glucoside induces mitochondrial membrane depolarization and induces **apoptosis**.



Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Genistein-d4
(NPI 031L-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14596S

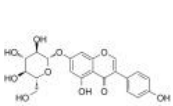
Genistein-d4 (NPI 031L-d4) is the deuterium labeled Genistein. Genistein, a soy isoflavone, is a multiple **tyrosine kinases** (e.g.



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

Genistin (Genistine; Genistoside; Genistein 7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside)
Cat. No.: HY-N0595

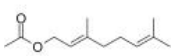
Genistin (Genistine), an isoflavone belonging to the phytoestrogen family, is a potent anti-adipogenic and anti-lipogenic agent. Genistin attenuates cellular growth and promotes apoptotic cell death breast cancer cells through modulation of **ERalpha** signaling pathway.



Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Geranyl acetate
Cat. No.: HY-N7070

Geranyl acetate, an acyclic monoterpene ester derived from geraniol, is widely used in the cosmetics industry due to its pleasant scent. Geranyl acetate can induces cell **apoptosis**.

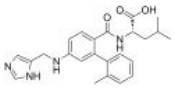


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 g, 5 g

GGTI-2154

Cat. No.: HY-16229

GGTI-2154 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **geranylgeranyltransferase I (GGTase I)**, with an IC_{50} of 21 nM. GGTI-2154 shows more than 200-fold selectivity for GGTase I over FTase (IC50=5600 nM). GGTI-2154 can be used for the research of cancer.

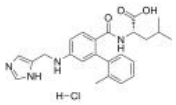


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GGTI-2154 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-16229A

GGTI-2154 hydrochloride is a potent and selective inhibitor **geranylgeranyltransferase I (GGTase I)**, with an IC_{50} of 21 nM. GGTI-2154 hydrochloride shows more than 200-fold selectivity for GGTase I over FTase (IC50=5600 nM). GGTI-2154 hydrochloride can be used for the research of cancer.

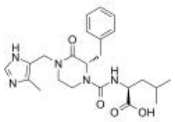


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GGTI-2418

Cat. No.: HY-16231

GGTI-2418 is a highly potent, competitive, and selective **geranylgeranyltransferase I** (**GGTase I**) inhibitor. GGTI-2418 inhibits **GGTase I** and FTase activities with IC_{50}s of 9.5 nM and 53 μM, respectively.

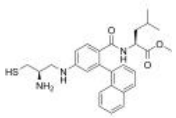


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GGTI298

Cat. No.: HY-100876

GGTI298 is a CAAZ peptidomimetic geranylgeranyltransferase I (GGTase I) inhibitor, strongly inhibiting the processing of geranylgeranylated Rap1A with little effect on processing of farnesylated Ha-Ras, with IC_{50} values of 3 and > 20 μM in vivo, respectively.

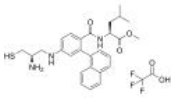


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

GGTI298 Trifluoroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-15871

GGTI298 Trifluoroacetate is a CAAZ peptidomimetic geranylgeranyltransferase I (**GGTase I**) inhibitor, which can inhibit **Rap1A** with IC_{50} of 3 μM; little effect on **Ha-Ras** with IC_{50} of >20 μM.

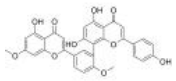


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ginkgetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0889

Ginkgetin, a biflavone, is isolated from Ginkgo biloba leaves. Ginkgetin exhibit anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, anti-fungal activities. Ginkgetin is also a potent inhibitor of **Wnt signaling**, with an IC_{50} of 5.92 μM.



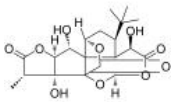
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginkgolide B

(BN-52021)

Cat. No.: HY-N0784

Ginkgolide B (BN-52021), an important active terpenoid from Ginkgo biloba leaves, is reported to increase cell viability and decrease cell apoptosis.

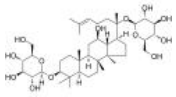


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ginsenoside F2

Cat. No.: HY-125848

Ginsenoside F2, a metabolite from Ginsenoside Rb1, induces apoptosis accompanied by protective autophagy in breast cancer stem cells.

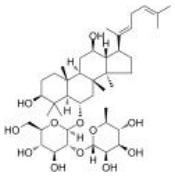


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ginsenoside F4

Cat. No.: HY-N2503

Ginsenoside F4 (GF4), ginseng saponinis, isolated from notoginseng or red ginseng. Ginsenoside F4 (GF4) has inhibitory effect on human lymphocytoma JK cell by inducing its **apoptosis**.

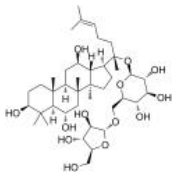


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside F5

Cat. No.: HY-108277

Ginsenoside F5, from crude extracts of flower buds of Panax ginseng, remarkably inhibits the growth of HL-60 cells by the **apoptosis** pathway.



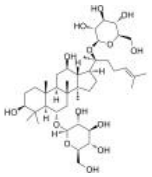
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

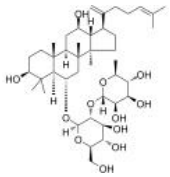


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rg6

Cat. No.: HY-N0907

Ginsenoside Rg6 inhibits TNF-α-induced **NF-κB** transcriptional activity with an IC_{50} of 29.34 μM in HepG2 cells. Ginsenoside Rg6 also exhibits **apoptosis**-inducing effect.



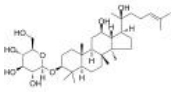
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ginsenoside Rh2

(20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2; 20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0605

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

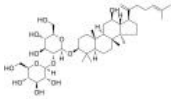


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

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-κB**.



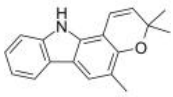
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Girinimbine

(Girinimbin)

Cat. No.: HY-N9488

Girinimbine (Girinimbin) is a carbazole alkaloid with a variety of biological effects. Girinimbine can induce **apoptosis**, and has antitrypanosomal, antiplatelet activity, antibacterial activity, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antitumor activities.

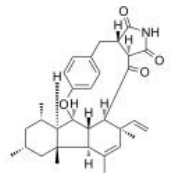


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GKK1032B

Cat. No.: HY-N8498

GKK1032B is an alkaloid compound that can be found in endophytic fungus Penicillium sp. GKK1032B can induce the apoptosis of human osteosarcoma MG63 cells through **caspase pathway** activation.

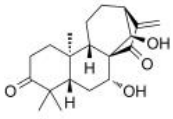


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glaucocalyxin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2112

Glaucocalyxin A, an ent-kauranoid diterpene from Rabdosia japonica var., induces apoptosis in osteosarcoma by inhibiting nuclear translocation of Five-zinc finger Glis 1 (GLI1) via regulating **PI3K/Akt** signaling pathway. Glaucocalyxin A has antitumor effect.



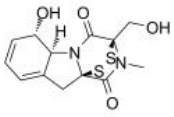
Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Gliotoxin

(Aspergillin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6727

Gliotoxin 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

GLP-2(rat)

Cat. No.: HY-P1142

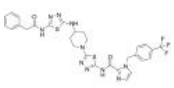
GLP-2(rat) is an intestinal growth factor. GLP-2(rat) stimulates cell proliferation and inhibits apoptosis. GLP-2(rat) enhances mucosal mass and function in residual small intestine after massive small bowel resection (MSBR).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GLS1 Inhibitor-4

Cat. No.: HY-146617

GLS1 Inhibitor-4 (compound 41e) is a potent **GLS1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 11.86 nM. GLS1 Inhibitor-4 shows antiproliferative activity, good metabolic stability, robust GLS1 binding affinity. GLS1 Inhibitor-4 blocks the glutamine metabolism and induce the production of ROS.



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

Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human

Cat. No.: HY-P1841

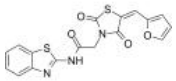
Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human is a 33-amino acid peptide derived from the C-terminal of proglucagon and mainly produced by the intestinal L cells. Glucagon-Like Peptide (GLP) II, human stimulates intestinal mucosal growth and decreases apoptosis of enterocytes .

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

GLUT4-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146980

GLUT4-IN-2 is a potent and selective **GLUT4** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 11.4 μM and 6.8 μM for GLUT1 and GLUT4, respectively. GLUT4-IN-2 induces cell **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at G0/G1phase. GLUT4-IN-2 shows potent antitumor activity.

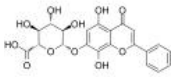


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glychionide A

Cat. No.: HY-N8034

Glychionide A is a flavonoside that can be found in the roots of Glychirriza glabra. Glychionide A promotes **apoptosis** and **autophagy** of PANC-1 pancreatic cancer cells. Glychionide A can be used for the research of cancer.

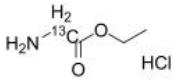


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Glycine ethyl ester-13C hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-76204S

Glycine ethyl ester-13C (hydrochloride) is a 13C-labeled Mebendazole.



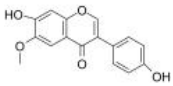
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glycitein

(Glycetein)

Cat. No.: HY-N0016

Glycitein is a soybean (yellow cultivar) isoflavonoid; used in combination with other isoflavonoids such as genistein and daidzein to study apoptosis and anti-oxidation processes.



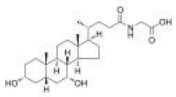
Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid

(Chenodeoxycholylglycine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (Chenodeoxycholylglycine) is a bile acid formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine. It acts as a detergent to solubilize fats for absorption and is itself absorbed.



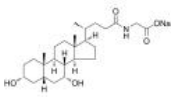
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt

(Chenodeoxycholylglycine sodium salt; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334A

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid sodium salt (Chenodeoxycholylglycine sodium salt) is a bile acid formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine. It acts as a detergent to solubilize fats for absorption and is itself absorbed.



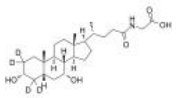
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid-d4

(Chenodeoxycholylglycine-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334S

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid-d4 (Chenodeoxycholylglycine-d4) is the deuterium labeled Glycochenodeoxycholic acid. Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (Chenodeoxycholylglycine) is a bile acid formed in the liver from chenodeoxycholate and glycine.



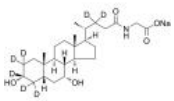
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid-d7 sodium

(Chenodeoxycholylglycine-d7 sodium; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N2334AS

Glycochenodeoxycholic acid-d7 (Chenodeoxycholylglycine-d7) sodium is the deuterium labeled Glycochenodeoxycholic acid (sodium salt).

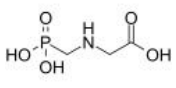


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Glyphosate

Cat. No.: HY-B0863

Glyphosate is an herbicidal derivative of the amino acid glycine. Glyphosate targets and blocks a plant metabolic pathway not found in animals, the shikimate pathway, required for the synthesis of aromatic amino acids in plants.

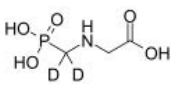


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Glyphosate-d2

Cat. No.: HY-B0863S

Glyphosate-d2 is the deuterium labeled Glyphosate. Glyphosate is an herbicidal derivative of the amino acid glycine. Glyphosate targets and blocks a plant metabolic pathway not found in animals, the shikimate pathway, required for the synthesis of aromatic amino acids in plants.

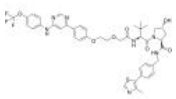


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GMB-475

Cat. No.: HY-125834

GMB-475 is a degrader of **BCR-ABL1** tyrosine kinase based on PROTAC, overcoming BCR-ABL1-dependent drug resistance. GMB-475 targets BCR-ABL1 protein and recruits the E3 ligase **Von Hippel Lindau** (VHL), resulting in ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of the oncogenic fusion protein.

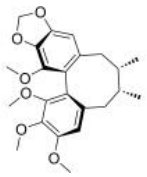


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Gomisin N

Cat. No.: HY-N6866

Gomisin N, isolated from Schisandra chinensis. Gomisin N has the potential for use in the treatment of allergy. Gomisin N is an anti-cancer drug candidate capable of inhibiting the proliferation and inducing the apoptosis in cancer.



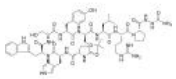
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Goserelin

(ICI 118630)

Cat. No.: HY-13673

Goserelin (ICI 118630), a decapeptide analogue of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH/LHRH), functions as a **GnRH** agonist. Goserelin can be used for the research of breast cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer and prostate cancer.



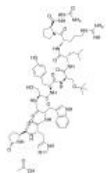
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Goserelin acetate

(ICI-118630 acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-13673A

Goserelin acetate (ICI-118630 acetate), a decapeptide analogue of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH/LHRH), functions as a **GnRH** agonist. Goserelin acetate can be used for the research of breast cancer, epithelial ovarian cancer and prostate cancer.

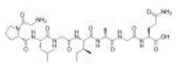


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GPLGIAGQ

Cat. No.: HY-P2213

GPLGIAGQ, a MMP2-cleavable polypeptide, is used as a stimulus-sensitive linker in both liposomal and micellar nanocarriers for MMP2-triggered tumor targeting. GPLGIAGQ can be used to synthesis unique MMP2-targeted photosensitizer in photodynamic therapy (PDT).

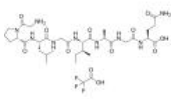


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GPLGIAGQ TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P2213A

GPLGIAGQ TFA, a MMP2-cleavable polypeptide, is used as a stimulus-sensitive linker in both liposomal and micellar nanocarriers for MMP2-triggered tumor targeting. GPLGIAGQ TFA can be used to synthesis unique MMP2-targeted photosensitizer in photodynamic therapy (PDT).

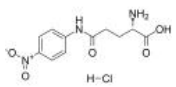


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GPNA hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-W011391

GPNA hydrochloride is a well known substrate of the enzyme γ-glutamyltransferase (**GGT**). GPNA hydrochloride is a specific glutamine (Gln) transporter **ASCT2** inhibitor.

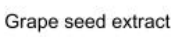


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Grape seed extract

Cat. No.: HY-N7072

Grape seed extract is a natural product, with anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects. Grape seed extract shows inhibitory activity on the fat-metabolizing enzymes pancreatic lipase and lipoprotein lipase. Grape seed extract induces **apoptotic** in human colorectal cancer cells.

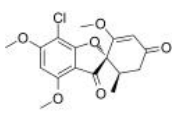


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Griseofulvin

Cat. No.: HY-17583

Griseofulvin(Gris-PEG; Grifulvin) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.



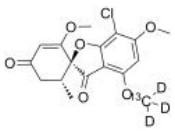
Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

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

Griseofulvin-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-17583S1

Griseofulvin-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled.

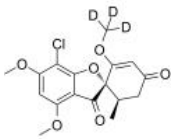


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Griseofulvin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17583S

Griseofulvin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Griseofulvin. Griseofulvin (Gris-PEG) is a spirocyclic fungal natural product used in treatment of fungal dermatophytes; Antifungal drug.

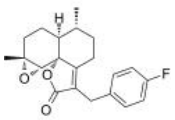


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GRP78-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145857

GRP78-IN-1 exhibits several interactions with **GRP78** residues with binding energy of -8.07 kcal/mol. GRP78-IN-1 shows the potent cytotoxic, anti-proliferative in cancer cells. GRP78-IN-1 exhibits promising **apoptosis** in breast cancer cells and wound healing properties.

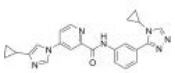


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GS-444217

Cat. No.: HY-100844

GS-444217 is a potent, orally available and selective ATP-competitive inhibitor of apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (**ASK1**) with an IC_{50} of 2.87 nM.



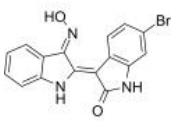
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK 3 Inhibitor IX

(6-Bromoindirubin-3'-oxime; BIO; MLS 2052)

Cat. No.: HY-10580

GSK 3 Inhibitor IX (6-Bromoindirubin-3'-oxime; BIO) is a potent, selective, reversible and ATP-competitive inhibitor of **GSK-3α/β** and **CDK1-cyclinB** complex with IC_{50}s of 5 nM/320 nM/80 nM for (GSK-3α/β)/CDK1/CDK5, respectively.



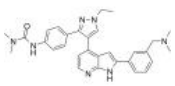
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GSK-1070916

(GSK-1070916A)

Cat. No.: HY-70044

GSK-1070916 is a potent and selective ATP-competitive inhibitor of **aurora B** and **aurora C** with K_is of 0.38 and 1.5 nM, respectively, and is >250- fold selective over Aurora A.

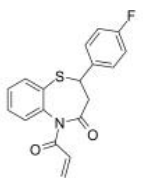


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

GSK-3β inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-141480

GSK-3β inhibitor 3 is a potent, selective, irreversible and covalent inhibitor of **Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3β (GSK-3β)**, with an IC_{50} of 6.6 μM. GSK-3β inhibitor 3 can be used for the research of acute promyelocytic leukemia.

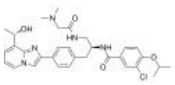


Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK-923295

Cat. No.: HY-10299

GSK-923295 is a special, allosteric inhibitor of **centromere-associated protein-E (CENP-E)** kinesin motor ATPase activity, with K_i of 3.2±0.2 nM and 1.6± 0.1 nM for human and canine, respectively.

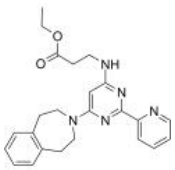


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK-J4

Cat. No.: HY-15648B

GSK-J4 is a potent dual inhibitor of H3K27me3/me2-demethylases **JMJD3/KDM6B** and **UTX/KDM6A** with IC_{50}s of 8.6 and 6.6 μM, respectively. GSK-J4 inhibits LPS-induced TNF-α production in human primary macrophages with an IC_{50} of 9 μM.

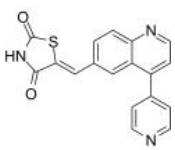


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

GSK1059615

Cat. No.: HY-12036

GSK1059615 is a dual inhibitor of **PI3Kα/β/δ/γ** (reversible) and **mTOR** with IC_{50} of 0.4 nM/0.6 nM/2 nM/5 nM and 12 nM, respectively.



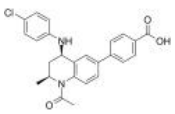
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1324726A

(I-BET726)

Cat. No.: HY-13960

GSK1324726A is a novel, potent, and selective inhibitor of **BET** proteins with high affinity to **BRD2** (IC_{50}=41 nM), **BRD3** (IC_{50}=31 nM), and **BRD4** (IC_{50}=22 nM).

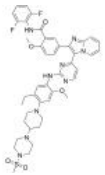


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK1904529A

Cat. No.: HY-10524

GSK1904529A is a potent, selective, orally active, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of **insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)** and **insulin receptor (IR)**, with IC_{50}s of 27 and 25 nM, respectively.

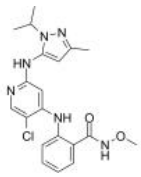


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2256098

Cat. No.: HY-100498

GSK2256098 is a selective **FAK** kinase inhibitor, which inhibits growth and survival of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma cells.

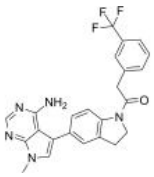


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2606414

Cat. No.: HY-18072

GSK2606414 is a cell-permeable and orally available **protein kinase R-like endoplasmic reticulum (ER) kinase (PERK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.4 nM.

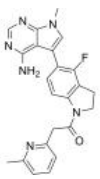


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

GSK2656157

Cat. No.: HY-13820

GSK2656157 is a selective and ATP-competitive inhibitor of protein kinase R (PKR)-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase (**PERK**) with an IC_{50} of 0.9 nM.

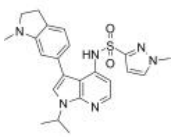


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2795039

Cat. No.: HY-18950

GSK2795039 is a NADPH oxidase 2 (**NOX2**) inhibitor with a mean pIC_{50} of 6 in different cell-free assays. GSK2795039 inhibits reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and NADPH consumption. GSK2795039 reduces **apoptosis**.

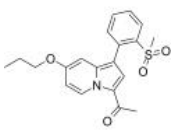


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2801

Cat. No.: HY-15658

GSK2801 is a potent, selective, orally active and cell active acetyl-lysine competitive **BAZ2A** and **BAZ2B** bromodomains inhibitor with K_d values of 136 nM and 257 nM, respectively. GSK2801 shows >50-fold selectivity for **BAZ2A/B** over BRD4.

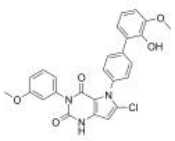


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GSK621

Cat. No.: HY-100548

GSK621 is a specific **AMPK** activator, with IC_{50} values of 13-30 μM for AML cells. GSK621 induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis**. GSK621 induces **eiF2α** phosphorylation-a hallmark of **UPR** activation.



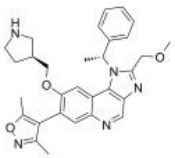
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

GSK778

(iBET-BD1)

Cat. No.: HY-136570

GSK778 (iBET-BD1) is a potent and selective **BD1 bromodomain** inhibitor of the BET proteins, with IC_{50}s of 75 nM (**BRD2 BD1**), 41 nM (**BRD3 BD1**), 41 nM (**BRD4 BD1**), and 143 nM (**BRDT BD1**), respectively. GSK778 phenocopies the effects of pan-**BET** inhibitors in cancer models.



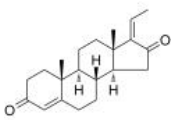
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Guggulsterone

(Z/E-Guggulsterone)

Cat. No.: HY-107738

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

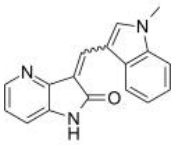


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW 441756

Cat. No.: HY-18314

GW 441756 is a potent and specific nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor tyrosine kinases A (**TrkA**) inhibitor (IC_{50}=2 nM), which eliminates the BmK NSPK-induced neurite outgrowth.

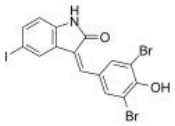


Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

GW 5074

Cat. No.: HY-10542

GW 5074 is a potent and selective **c-Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 9 nM, and has no effect on the activities of JNK1/2/3, MEK1, MKK6/7, CDK1/2, c-Src, p38 MAP, VEGFR2 or c-Fms.

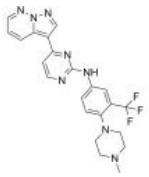


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GW779439X

Cat. No.: HY-103645

GW779439X is a pyrazolopyridazine identified in an inhibitor of the S. aureus PASTA kinase **Stk1**. GW779439X potentiates the activity of β-lactam antibiotics against various MRSA and MSSA isolates, some even crossing the breakpoint from resistant to sensitive.

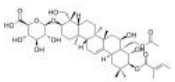


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Gymnemic acid I

Cat. No.: HY-N2541

Gymnemic acid I is a bioactive triterpene saponin found in Gymnema sylvestre. Gymnemic acid I decreases the apoptosis under the high glucose stress.

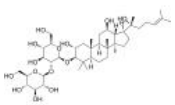


Purity: 96.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gypenoside LI

Cat. No.: HY-N8207

Gypenoside LI, a gypenoside monomer, possesses anti-tumor activity. Gypenoside LI induces cell apoptosis, cell cycle and migration.

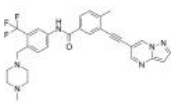


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

GZD856

Cat. No.: HY-101489

GZD856 formic is a potent and orally active **PDGFRα/β** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 68.6 and 136.6 nM, respectively. GZD856 formic is also a **Bcr-Abl**^{T315I} inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 19.9 and 15.4nM for native Bcr-Abl and the T315I mutant. GZD856 formic has antitumor activity.

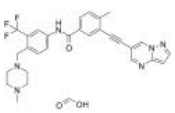


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GZD856 formic

Cat. No.: HY-101489A

GZD856 formic is a potent and orally active **PDGFRα/β** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 68.6 and 136.6 nM, respectively. GZD856 formic is also a **Bcr-Abl**^{T315I} inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 19.9 and 15.4nM for native Bcr-Abl and the T315I mutant. GZD856 formic has antitumor activity.

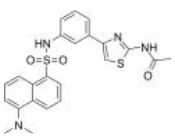


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HA15

Cat. No.: HY-100437

HA15 is a potent and specific inhibitor of ER chaperone **BiP/GRP78/HSPA5**, inhibits the ATPase activity of BiP, with anti-cancerous activity.

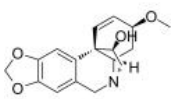


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Haemanthamine

Cat. No.: HY-114489A

Haemanthamine is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.

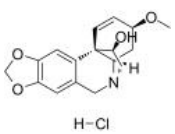


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Haemanthamine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-114489B

Haemanthamine hydrochloride is a crinine-type alkaloid isolated from the Amaryllidaceae plants with potent anticancer activity. Haemanthamine hydrochloride targets ribosomal that inhibits protein biosynthesis during the elongation stage of translation.

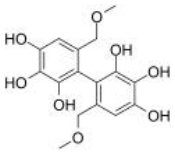


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

HBDDE

Cat. No.: HY-131305

HBDDE, a derivative of Ellagic acid, is an isoform-selective **PKCα** and **PKCγ** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 43 μM and 50 μM, respectively. HBDDE shows selective for **PKCα/PKCγ** over PKCδ, PKCβI and PKCβII isozymes. HBDDE induces neuronal **apoptosis**.

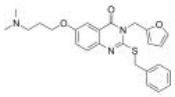


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HBV-IN-23

Cat. No.: HY-146395

HBV-IN-23 (Compound 5k) is an inhibitor of **HBV DNA replication** with an IC_{50} of 0.58 μM. HBV-IN-23 inhibits HBV DNA replication in both drug sensitive and resistant HBV strains. HBV-IN-23 shows anti-hepatocellular carcinoma cell (HCC) activities.

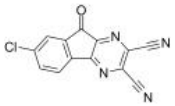


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HBX 41108

Cat. No.: HY-101666

HBX 41108 is an uncompetitive inhibitor of **ubiquitin-specific protease 7 (USP7)** with an IC_{50} of 424 nM. HBX 41108 inhibits USP7-mediated **p53** deubiquitination to stabilize p53 and inhibits cancer cell growth.

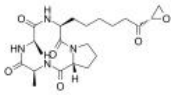


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HC-Toxin

Cat. No.: HY-126856

HC-Toxin, a cyclic tetrapeptide, is a potent **HDAC** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 nM. HC-Toxin induces tumor cell **apoptosis** and has anticancer effects.

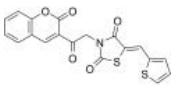


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hCAIX/XII-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146988

hCAIX/XII-IN-1 is a potent **CAIX/XII** inhibitor with the K_I values of 0.48 μM and 0.83 μM for CAIX and CAXII, respectively. hCAIX/XII-IN-1 shows antiproliferative activity in vitro.
hCAIX/XII-IN-1 induces **apoptosis** in MCF-7 cells.

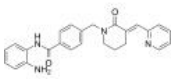


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC-IN-31

Cat. No.: HY-144293

HDAC-IN-31 is a potent, selective and orally active **HDAC** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 84.90, 168.0, 442.7, >10000 nM for HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, HDAC8, respectively. HDAC-IN-31 induces **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrests at G2/M phase. HDAC-IN-31 shows good antitumor efficacy.

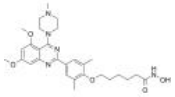


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC-IN-36

Cat. No.: HY-146684

HDAC-IN-36 (compound 23 g) is an orally active and potent **HDAC** (histone deacetylase) inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 11.68 nM (**HDAC6**). HDAC-IN-36 promotes **apoptosis**, **autophagy** and suppresses migration.

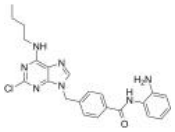


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC-IN-37

Cat. No.: HY-146750

HDAC-IN-37 is a potent **HDAC** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.0551 μM, 1.24 μM, 0.948 μM and 34.2 μM for **HDAC1**, **HDAC3**, **HDAC8** and **HDAC6**, respectively. HDAC-IN-37 induces histone acetylation in a slow-off manner.

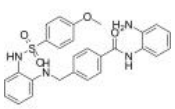


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC-IN-39

Cat. No.: HY-146392

HDAC-IN-39 (compound 16c) is a potent **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.07 μM (**HDAC1**), 1.47 μM (**HDAC2**), and 2.27 μM (**HDAC3**), respectively. HDAC-IN-39 also significantly inhibits microtubule polymerization.

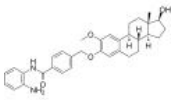


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-115941

HDAC-IN-9 is a potent and selective **tubulin** and **HDAC** dual inhibitor. HDAC-IN-9 inhibits the invasion and migration of A549 cells. HDAC-IN-9 shows potent antitumor and antiangiogenic effect in vitro and in vivo.

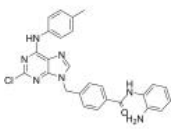


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC1/2 and CDK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-143497

HDAC1/2 and CDK2-IN-1 (compound 14d) is a potent **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **CDK2** dual inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 70.7, 23.1 and 0.80 μM, respectively. HDAC1/2 and CDK2-IN-1 can block the cell cycle and induce **apoptosis**. HDAC1/2 and CDK2-IN-1 exhibits desirable in vivo antitumor activity.

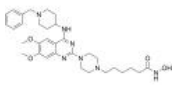


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC1/6-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144725

HDAC1/6-IN-1 (compound D7) is a potent multitarget inhibitor of **GLP**, **HDAC6** and **HDAC1**, with IC_{50} values of 1.3, 13, and 89 nM, respectively. HDAC1/6-IN-1 can inhibit the methylation and deacetylation of H3K9 on protein level.

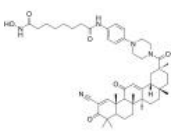


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC3/6-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-133147

HDAC3/6-IN-2 (compound 15) is a potent **HDAC6** and **HDAC3** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.368 and 0.635 μM, respectively. HDAC3/6-IN-2 shows antitumor activity, and induces cancer cell **apoptosis**.

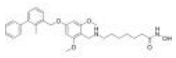


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDAC6-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-144395

HDAC6-IN-4 (C10) is a potent, orally active and highly selective **HDAC6** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 23 nM. HDAC6-IN-4 induces cancer cells **apoptosis** and shows significant antitumor efficacy, without obvious toxicity.

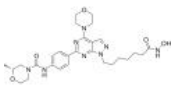


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HDACs/mTOR Inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-114414

HDACs/mTOR Inhibitor 1 is a dual **Histone Deacetylases (HDACs)** and **mammalian target of Rapamycin (mTOR)** target inhibitor for treating hematologic malignancies, with IC_{50}**s** of 0.19 nM, 1.8 nM, 1.2 nM and >500 nM for HDAC1, HDAC6, mTOR and PI3Kα, respectively.

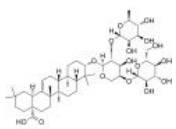


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hederacolchiside A1

Cat. No.: HY-N6950

Hederacolchiside A1, isolated from Pulsatilla chinensis, suppresses proliferation of tumor cells by inducing apoptosis through modulating **PI3K/Akt/mTOR** signaling pathway.

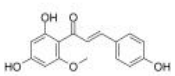


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Helichrysetin

Cat. No.: HY-N4058

Helichrysetin, isolated from the flowers of Helichrysum odoratissimum, is an **ID2 (inhibitor of DNA binding 2)** inhibitor, and suppresses DCIS (ductal carcinoma in situ) formation.

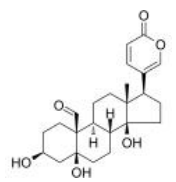


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hellebrigenin

Cat. No.: HY-N6576

Hellebrigenin, one of bufadienolides belonging to cardioactive steroids, is isolated from traditional Chinese medicine Venenum Bufonis. Hellebrigenin induces DNA damage and cell cycle G2/M arrest. Hellebrigenin triggers mitochondria-mediated apoptosis.

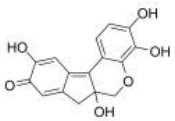


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Hematein

Cat. No.: HY-119751

Hematein is a oxidation product of hematoxylin acted as a dye. Hematein is an allosteric **casein kinase II** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.74 μM. Hematein inhibits **Akt/PKB Ser129** phosphorylation, the **Wnt/TCF** pathway and increases **apoptosis** in lung cancer cells.



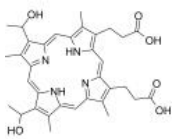
Purity: 74.90%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Hematoporphyrin

(Hematoporphyrin IX)

Cat. No.: HY-B0754

Hematoporphyrin (Hematoporphyrin IX), a photosensitizer, is a substrate for affinity chromatography of heme-binding proteins. Hematoporphyrin can induce apoptosis in U87 glioma cells and decrease tumor growth in vivo when exposed to red light.

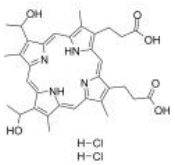


Purity: 95.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Hematoporphyrin dihydrochloride

(Hematoporphyrin IX dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B0754A

Hematoporphyrin dihydrochloride (Hematoporphyrin IX dihydrochloride), a photosensitizer, is a substrate for affinity chromatography of heme-binding proteins.

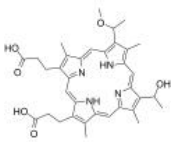


Purity: 95.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 100 mg

Hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether

Cat. No.: HY-134990

Hematoporphyrin monomethyl ether, second generation of porphyrin-related photosensitizer, is characterized by its single form, high yield of singlet oxygen, high selectivity, and low toxicity, which has been widely used in the diagnosis and treatment of various...

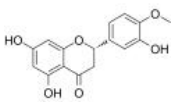


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hesperetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0168

Hesperetin is a natural flavanone, and acts as a potent and broad-spectrum inhibitor against human **UGT** activity. Hesperetin induces apoptosis.

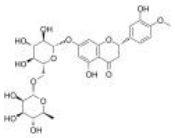


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Hesperidin

(Hesperetin 7-rutinoside) Cat. No.: HY-15337

Hesperidin (Hesperetin 7-rutinoside), a flavanone glycoside, is isolated from citrus fruits. Hesperidin has numerous biological properties, such as decreasing inflammatory mediators and exerting significant antioxidant effects.

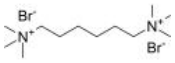


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Hexamethonium Bromide

Cat. No.: HY-B0569

Hexamethonium Bromide is a non-selective ganglionic **nicotinic-receptor antagonist (nAChR)** antagonist, with mixed competitive and noncompetitive activity. Hexamethonium Bromide has anti-hypertensive activity.

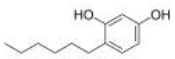


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Hexylresorcinol

(4-Hexylresorcinol) Cat. No.: HY-B0986

Hexylresorcinol (4-Hexylresorcinol) is a natural compound found in plants with antimicrobial, anthelmintic, antiseptic and antitumor activities. Hexylresorcinol can induce **apoptosis** in squamous carcinoma cells.

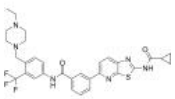


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

HG-7-85-01

Cat. No.: HY-15814

HG-7-85-01 is a type II ATP competitive inhibitor of wild-type and gatekeeper mutations forms of **Bcr-Abl**, **PDGFRα**, **Kit**, and **Src kinases**.

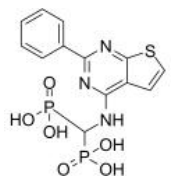


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hGGPPS-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144128

hGGPPS-IN-1 (Compound 18b) is a potent inhibitor of the human geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase (**hGGPPS**). hGGPPS-IN-1 is an analogue of C-2-substituted thienopyrimidine-based bisphosphonates (C2-ThP-BPs).

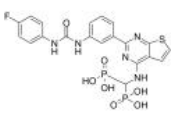


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hGGPPS-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144129

hGGPPS-IN-2 (Compound 16g) is a potent inhibitor of the human geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase (**hGGPPS**). hGGPPS-IN-2 is an analogue of C-2-substituted thienopyrimidine-based bisphosphonates (C2-ThP-BPs).

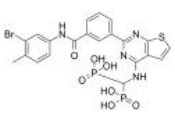


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

hGGPPS-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144130

hGGPPS-IN-3 (Compound 13h) is a potent inhibitor of the human geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase (**hGGPPS**). hGGPPS-IN-3 is an analogue of C-2-substituted thienopyrimidine-based bisphosphonates (C2-ThP-BPs).

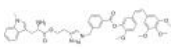


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HI5

Cat. No.: HY-146261

HI5 is a potent **tublin** and **IDO** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} value of 70 nM in HeLa cells. HI5 inhibit IDO expression and decrease kynurenine production, leading to stimulating T cells activation and proliferation.

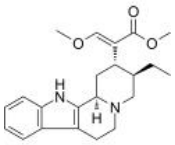


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hirsutine

Cat. No.: HY-N2193

Hirsutine, an indole alkaloid of Uncaria rhynchophylla, exhibits anti-cancer activity. Hirsutine induces apoptosis and is a potent Dengue virus inhibitor exhibiting low cytotoxicity.

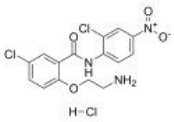


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HJC0152 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100602

HJC0152 hydrochloride is a **signal transducers and activators of transcription 3** (**STAT3**) inhibitor.

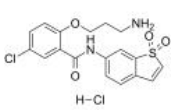


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HJC0416 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12352A

HJC0416 hydrochloride is a potent and orally active **STAT3** inhibitor with an enhanced anticancer profile than Stattic (HY-13818). HJC0416 hydrochloride is a promising anti-cancer agent for breast cancer study.

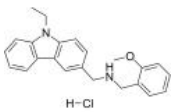


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HLCL-61 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100025A

HLCL-61 hydrochloride is a first-in-class inhibitor of **protein arginine methyltransferase 5 (PRMT5)**.

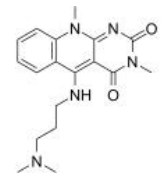


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HLI373

Cat. No.: HY-108640

HLI373 is an efficacious **Hdm2** inhibitor. HLI373 inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 is effective in inducing **apoptosis** of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. **Antimalarial** activity.

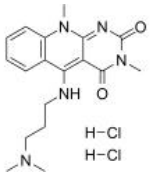


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

HLI373 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108640A

HLI373 dihydrochloride is an efficacious **Hdm2** inhibitor. HLI373 dihydrochloride inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 dihydrochloride is effective in inducing **apoptosis** of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. **Antimalarial** activity.

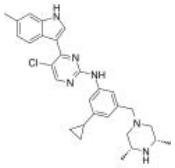


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

HM43239

Cat. No.: HY-145015

HM43239 is an orally active and selective **FLT3** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.1 nM, 1.8 nM and 1.0 nM for FLT3 WT, FLT3 internal tandem duplication (ITD) and FLT3 D835Y kinases, respectively.

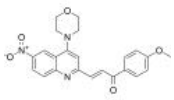


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

hnRNPK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135691

hnRNPK-IN-1 is a **heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein K (hnRNPK)** binding ligand with K_d values of 4.6 μM and 2.6 μM measured with SPR and MST, respectively. hnRNPK-IN-1 inhibits c-myc transcription by disrupting the binding of hnRNPK and c-myc promoter.

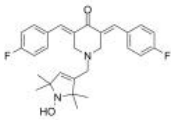


Purity: 97.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HO-3867

Cat. No.: HY-100453

HO-3867 is a selective and potent **STAT3** inhibitor and shows good antitumor activity.

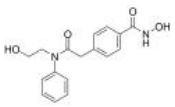


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

HPOB

Cat. No.: HY-19747

HPOB is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of **HDAC6** with an IC_{50} of 56 nM. HPOB displays >30 fold less potent against other HDACs. HPOB enhances the effectiveness of DNA-damaging anticancer agents in transformed cells but not normal cells.

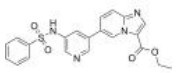


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

HS-173

Cat. No.: HY-15868

HS-173 is a novel **PI3K** inhibitor, that is used for cancer treatment.

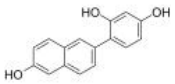


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

HS-1793

Cat. No.: HY-129156

HS-1793 is a resveratrol analogue with **antitumor** activities in a variety of cancer cell lines. HS-1793 induces cell **apoptosis**.

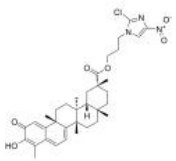


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hsp90-Cdc37-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144650

Hsp90-Cdc37-IN-3 (Compound 9) is a novel celastrol–imidazole derivative with **anticancer** activity. Hsp90-Cdc37-IN-3 inhibits **Hsp90–Cdc37** by covalent-binding, and induces **apoptosis**.

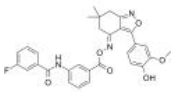


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HSP90-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-144724

HSP90-IN-10 (Compound 16s) is a potent inhibitor of **HSP90**. HSP90-IN-10 exhibits high antiproliferative potency against HCC1954 breast cancer cells with the IC_{50} value of 6 μM. HSP90-IN-10 does not inhibit the growth of normal epithelial cells.



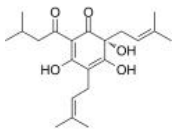
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Humulone

(α-Lupulic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N6084

Humulone (α-Lupulic acid), a prenylated phloroglucinol derivative, is a potent **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)** inhibitor. Humulone acts as a positive modulator of **$GABA_A$ receptor** at low micromolar concentrations. Humulone is an inhibitor of bone resorption.



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

HXR9

Cat. No.: HY-P3245

HXR9 is a cell-permeable peptide and a competitive antagonist of **HOX/PBX interaction**. HXR9 antagonizes the interaction between HOX and a second transcrip-tion factor (PBX), which binds to HOX proteins in paralogue groups1 to 8.

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

HXR9 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-P3245A

HXR9 hydrochloride is a cell-permeable peptide and a competitive antagonist of **HOX/PBX interaction**. HXR9 hydrochloride antagonizes the interaction between HOX and a second transcrip-tion factor (PBX), which binds to HOX proteins in paralogue groups1 to 8.

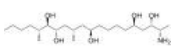
Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B1

(Aminopentol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6730

Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B1 (Aminopentol) is the backbone and main hydrolysis product of the mycotoxin Fumonisin B1 (HY-N6719). Hydrolyzed Fumonisin B1 can weakly inhibit ceramide synthase.



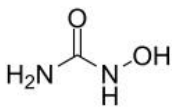
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Hydroxyurea

(Hydroxycarbamide)

Cat. No.: HY-B0313

Hydroxyurea is a cell apoptosis inducer that inhibit **DNA** synthesis through inhibition of **ribonucleotide reductase**.

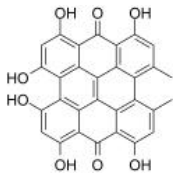


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Hypericin

Cat. No.: HY-N0453

Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from Hypericum perforatum. It can inhibit tyrosine kinases with IC50 of 7.5 μM.

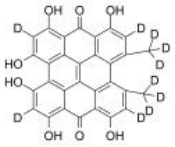


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Hypericin-d10

Cat. No.: HY-N0453S

Hypericin-d10 is the deuterium labeled Hypericin. Hypericin is a photosensitive antiviral with anticancer and antidepressant agent derived from Hypericum perforatum. It can inhibit tyrosine kinases with IC_{50} of 7.5 μM.

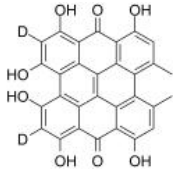


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypericin-d2

Cat. No.: HY-N0453S1

Hypericin-d2 is deuterium labeled Hypericin.

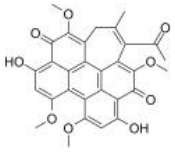


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Hypocrellin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1453

Hypocrellin B, a pigment isolated from the fungi Hypocrella bambusae and Shiraia bambusicola, is an apoptosis inducer. Hypocrellin B can be used as a photosensitizer for photodynamic therapy of cancer. Hypocrellin B also has antimicrobial and antileishmanial activities.



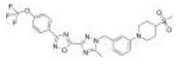
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

IACS-010759

(IACS-10759)

Cat. No.: HY-112037

IACS-010759 is an orally active, potent **mitochondrial complex I of oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS)** inhibitor. IACS-010759 inhibits proliferation and induces **apoptosis** in models of brain cancer and acute myeloid leukemia (AML) reliant on OXPHOS.



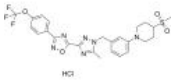
Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IACS-010759 hydrochloride

(IACS-10759 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-112037A

IACS-010759 hydrochlorideis an orally active, potent **mitochondrial complex I of oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS)** inhibitor.



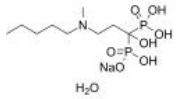
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ibandronate Sodium Monohydrate

(BM-210955; RPR-102289A)

Cat. No.: HY-B0515

Ibandronate Sodium Monohydrate is a highly potent nitrogen-containing bisphosphonate used for the treatment of osteoporosis.



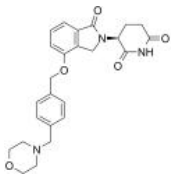
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Iberdomide

(CC-220)

Cat. No.: HY-101291

Iberdomide (CC-220) is an orally active and potent **cereblon (CRBN) E3 ligase modulator (CELMoD)** with an IC_{50} of ~150nM for cereblon-binding affinity. Iberdomide, a derivative of Thalidomide (HY-14658), has antitumor and immunostimulatory activities.



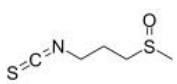
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iberin

(NSC 321801)

Cat. No.: HY-101413

Iberin (NSC 321801), a sulfoxide analogue of sulforaphane, is a naturally occurring member of isothiocyanate family. Iberin inhibits cell survival with an IC_{50} of 2.3 μM in HL60 cell. Iberin induces **apoptosis**.

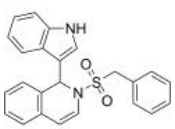


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg (61.25 mM * 100 μL in Ethanol),

IBR2

Cat. No.: HY-103710

IBR2 is a potent and specific **RAD51** inhibitor and inhibits **RAD51**-mediated DNA double-strand break repair. IBR2 disrupts **RAD51** multimerization, accelerates proteasome-mediated **RAD51** protein degradation, inhibits cancer cell growth and induces **apoptosis**.

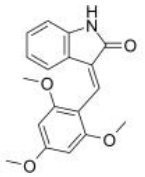


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IC261

Cat. No.: HY-12774

IC261 is a selective, ATP-competitive **CK1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 1 μM, 1 μM, 16 μM for **Ckiδ**, **Ckiε** and Ckiα1, respectively.

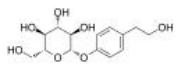


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Icariside D2

Cat. No.: HY-N7450

Icariside D2, isolated from Annona glabra fruit, inhibits **angiotensin-converting enzyme**. Icariside D2 shows significant cytotoxic activity on the HL-60 cell line with the IC_{50} value of 9.0 ± 1.0 μM. Icariside D2 induces apoptosis .



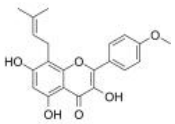
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Icaritin

(Anhydroicaritin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0678

Icaritin (Anhydroicaritin) is a prenylflavonoid derivative from Epimedium Genusis and potently inhibits proliferation of K562 cells (IC_{50} of 8 μM) and primary CML cells (IC_{50} of 13.4 μM for CML-CP and 18 μM for CML-BC).

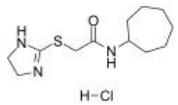


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ICCB-19 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-138779

ICCB-19 hydrochloride is a **TRADD (TNFRSF1A associated via death domain)** inhibitor. ICCB-19 hydrochloride binds with N-terminal domain of TRADD (TRADD-N), disrupting its binding to both TRADD-C and TRAF2. ICCB-19 hydrochloride is indirect inhibitor of **RIPK1 kinase** activity.

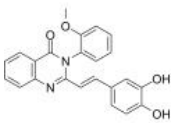


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ICCB280

Cat. No.: HY-134333

ICCB280 is a potent inducer of **C/EBPα**. ICCB280 exhibits anti-leukemic properties including terminal differentiation, proliferation arrest, and apoptosis through activation of C/EBPα and affecting its downstream targets (such as C/EBPε, G-CSFR and c-Myc).

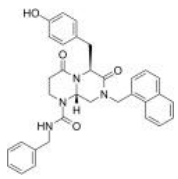


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ICG-001

Cat. No.: HY-14428

ICG-001 is an inhibitor of **β-catenin/TCF** mediated transcription. ICG-001 works by specifically binding to cyclic AMP response element-binding protein with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. ICG-001 selectively blocks the β-catenin/CBP interaction without interfering with the β-catenin/p300 interaction.

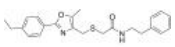


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

iCRT3

Cat. No.: HY-103705

iCRT3 is an inhibitor of both **Wnt** and **β-catenin-responsive transcription**.

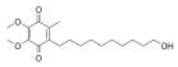


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Idebenone

Cat. No.: HY-N0303

Idebenone, a well-appreciated mitochondrial protectant, exhibits protective efficacy against neurotoxicity and can be used for the research of Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease.



Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IDO/Tubulin-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146715

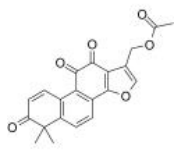
IDO/Tubulin-IN-2 (HT2) is a potent **TDO** and **tubulin** inhibitor. IDO/Tubulin-IN-2 also shows potent activity against U87, HepG2, A549, HCT-116, and LO2 cancer cell lines, with IC_{50} values of 0.43, 0.036, 0.041, 0.095 and 1.04 μM, respectively.

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

IDO1/TDO-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144778

IDO1/TDO-IN-1 (30) is a potent dual **IDO1** (uncompetitive, K_i of 0.23 μM) and **TDO** (competitive, K_i of 0.73 μM) inhibitor. IDO1/TDO-IN-1 (30) significantly promotes cell apoptosis through the potential mitochondria-mediated Bcl-2/Bax pathway.

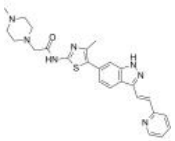


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IHMT-TRK-284

Cat. No.: HY-146697

IHMT-TRK-284 (Compound 34) is a potent, orally active **type II TRK kinase** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 10.5, 0.7, and 2.6 nM to **TRKA, B**, and **C** respectively. IHMT-TRK-284 displays great selectivity profile in the kinome and good in vivo antitumor efficacies.

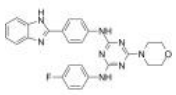


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IITZ-01

Cat. No.: HY-112897

IITZ-01 is a potent lysosomotropic **autophagy** inhibitor with single-agent antitumor activity, with an IC_{50} of 2.62 μM for PI3Kγ.

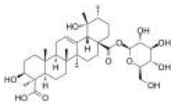


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ilexsaponin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2638

Ilexsaponin A, isolated from the root of Ilex pubescens, attenuates ischemia-reperfusion-induced myocardial injury through **anti-apoptotic** pathway.

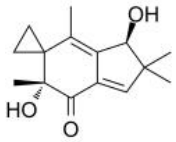


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Illudin M

Cat. No.: HY-122493

Illudin M is a cytotoxic fungal sesquiterpene that can be isolated from the culture medium of Omphalotus olearius mushrooms. Illudin M can alkylate DNA. Illudin M has anti-tumor activities.

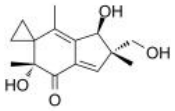


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Illudin S

Cat. No.: HY-125098

Illudin S, a cytotoxic Illudin, is a natural sesquiterpene with strong anti-tumour and antiviral activities. Illudin S has genotoxic activities. Illudin S blocks the G1-S phase interface of the cell cycle in human leukemia cells.



Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

iMAC2

Cat. No.: HY-103272

iMAC2 is a potent **MAC** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 28 nM and an LD_{50} of 15000 nM. iMAC2 shows **anti-apoptotic** effect. iMAC2 blocks cytochrome c release.

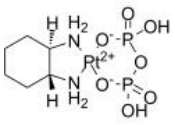
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Imifoplatin

(PT-112)

Cat. No.: HY-109146

Imifoplatin (PT-112) is a platinum-based agent belonging to the phosphaplatin family. Imifoplatin exhibits antineoplastic activity.

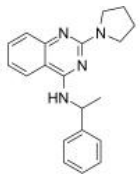


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Importazole

Cat. No.: HY-101091

Importazole is a small molecule inhibitor of the nuclear transport receptor **importin-β**.



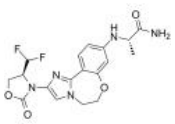
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Inavolisib

(GDC-0077; RG6114)

Cat. No.: HY-101562

GDC-0077 (RG6114) is a potent, orally available, and selective **PI3Kα** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.038 nM). GDC-0077 (RG6114) exerts its activity by binding to the ATP binding site of PI3K, thereby inhibiting the phosphorylation of PIP2 to PIP3.

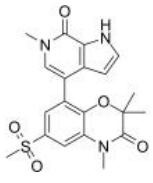


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

INCB-057643

Cat. No.: HY-111485

INCB-057643 is a novel, orally bioavailable **BET** inhibitor.

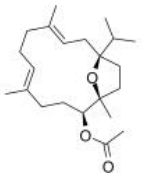


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Incensole Acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N4098

Incensole acetate is a main constituent of Boswellia carterii resin, has neuroprotective effects against neuronal damage in traumatic and ischemic head injury. Incensole acetate reduces Aβ25–35-triggered **apoptosis** in hOBNSCs.



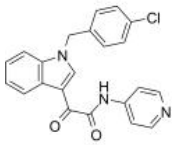
Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Indibulin

(ZIO 301; D 24851)

Cat. No.: HY-13649

Indibulin (ZIO 301), an orally applicable inhibitor of **tubulin** assembly, shows potent anticancer activity with a minimal neurotoxicity.



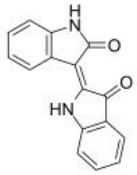
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Indirubin

(Couroupitine B; Indigo red; Indigopurpurin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0117

Indirubin (Couroupitine B) is a purple 3,2-bisindole and a stable isomer of indigo isolated from Indigo naturalis (Apiaceae); anti-inflammatory and anticancer activities.



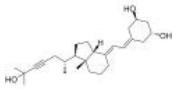
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Inecalcitol

(TX 522)

Cat. No.: HY-32344

Inecalcitol (TX 522), a unique vitamin D3 analog, is an orally active **vitamin D receptor (VDR)** agonist with a K_d of 0.53 nM. Inecalcitol can induce cell **apoptosis** and has potent anticancer activities.



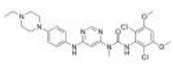
Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Infigratinib

(BGJ-398; NVP-BGJ398)

Cat. No.: HY-13311

Infigratinib (BGJ-398; NVP-BGJ398) is a potent inhibitor of the **FGFR** family with IC_{50}s of 0.9 nM, 1.4 nM, 1 nM, and 60 nM for **FGFR1**, **FGFR2**, **FGFR3**, and **FGFR4**, respectively.

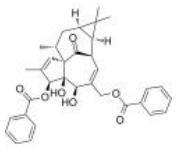


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Ingenol 3,20-dibenzoate

Cat. No.: HY-137295

Ingenol 3,20-dibenzoate is a potent **protein kinase C (PKC)** isoform-selective agonist.



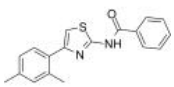
Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

INH1

(IBT13131)

Cat. No.: HY-16660

INH1 specifically disrupts the Hec1/Nek2 interaction via direct **Hec1** binding. INH1 shows promising cancer inhibition activity both in vitro and in vivo.

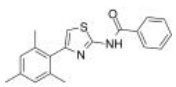


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

INH6

Cat. No.: HY-100541

INH6 is a potent **Nek2/Hec1** inhibitor; inhibits the growth of HeLa cells with an IC_{50} of 2.4 μM.

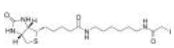


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Iodoacetyl-LC-biotin

Cat. No.: HY-138065

Iodoacetyl-LC-biotin is a biotinylated electrophile probe that can be used to investigate the scope and characteristics of protein covalent binding to subcellular proteomes.



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

Ionomycin

(SQ23377)

Cat. No.: HY-13434

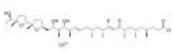
Ionomycin (SQ23377) is a potent, selective **calcium ionophore** and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin (SQ23377) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr=Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes **apoptosis**.

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg (14.1 mM * 1 mL in Ethanol)

Ionomycin calcium

(SQ23377 calcium) Cat. No.: HY-13434A

Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is a potent, selective **calcium ionophore** and an antibiotic produced by Streptomyces conglobatus. Ionomycin calcium (SQ23377 calcium) is highly specific for divalent cations (Ca>Mg>Sr=Ba). Ionomycin (SQ23377) promotes **apoptosis**.

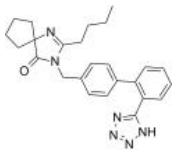


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Irbesartan

(SR-47436; BMS-186295) Cat. No.: HY-B0202

Irbesartan is a highly potent and specific angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor antagonist with IC50 of 1.3 nM.

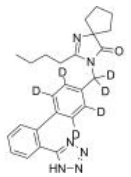


Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Irbesartan-d6

Cat. No.: HY-B0202S1

Irbesartan-d6 is the deuterium labeled Irbesartan. Irbesartan is a highly potent and specific angiotensin II type 1 (AT1) receptor antagonist with IC_{50} of 1.3 nM.

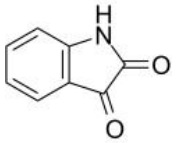


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isatin

(Indoline-2,3-dione) Cat. No.: HY-Y0265

Isatin (Indoline-2,3-dione) is a potent inhibitor of **monoamine oxidase (MAO)** with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. Also binds to central benzodiazepine receptors (IC_{50} against clonazepam, 123 μM).



Purity: 97.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Isatuximab

Cat. No.: HY-P9976

Isatuximab is a monoclonal antibody targeting the transmembrane receptor and ectoenzyme **CD38**, a protein highly expressed on hematological malignant cells, including those in multiple myeloma (MM).

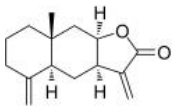
Isatuximab

Purity: 98.5%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Isoalantolactone

((+)-Isoalantolactone; Isohelenin) Cat. No.: HY-N0780

Isoalantolactone is an **apoptosis** inducer, which also acts as an alkylating agent.

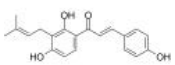


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isobavachalcone

(Corylifolinin; Isobacachalcone) Cat. No.: HY-13065

Isobavachalcone (Corylifolinin) is derived from Psoralea corylifolia Linn. and is a potent inhibitor of **Akt** signaling pathway, which induces apoptosis in human cancer cells (Inhibits OVCAR-8 cell growth with an IC_{50} value of 7.92 μM).

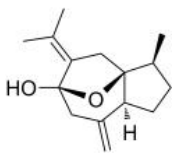


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Isocurcumenol

Cat. No.: HY-N4121

Isocurcumenol, an **estrogen receptor alpha (ERα)** inhibitor isolated from Curcuma zedoaria Rhizomes, possesses anti-tumor acticity, with IC_{50} values of 99.1μg/mL and 178.2 μg/mL in DLA and KB cells, respectively.

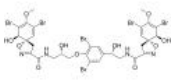


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isofistularin-3

Cat. No.: HY-19826

Isofistularin-3 is a direct, DNA-competitive **DNMT1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 13.5 μM. Isofistularin-3, as a DNA demethylating agent, induces cell cycle arrest and sensitization to TRAIL in cancer cells. Isofistularin-3 can be used as an ADC cytotoxin.

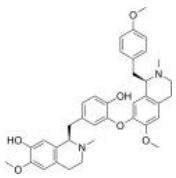


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Isoliensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0770

Isoliensinine is a bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid extracted from the seed embryo of Nelumbo nucifera, with anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities. Isoliensinine induces apoptosis in triple-negative human breast cancer cells.

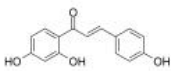


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Isoliquiritigenin

(GU17; ISL; Isoliquiritigen) Cat. No.: HY-N0102

Isoliquiritigenin is an anti-tumor flavonoid from the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra, which inhibits **aldose reductase** with an IC_{50} of 320 nM. Isoliquiritigenin is a potent inhibitor of **influenza virus** replication with an EC_{50} of 24.7 μM.

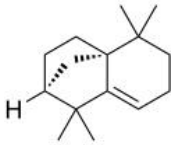


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Isolongifolene

((-)-Isolongifolene) Cat. No.: HY-N7363

Isolongifolene ((-)-Isolongifolene) is a tricyclic sesquiterpene isolated from Murraya koenigii. Isolongifolene attenuates Rotenone-induced oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction and apoptosis through the regulation of PI3K/AKT/GSK-3β signaling pathways.

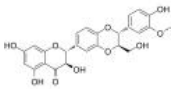


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Isosilybin A

Cat. No.: HY-N7043

Isosilybin A, a flavonolignan isolated from silymarin, has anti-prostate cancer (PCA) activity.

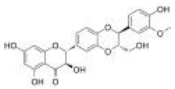


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Isosilybin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7045

Isosilybin B, a flavonolignan isolated from silymarin, has anti-prostate cancer (PCA) activity via inhibiting proliferation and inducing G1 phase arrest and **apoptosis**. Isosilybin B causes **androgen receptor (AR)** degradation.

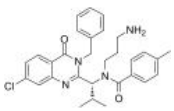


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ispinesib

(SB-715992) Cat. No.: HY-50759

Ispinesib is a specific inhibitor of **kinesin spindle protein (KSP)**, with a $K_{i\ app}$ of 1.7 nM.

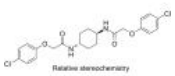


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ISRIB (trans-isomer)

Cat. No.: HY-12495

ISRIB (trans-isomer) is a potent inhibitor of **PERK** with an IC_{50} of 5 nM. ISRIB potently reverses the effects of eIF2α phosphorylation (IC_{50}=5 nM).

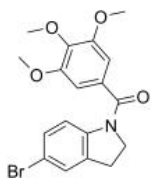


Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IV-23

Cat. No.: HY-126324

IV-23 (Compound 20) is a potent Noxa mediated **apoptosis** inducer, and it is a promising anticancer agent with potential. IV-23 inhibits cell growths in vitro and in vivo, reduces colony formation, arrests cell cycle at M phase, and induces esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC).

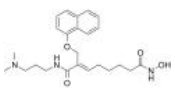


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ivaltinostat

(CG-200745) Cat. No.: HY-16138

Ivaltinostat (CG-200745) is an orally active, potent pan-**HDAC** inhibitor which has the hydroxamic acid moiety to bind zinc at the bottom of catalytic pocket. Ivaltinostat inhibits deacetylation of histone H3 and tubulin.

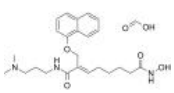


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ivaltinostat formic

(CG-200745 formic) Cat. No.: HY-16138A

Ivaltinostat (CG-200745) formic is an orally active, potent pan-**HDAC** inhibitor which has the hydroxamic acid moiety to bind zinc at the bottom of catalytic pocket. Ivaltinostat formic inhibits deacetylation of histone H3 and tubulin.

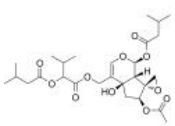


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

IVHD-valtrate

Cat. No.: HY-N3446

IVHD-valtrate, an active Valeriana jatamansi derivative, is against human ovarian cancer cells in vitro and in vivo. IVHD-valtrate induces cancer cells **apoptosis** and arrests the ovarian cancer cells in the G2/M phase.



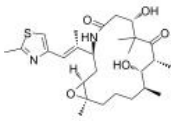
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ixabepilone

(BMS-247550; Aza-epothilone B)

Cat. No.: HY-10222

Ixabepilone (BMS-247550) is an orally bioavailable **microtubule** inhibitor, which binds to tubulin and promotes tubulin polymerization and microtubule stabilization, thereby arrests cells in the G2-M phase of the cell cycle and induces tumor cell apoptosis.

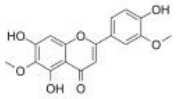


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Jaceosidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0831

Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from Artemisia vestita, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates **Bax** and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression.

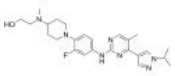


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

JAK2/FLT3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-130247

JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 is a potent and orally active dual **JAK2/FLT3** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.7 nM, 4 nM, 26 nM and 39 nM for JAK2, FLT3, JAK1 and JAK3, respectively. JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 has anti-cancer activity.

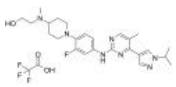


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-130247A

JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 (TFA) is a potent and orally active dual **JAK2/FLT3** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.7 nM, 4 nM, 26 nM and 39 nM for JAK2, FLT3, JAK1 and JAK3, respectively. JAK2/FLT3-IN-1 (TFA) has anti-cancer activity.

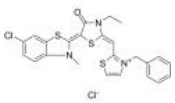


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

JG-98

Cat. No.: HY-117282

JG-98, an allosteric **heat shock protein 70 (Hsp70)** inhibitor, which binds tightly to a conserved site on Hsp70 and disrupts the Hsp70-Bag3 interaction. JG-98 shows anti-cancer activities affecting both cancer cells and tumor-associated macrophages.



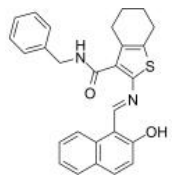
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

JGB1741

(ILS-JGB-1741)

Cat. No.: HY-111329

JGB1741 (ILS-JGB-1741) is a potent and specific **SIRT1** activity inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 15 μM. JGB1741 is a weak SIRT2 and SIRT3 inhibitor with an all IC_{50}>100 μM.

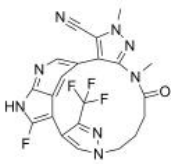


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JH-XVII-10

Cat. No.: HY-144614

JH-XVII-10 is a potent, selective and orally active **DYRK1A** and **DYRK1B** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3 nM and 5 nM for **DYRK1A** and **DYRK1B**, respectively. JH-XVII-10 shows antitumor efficacy in neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) cell lines.

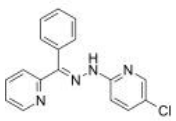


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JIB-04

Cat. No.: HY-13953

JIB-04 is a pan-selective **Jumonji histone demethylase** inihibitor with IC_{50}s of 230, 340, 855, 445, 435, 1100, and 290 nM for JARID1A, JMJD2E, JMJD3, JMJD2A, JMJD2B, JMJD2C, and JMJD2D, respectively.

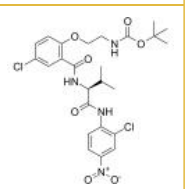


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

JMX0293

Cat. No.: HY-144638

JMX0293 is an O-alkylamino-tethered salicylamide derivative compound. JMX0293 maintains good potency against MDA-MB-231 cell line (IC_{50} = 3.38 μM) while exhibiting very low toxicity against human non-tumorigenic breast epithelial cell line MCF-10A (IC_{50}> 60 μM).

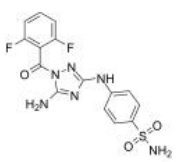


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JNJ-7706621

Cat. No.: HY-10329

JNJ-7706621 is a potent **aurora kinase** inhibitor, and also inhibits **CDK1** and **CDK2**, with IC_{50}s of 9 nM, 3 nM, 11 nM, and 15 nM for **CDK1**, **CDK2**, **aurora-A** and **aurora-B**, respectively.

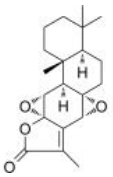


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Jolkinolide B

Cat. No.: HY-N0732

Jolkinolide B, a bioactive diterpene isolated from the roots of Euphorbia fischeriana Steud, is known to induce **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

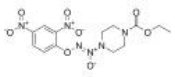


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

JS-K

Cat. No.: HY-126193

JS-K is a NO donor that reacts with glutathione to generate NO at physiological pH. JS-K inhibits proliferation, induces apoptosis, and disrupts the cell cycle of Jurkat T acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells.

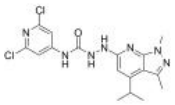


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JTE-013

Cat. No.: HY-100675

JTE-013 is a potent and specific **$S1P_2$** (Sphingosine-1-Phosphate 2; EDG-5) antagonist. JTE-013 inhibits the specific binding of radiolabeled S1P to human and rat $S1P_2$ with **IC_{50}**s of 17 nM and 22 nM, respectively.

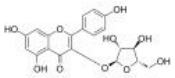


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Juglanin

Cat. No.: HY-N3442

Juglanin, a natural occurring flavonoid, is a **JNK** acticator, with inflammation and anti-tumor activities. Juglanin can induce **apoptosis** and **autophagy** on human breast cancer cells.

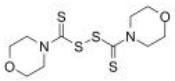


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JX06

Cat. No.: HY-19564

JX06 is a potent, selective and covalent inhibitor of **PDK**. JX06 inhibits **PDK1**, **PDK2** and **PDK3** with **IC_{50}**s of 49 nM, 101 nM, and 313 nM, respectively. JX06 inhibits PDK1 activity via covalently binding to a cysteine residue in an irreversible manner. JX06 shows significant antitumor activity.

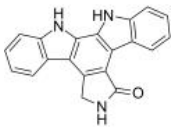


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

K-252c

Cat. No.: HY-N6736

K-252c, a staurosporine analog isolated from Nocardiopsis sp., is a cell-permeable **PKC** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 2.45 μM. K-252c induces apoptosis in human chronic myelogenous leukemia cancer cells. K-252c also inhibits β-lactamase, chymotrypsin, and malate dehydrogenase.

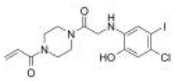


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K-Ras(G12C) inhibitor 12

Cat. No.: HY-18707

K-Ras(G12C) inhibitor 12 is a K-Ras(G12C) inhibitor, the half-maximum effective concentration (EC50) for K-Ras(G12C) inhibitor 12 in H1792 cells is 0.32 μM.

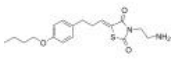


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

K145

Cat. No.: HY-15779

K145 is a selective, substrate-competitive and orally active **SphK2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 4.3 μM and a **K_i** of 6.4 μM. K145 is inactive against SphK1 and other protein kinases. K145 induces cell **apoptosis** and has potently antitumor activity.

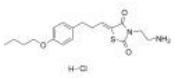


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K145 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15779A

K145 hydrochloride is a selective, substrate-competitive and orally active **SphK2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 4.3 μM and a **K_i** of 6.4 μM. K145 hydrochloride is inactive against SphK1 and other protein kinases.

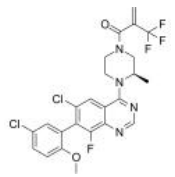


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

K20

Cat. No.: HY-115907

K20 is a potent and selective **KRas G12C** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.16 μM. K20 shows anticancer activity in H358 cells (IC_{50}= 0.78 μM). K20 decreases the levels of phosphorylated Erk and leads to cancer cell **apoptosis**.

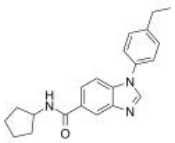


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K783-0308

Cat. No.: HY-115906

K783-0308 is a potent and selective dual inhibitor of **FLT3** and **MNK2** with IC_{50} values of 680 and 406 nM, respectively. K783-0308 inhibits the growth of MOLM-13 (IC_{50}=10.5 μM) and MV-4-11 (IC_{50}=10.4 μM) cells.

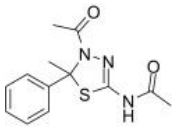


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

K858 (Racemic)

Cat. No.: HY-19966

K858 Racemic is an ATP-uncompetitive inhibitor of **kinesin Eg5** with an IC_{50} of 1.3 μM.



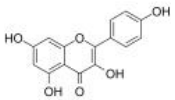
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kaempferol

(Kempferol; Robigenin)

Cat. No.: HY-14590

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

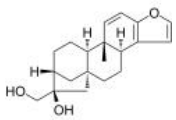


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Kahweol

Cat. No.: HY-N6258

Kahweol is one of the consituents of the coffee from Coffea Arabica with anti-inflammatory anti-angiogenic, and anti-cancerous activities. Kahweol inhibits **adipogenesis** and increase glucose uptake by AMP-activated protein kinase (**AMPK**) activation. Kahweol induces **apoptosis**.

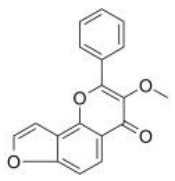


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Karanjin

Cat. No.: HY-N2534

Karanjin is a major active furanoflavonol constituent of Fordia cauliflora. Karanjin induces GLUT4 translocation in skeletal muscle cells by increasing **AMPK** activity. Karanjin can induce cancer cell death through cell cycle arrest and enhance apoptosis.



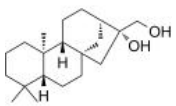
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kauran-16,17-diol

(ent-Kauran-16β,17-diol)

Cat. No.: HY-N7422

Kauran-16,17-diol (ent-Kauran-16β,17-diol), a natural diterpene, posseses anti-tumor and inducing-apoptosis activity, with a IC_{50} of 17 μM on inhibiting NO production in LPS-stimulated RAW 264.7 macrophages.

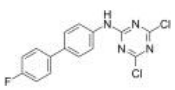


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

KEA1-97

Cat. No.: HY-114982

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

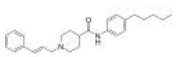


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-144099

Keap1-Nrf2-IN-4 is a potent **neddylation** inhibitor. Keap1-Nrf2-IN-4 exhibits potent anti-proliferation activity against MGC-803 cells (IC_{50}=2.55 μM). Keap1-Nrf2-IN-4 blocks the migration ability and induces **apoptosis** of gastric cancer cells.



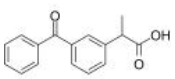
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketoprofen

(RP-19583)

Cat. No.: HY-B0227

Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.



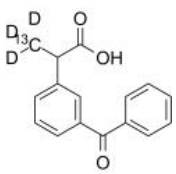
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Ketoprofen-13C,d3

(RP-19583-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0227S2

Ketoprofen-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of COX, with IC50s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.



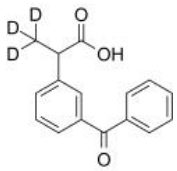
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketoprofen-d3

(RP-19583-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0227S

Ketoprofen-d3 (RP-19583-d3) is the deuterium labeled Ketoprofen. Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.



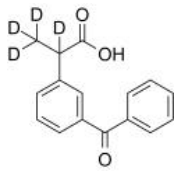
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ketoprofen-d4

(RP-19583-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0227S1

Ketoprofen-d4 (RP-19583-d4) is the deuterium labeled Ketoprofen. Ketoprofen (RP-19583) is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, acting as a potent inhibitor of **COX**, with IC_{50}s of 2 nM and 26 nM for COX-1 and COX-2 in human blood monocytes, respectively.



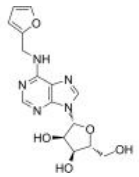
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kinetin riboside

(N6-Furfuryladenosine)

Cat. No.: HY-101055

Kinetin riboside, a cytokinin analog, can induce **apoptosis** in cancer cells. It inhibits the proliferation of HCT-15 cells with an IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.

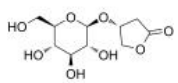


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Kinsenoside

Cat. No.: HY-N2292

Kinsenoside is a main active component isolated from plants of the genus Anoectochilus, and exhibits many biological activities and pharmacological effects.

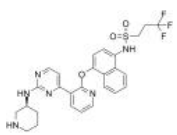


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

KIRA9

Cat. No.: HY-145422

KIRA9 is a potent **IRE1** inhibitor (IC_{50}=4.8 μM in INS-1 cells). KIRA9 is able to fully engage the ATP-binding site of IRE1α. KIRA9 can block ER-localized mRNA decay and **apoptosis**.

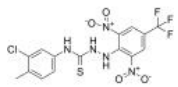


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kobe0065

Cat. No.: HY-15716

Kobe0065 is a novel and effective inhibitor of **Ras-Raf interaction**, competitively inhibiting the binding of H-Ras·GTP to c-Raf-1 RBD with a K_i value of 46±13 μM.

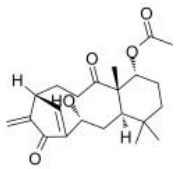


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Kongensin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3417

Kongensin A is a natural product isolated from Croton kongensis. Kongensin A is an effective, covalent **HSP90** inhibitor that blocks **RIP3**-dependent necroptosishas. Kongensin A is a potent **necroptosis** inhibitor and an **apoptosis** inducer.



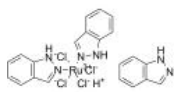
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KP1019

(FFC14A)

Cat. No.: HY-19118

KP1019 (FFC14A) is a Ru(III)-based anti-metastatic and cytotoxic anti-cancer agent. KP1019 induces **DNA** damage and **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

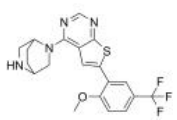


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KRAS G12D inhibitor 14

Cat. No.: HY-144661

KRAS G12D inhibitor 14 is a potent **KRAS G12D** inhibitor with a K_D of 33 nM for binding to KRAS G12D protein. KRAS G12D inhibitor 14 decreases the active form of KRAS G12D (KRAS G12D-GTP) but not KRAS G13D.

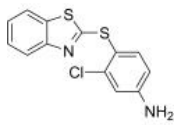


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KRAS inhibitor-9

Cat. No.: HY-137497

KRAS inhibitor-9, a potent **KRAS** inhibitor (K_d=92 μM), blocks the formation of GTP-KRAS and downstream activation of KRAS. KRAS inhibitor-9 binds to KRAS G12D, KRAS G12C and KRAS Q61H protein with a moderate binding affinity.

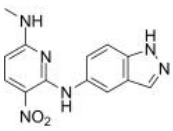


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KRIBB11

Cat. No.: HY-100872

KRIBB11 is an inhibitor of **Heat shock factor 1 (HSF1)**, with IC_{50} of 1.2 μM.

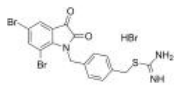


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KS100

Cat. No.: HY-146682

KS100 is a potent **ALDH** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 230, 1542, 193 nM for ALDH1A1, ALDH2, and ALDH3A1, respectively. KS100 shows antiproliferative and anticancer effects with low low toxic.

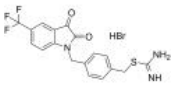


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KS106

Cat. No.: HY-146683

KS106 is a potent **ALDH** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 334, 2137, 360 nM for ALDH1A1, ALDH2, and ALDH3A1, respectively. KS106 shows antiproliferative and anticancer effects with low low toxic.

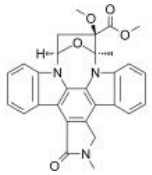


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KT5823

Cat. No.: HY-N6791

KT5823, a selective the cGMP-dependent protein kinase (**PKG**) inhibitor with an K_i value of 0.23 μM, it also inhibits **PKA** and **PKC** with K_i values of 10 μM and 4 μM, respectively.

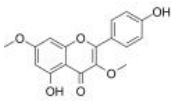


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Kumatakenin

Cat. No.: HY-N3415

Kumatakenin, a flavonoid that is isolated from cloves shows the effect of inducing **apoptosis** in ovarian cancer cells.

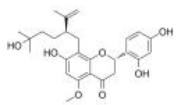


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Kurarinol

Cat. No.: HY-122933

Kurarinol is a flavanone found in the root of Sophra flavescens. Kurarinol is a competitive **tyrosinase** inhibitor, with IC_{50} of 0.1 μM for mushroom tyrosinase.

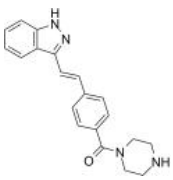


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

KW-2449

Cat. No.: HY-10339

KW-2449 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor of **FLT3**, **ABL**, **ABL^{T315I}** and **Aurora kinase** with IC_{50}s of 6.6, 14, 4 and 48 nM, respectively.

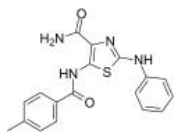


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KY-05009

Cat. No.: HY-124745

KY-05009 is an ATP-competitive **Traf2- and Nck-interacting kinase (TNIK)** inhibitor with a K_i of 100 nM. KY-05009 pharmacologically inhibits TGF-β1-induced epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in human lung adenocarcinoma cells.



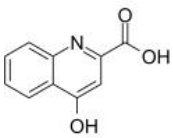
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Kynurenic acid

(Quinurenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-100806

Kynurenic acid, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting <b >NMDA, glutamate, α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor. Kynurenic acid is also an agonist of **GPR35/CXCR8**.

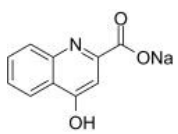


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Kynurenic acid sodium

Cat. No.: HY-107512

Kynurenic acid sodium, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting **NMDA, glutamate, α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor**. Kynurenic acid sodium is also an agonist of **GPR35/CXCR8**.



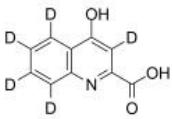
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Kynurenic acid-d5

(Quinurenic acid-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-100806S

Kynurenic acid-d5 (Quinurenic acid-d5) is the deuterium labeled Kynurenic acid. Kynurenic acid, an endogenous tryptophan metabolite, is a broad-spectrum antagonist targeting <b >NMDA, glutamate, α7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor.

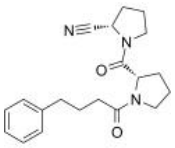


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

KYP-2047

Cat. No.: HY-100475

KYP-2047 is a potent and BBB-penetrating **prolyl-oligopeptidase (POP)** inhibitor, with an K_i value of 0.023 nM. KYP-2047 reduces glioblastoma proliferation through angiogenesis and apoptosis modulation.



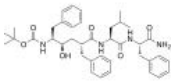
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-685458

(L-685,458)

Cat. No.: HY-19369

L-685458 is a potent transition state analog (TSA) **γ-secretase** inhibitor (GSI). L-685458 inhibits amyloid β-protein precursor γ-secretase activity with **IC_{50}** of 17 nM, shows greater than 50-100-fold selectivity over other aspartyl proteases tested.



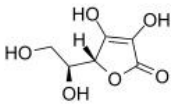
Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Ascorbic acid

(L-Ascorbate; Vitamin C)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166

L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM. L-Ascorbic acid is also a collagen deposition enhancer and an elastogenesis inhibitor.



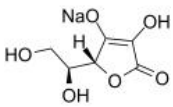
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt

(Sodium L-ascorbate; Vitamin C sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166A

L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt (Sodium L-ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid sodium salt inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM.



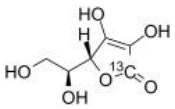
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

L-Ascorbic acid-13C

(L-Ascorbate-13C; Vitamin C-13C)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166S1

L-Ascorbic acid-13C (L-Ascorbate-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM.



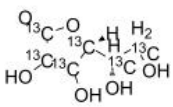
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Ascorbic acid-13C6

(L-Ascorbate-13C6; Vitamin C-13C6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0166S

L-Ascorbic acid-13C6 (L-Ascorbate-13C6) is the 13C-labeled L-Ascorbic acid. L-Ascorbic acid (L-Ascorbate), an electron donor, is an endogenous antioxidant agent. L-Ascorbic acid inhibits selectively **$Ca_v3.2$ channels** with an **IC_{50}** of 6.5 μM.

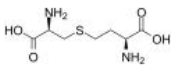


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Cystathionine

Cat. No.: HY-W009749

L-Cystathionine is a nonprotein thioether and is a key amino acid associated with the metabolic state of sulfur-containing amino acids. L-Cystathionine protects against Homocysteine-induced mitochondria-dependent apoptosis of vascular endothelial cells (HUVECs).

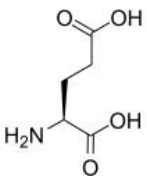


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-14608

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

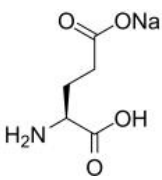


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-14608A

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

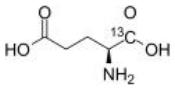


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid-1-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S1

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

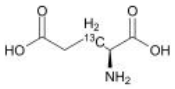


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S

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

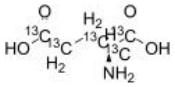


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S5

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

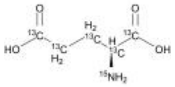


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S3

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

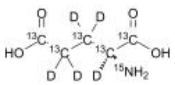


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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

Cat. No.: HY-14608S4

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

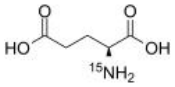


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S2

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

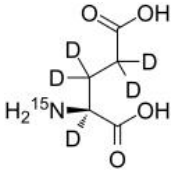


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Glutamic acid-15N,d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S9

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

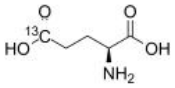


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-5-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S6

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

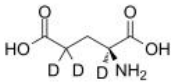


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-14608S8

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

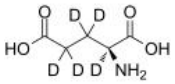


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Glutamic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S7

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

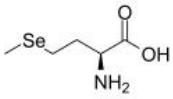


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-SelenoMethionine

Cat. No.: HY-B1000A

L-SelenoMethionine, an L-isomer of Selenomethionine, is a major natural food-form of selenium. L-SelenoMethionin is a cancer chemopreventive agent that can reduce cancer incidence by dietary supplementation and induce apoptosis of cancer cells.



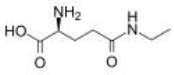
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Theanine

(L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amide; Nγ-Ethyl-L-glutamine)

Cat. No.: HY-15121

L-Theanine (L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amideis a non-protein amino acid contained in green tea leaves, which blocks the binding of L-glutamic acid to glutamate receptors in the brain, and with neuroprotective and anti-oxidative activities.

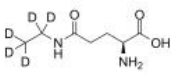


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg

L-Theanine-d5 (L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amide-d5; Nγ-Ethyl-L-glutamine-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-15121S

L-Theanine-d5 (L-Glutamic Acid γ-ethyl amide-d5) is the deuterium labeled L-Theanine.



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

L-threo-PPMP

Cat. No.: HY-115737

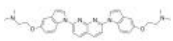
L-threo-PPMP is a **GlcT** (UDP-Glc: Ceramide β1,1glucosyltransferase) inhibitor. L-threo-PPMP inhibits **glycosphingolipid biosynthesis** and induces **apoptosis**. L-threo-PPMP has anti-cancer activity.

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

L5-DA

Cat. No.: HY-144712

L5-DA is a **G-quadruplex (G4)** ligand and selectively stabilized for G4s over ds26. L5-DA exhibits significant cytotoxicity against HeLa cells (IC_{50}=4.3 μM). L5-DA stabilizes G4s in HeLa cells, induces **apoptosis**, and cell cycle arrest.

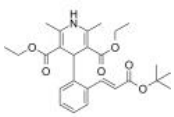


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lacidipine

Cat. No.: HY-B0347

Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker. Target: Calcium Channel Lacidipine, a novel third-generation dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, has been demonstrated effective for hypertension.

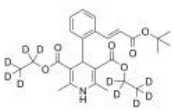


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lacidipine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0347S

Lacidipine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lacidipine. Lacidipine (Lacipil, Motens) is a L-type calcium channel blocker.



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

Lactoferrin (17-41)

(Lactoferricin B; Lfcin B)

Cat. No.: HY-P1791

Lactoferrin 17-41 (Lactoferricin B), a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi.

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

Lactoferrin (17-41) (acetate)

(Lactoferricin B acetate; Lfcin B acetate)

Cat. No.: HY-P1791B

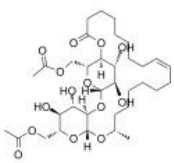
Lactoferrin 17-41 (Lactoferricin B) acetate, a peptide corresponding to residues 17-41 of bovine lactoferrin, has antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and fungi.

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

Lactonic sophorolipid

Cat. No.: HY-137371

Lactonic sophorolipid is a natural antimicrobial surfactant for oral hygiene. Lactonic sophorolipid, a potential anticancer agent, induces **apoptosis** in human HepG2 cells through the caspase-3 pathway.

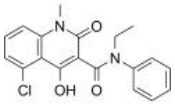


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

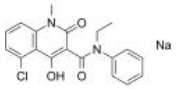


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

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.

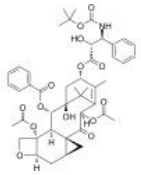


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Larotaxel

(XRP9881) Cat. No.: HY-125374

Larotaxel (XRP9881) is a taxane analogue with preclinical activity against taxane-resistant breast cancer. Larotaxel (XRP9881) exerts its cytotoxic effect by promoting tubulin assembly and stabilizing microtubules, ultimately leading to cell death by **apoptosis**.

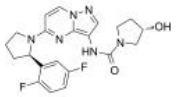


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Larotrectinib

(LOXO-101; ARRY-470) Cat. No.: HY-12866

Larotrectinib (LOXO-101) is an ATP-competitive oral, selective inhibitor of the tropomyosin-related kinase **(TRK)** family receptors, with low nanomolar 50% inhibitory concentrations against all three isoforms (TRKA, B, and C).

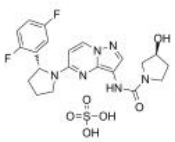


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Larotrectinib sulfate

(LOXO-101 sulfate; ARRY-470 sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-12866A

Larotrectinib sulfate (LOXO-101 sulfate; ARRY-470 sulfate) is an ATP-competitive oral, selective inhibitor of the tropomyosin-related kinase **(TRK)** family receptors, with low nanomolar 50% inhibitory concentrations against all three isoforms (TRKA, B, and C).

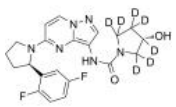


Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Larotrectinib-d7

(LOXO-101-d7; ARRY-470-d7) Cat. No.: HY-12866S

Larotrectinib-d7 (LOXO-101-d7) is the deuterium labeled Larotrectinib.

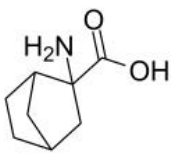


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LAT1-IN-1

(BCH) Cat. No.: HY-108540

LAT1-IN-1 (BCH) is a selective and competitive inhibitor of **large neutral amino acid transporter 1 (LAT1)** significantly inhibit cellular uptake of amino acids and **mTOR** phosphorylation, which induces the suppression of cancer growth and **apoptosis**.

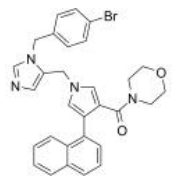


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

LB42708

Cat. No.: HY-15879

LB42708 is a potent, selective and orally active **farnesyltransferase** inhibitor. LB42708 inhibits farnesylation of **H-Ras**, **N-Ras** and **K-Ras4B** with IC_{50}s of 0.8 nM, 1.2 nM and 2.0 nM, respectively.

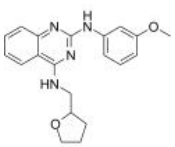


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LCH-7749944

(GNF-PF-2356) Cat. No.: HY-125035

LCH-7749944 (GNF-PF-2356) is a potent **PAK4** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14.93 μM. LCH-7749944 effectively suppresses the proliferation of human gastric cancer cells through downregulation of PAK4/c-Src/EGFR/cyclin D1 pathway and induces **apoptosis**.

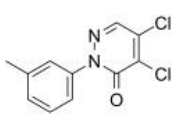


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LCS-1

Cat. No.: HY-115445

LCS-1 is a superoxide dismutase 1 (**SOD1**) inhibitor. LCS-1 inhibits SOD1 activity with an IC_{50} value of 1.07 μM. LCS-1 induces the early- and late-stage **apoptosis** of multiple myeloma (MM.1S) cells.



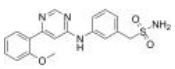
Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LDC000067

(LDC067)

Cat. No.: HY-15878

LDC000067 is a highly specific **CDK9** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 44±10 nM in vitro.

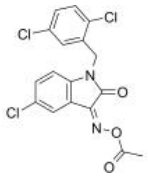


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

LDN-57444

Cat. No.: HY-18637

LDN-57444 is a reversible, competitive and site-directed inhibitor of **ubiquitin C-terminal hydrolase L1 (UCH-L1)**, with an IC_{50} of 0.88 μM and a K_i of 0.40 μM; LDN-57444 also suppresses UCH-L3 activity, with an IC_{50} of 25 μM.

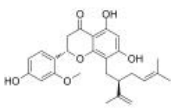


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Leachianone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2281

Leachianone A, isolated from Radix Sophorae, has anti-malarial, anti-inflammatory, and cytotoxic potent. Leachianone A induces **apoptosis involved both extrinsic and intrinsic pathways.**.



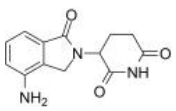
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lenalidomide

(CC-5013)

Cat. No.: HY-A0003

Lenalidomide (CC-5013), a derivative of Thalidomide, acts as molecular glue. Lenalidomide is an orally active immunomodulator.



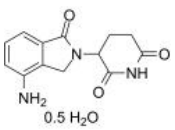
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Lenalidomide hemihydrate

(CC-5013 hemihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-A0003B

Lenalidomide hemihydrate (CC-5013 hemihydrate), a derivative of Thalidomide, acts as molecular glue. Lenalidomide hemihydrate is an orally active immunomodulator.



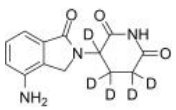
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Lenalidomide-d5

(CC-5013-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-A0003S

Lenalidomide-d5 is deuterium labeled Lenalidomide. Lenalidomide (CC-5013), a derivative of Thalidomide, acts as molecular glue. Lenalidomide is an orally active immunomodulator.

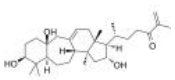


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lepidozin G

Cat. No.: HY-141863

Lepidozin G inhibits the growth of a panel of cancer cell lines with IC_{50} values ranging from 4.2 ± 0.2 to 5.7 ± 0.5 μM. Lepidozin G induces PC-3 cell death via mitochondrial-related **apoptosis**.

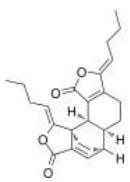


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Levistolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N1472

Levistolide A (LA), a natural compound isolated from the traditional Chinese herb Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, is used for treating cancer. Levistolide A can induce apoptosis via ROS-mediated ER stress pathway.



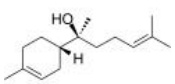
Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Levomenol

((-)-α-Bisabolol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6967

Levomenol ((-)-α-Bisabolol), a monocyclic sesquiterpene alcohol, exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-apoptotic activities.



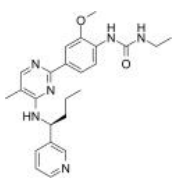
Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mL

Lexibulin

(CYT-997)

Cat. No.: HY-10498

Lexibulin (CYT-997) is a potent and orally active **tubulin polymerisation** inhibitor with IC50s of 10-100 nM in cancer cell lines; with potent cytotoxic and vascular disrupting activity in vitro and in vivo.



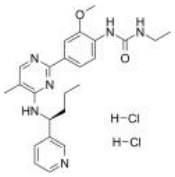
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lexibulin dihydrochloride

(CYT-997 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10498A

Lexibulin dihydrochloride (CYT-997 dihydrochloride) is a potent and orally active **tubulin polymerisation** inhibitor with IC50s of 10-100 nM in cancer cell lines; with potent cytotoxic and vascular disrupting activity in vitro and in vivo.

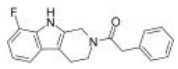


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LG308

Cat. No.: HY-143660

LG308 is a novel synthetic compound with antimicrotubule activity. LG308 induces mitotic phase arrest and inhibits G2/M progression significantly which is associated with the upregulation of cyclin B1 and mitotic marker MPM-2 and the dephosphorylation of cdc2.

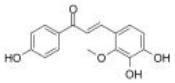


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licochalcone B

Cat. No.: HY-N0373

Licochalcone B is an extract from the root of Glycyrrhiza inflate.



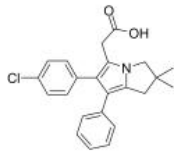
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licofelone

(ML-3000)

Cat. No.: HY-B1452

Licofelone (ML-3000) is a dual **COX/5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.21/0.18 μM, respectively) for the treatment of osteoarthritis. Licofelone exerts anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative effects.

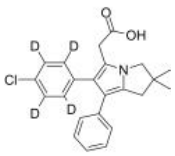


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Licofelone-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B1452S

Licofelone-d4 (ML-3000-d4) is the deuterium labeled Licofelone. Licofelone (ML-3000) is a dual **COX/5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.21/0.18 μM, respectively) for the treatment of osteoarthritis.

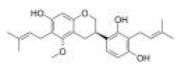


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg

Licoricidin

Cat. No.: HY-N3387

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



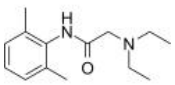
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lidocaine

(Lignocaine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185

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



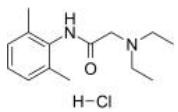
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Lidocaine hydrochloride

(Lignocaine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185A

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

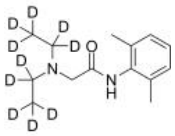


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Lidocaine-d10

Cat. No.: HY-B0185S1

Lidocaine-d10 is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

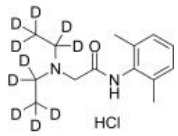


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lidocaine-d10 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS

Lidocaine-d10 (Lignocaine-d10) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine hydrochloride. Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.

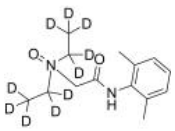


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-B0185S

Lidocaine-d10 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Lidocaine. Lidocaine (Lignocaine) inhibits **sodium channels** involving complex voltage and using dependence.



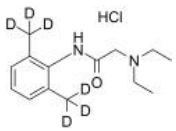
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Lidocaine-d6 hydrochloride

(Lignocaine-d6 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0185AS1

Lidocaine-d6 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Lidocaine (hydrochloride). Lidocaine hydrochloride (Lignocaine hydrochloride) inhibits sodium channels involving complex voltage and using dependence.

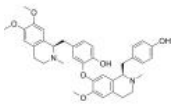


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liensinine

Cat. No.: HY-N0484

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

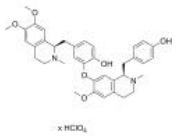


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Liensinine perchlorate

Cat. No.: HY-N5014

Liensinine Perchlorate is a constituent of Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, with ani-hypertension and anti-cancer activities. Liensinine Perchlorate induces colorectal cancer (CRC) cell **apoptosis**.

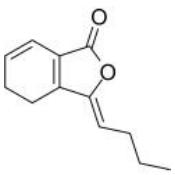


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ligustilide

Cat. No.: HY-N0401

Ligustilide is is a bioactive phthalide derivative isolated from Angelica sinensis and Chuanxiong. Ligustilide exhibits neuroprotective, anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, and vasodilator effects.



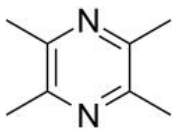
Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ligustrazine

(Chuanxiongzine; Tetramethylpyrazine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0264

Ligustrazine (Chuanxiongzine), an alkylpyrazine isolated from Ligusticum wallichii (Chuan Xiong), is present in french fries, bread, cooked meats, tea, cocoa, coffee, beer, spirits, peanuts, filberts, dairy products and soy products as fragrance and flavouring...



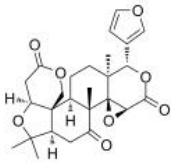
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Limonin

(Limonoic acid 3,19:16,17 dilactone)

Cat. No.: HY-17411

Limonin is a triterpenoid enriched in citrus fruits, which has antivirus and antitumor ability. IC50 Value: Target: HIV; anticancer Limonin is a triterpenoid aglycone that is a bitter principle of citrus fruits.

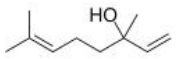


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Linalool

Cat. No.: HY-N0368

Linalool is natural monoterpene in essential olis of coriander, acts as a competitive antagonist of **Nmethyl d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor**, with anti-tumor, anti-cardiotoxicity activity.

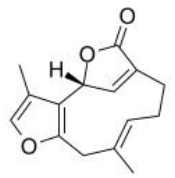


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Linderalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0781

Linderalactone is an important sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Radix linderae. Linderalactone inhibits cancer growth by modulating the expression of **apoptosis**-related proteins and inhibition of JAK/STAT signalling pathway.



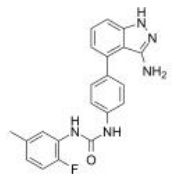
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Linifanib

(ABT-869; AL-39324)

Cat. No.: HY-50751

Linifanib (ABT-869) is a potent and orally active multi-target inhibitor of **VEGFR** and **PDGFR** family with IC_{50}s of 4, 3, 66, and 4 nM for KDR, FLT1, PDGFRβ, and FLT3, respectively. Linifanib shows prominent antitumor activity.

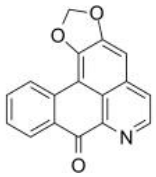


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Liriodenine

(Spermatheridine; VLT045) Cat. No.: HY-N3376

Liriodenine (Spermatheridine; VLT045) is an aporphine alkaloid isolated from the plant Mitrephora sirikitiae and has anti-cancer activities. Liriodenine induces cell **apoptosis**, activates the intrinsic pathway by induction of caspase-3 and caspase-9.

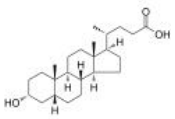


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lithocholic acid

(3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid) Cat. No.: HY-B0172

Lithocholic acid is a toxic secondary bile acid, causes intrahepatic cholestasis, has tumor-promoting activity. Target: Others Lithocholic acid has been used in a study to assess cholestasis and its action on several organs and tissues in rats.

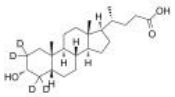


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Lithocholic acid-d4

(3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid-d4) Cat. No.: HY-B0172S

Lithocholic acid-d4 (3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid-d4) is the deuterium labeled Lithocholic acid, which is a toxic secondary bile acid.

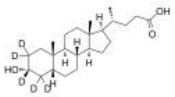


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lithocholic acid-d5

(3α-Hydroxy-5β-cholanic acid-d5) Cat. No.: HY-B0172S1

Lithocholic acid-d5 is deuterium labeled Lithocholic acid.

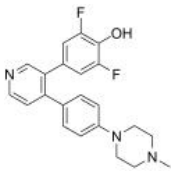


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LJH685

Cat. No.: HY-19712

LJH685 is a potent, ATP-competitive and selective **RSK** inhibitor, inhibits RSK1, 2, and 3 biochemical activities with IC_{50}s of 6, 5, 4 nM, respectively.

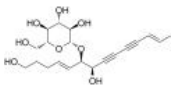


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lobetyolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0327

Lobetyolin, a bioactive compound, is derived from Codonopsis pilosula. Lobetyolin has anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative and **xanthine oxidase** inhibiting activities. Lobetyolin also induces the apoptosis via the inhibition of **ASCT2**-mediated glutamine metabolism.

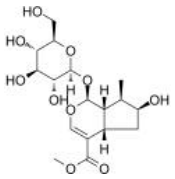


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Loganin

(Loganoside) Cat. No.: HY-N0512

Loganin, a major iridoid glycoside obtained from Corni fructus, has been shown to have anti-inflammatory and anti-shock effects. Loganin exhibits an anti-inflammatory effect in cases of AP and its pulmonary complications through inhibition of NF-κB activation.

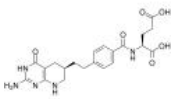


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lometrexol

(DDATHF) Cat. No.: HY-14521

Lometrexol (DDATHF), an antipurine **antifolate**, can inhibit the activity of **glycinamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase (GARFT)** but do not induce detectable levels of DNA strand breaks.

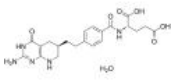


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Lometrexol hydrate

(DDATHF hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-14521B

Lometrexol hydrate (DDATHF hydrate), an antipurine **antifolate**, can inhibit the activity of **glycinamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase (GARFT)** but do not induce detectable levels of DNA strand breaks.

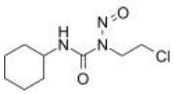


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lomustine

(CCNU; NSC 79037) Cat. No.: HY-13669

Lomustine (CCNU; NSC 79037) is a **DNA alkylating** agent, with antitumor activity.

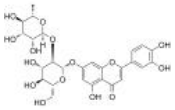


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Lonicerin

Cat. No.: HY-N4136

Lonicerin is an anti-**algE (alginate secretion protein)** flavonoid with inhibitory activity for P. aeruginosa. Lonicerin prevents inflammation and apoptosis in LPS-induced acute lung injury.



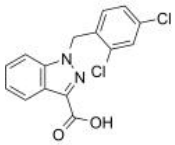
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Lonidamine

(AF-1890; Diclondazolic Acid; DICA)

Cat. No.: HY-B0486

Lonidamine (AF-1890), an antitumor agent, is a **hexokinase**, **mitochondrial pyruvate carrier** (K_i 2.5 μM in isolated rat liver mitochondria) and **plasma membrane monocarboxylate transporters** inhibitor, which also inhibits mitochondrial complex II.



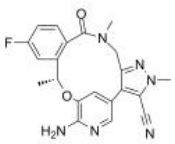
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Lorlatinib

(PF-06463922)

Cat. No.: HY-12215

Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is a selective, orally active, brain-penetrant and ATP-competitive **ROS1/ALK** inhibitor. Lorlatinib has K_is of <0.025 nM, <0.07 nM, and 0.7 nM for ROS1, wild type ALK, and ALK^{L1196M}, respectively. Lorlatinib has anticancer activity.



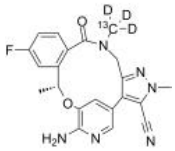
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lorlatinib-13C,d3

(PF-06463922-13C,d3)

Cat. No.: HY-12215S

Lorlatinib-13C,d3 (PF-06463922-13C,d3) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Lorlatinib. Lorlatinib (PF-06463922) is a selective, orally active, brain-penetrant and ATP-competitive **ROS1/ALK** inhibitor.

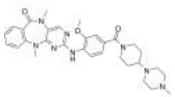


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LRRK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-10875

LRRK2-IN-1 is a potent and selective **LRRK2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}** of 6 nM and 13 nM for LRRK2 (G2019S) and LRRK2 (WT), respectively.

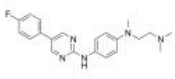


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

LSD1-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-145861

LSD1-IN-14 is a potent and selective **LSD1** inhibitor (IC_{50}=0.89 μM). LSD1-IN-14 can significantly inhibit the proliferation of A549 and THP-1 cells and induce the **apoptosis** of tumor cells.

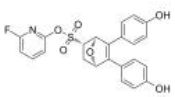


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LSD1/ER-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146440

LSD1/ER-IN-1 (compound 11g) is a potent **ER** and **LSD1** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.55 μM (**LSD1**). LSD1/ER-IN-1 has high affinity selectivity for **ERα** protein, with α/β ratio of 7.11.

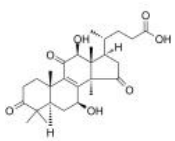


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lucidenic acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6861

Lucidenic acid B is a natural compound isolated from **Ganoderma lucidum**, induces **apoptosis** of cancer cells, and causes the activation of caspase-9 and caspase-3, and cleavage of PARP. Lucidenic acid B does not affect the cell cycle profile, or the number of necrotic cells.

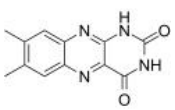


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lumichrome

Cat. No.: HY-115385

Lumichrome, a photodegradation product of Riboflavin, is an endogenous compound in humans. Lumichrome inhibits human lung cancer cell growth and induces **apoptosis** via a p53-dependent mechanism.



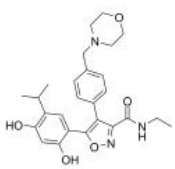
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Luminespib

(VER-52296; AUY922; NVP-AUY922)

Cat. No.: HY-10215

Luminespib (VER-52296) is a potent **HSP90** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 7.8 and 21 nM for HSP90α and HSP90β, respectively.

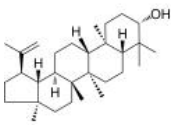


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Lupeol

(Clerodol; Monogynol B; Fagarasterol) Cat. No.: HY-N0790

Lupeol (Clerodol; Monogynol B; Fagarasterol) is an active pentacyclic triterpenoid, has anti-oxidant, anti-mutagenic, anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activity.

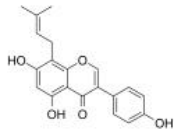


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lupiwighteone

(8-prenylgenistein) Cat. No.: HY-N3354

Lupiwighteone is an isoflavone present widely in wild-growing plants, with antioxidant, antimicrobial and anticancer effects. Lupiwighteone induces caspase-dependent and -independent **apoptosis** on human breast cancer cells via inhibiting PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway.

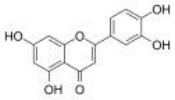


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Luteolin

(Luteoline; Luteolol; Digitoflavone) Cat. No.: HY-N0162

Luteolin (Luteoline), a flavanoid compound, is a potent **Nrf2** inhibitor.

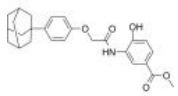


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

LW6

(HIF-1α inhibitor; LW8) Cat. No.: HY-13671

LW6 (HIF-1α inhibitor) is a novel **HIF-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.4 μM. LW6 decreases **HIF-1α** protein expression without affecting HIF-1β expression.

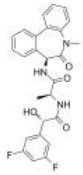


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY-411575

Cat. No.: HY-50752

LY-411575 is a potent **γ-secretase** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.078 nM/0.082 nM (membrane/cell-based), and also inhibits Notch S3 cleavage with IC_{50} of 0.39 nM.

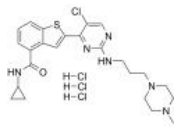


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2409881 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0788A

LY2409881 trihydrochloride is a selective IκB kinase β (**IKK2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

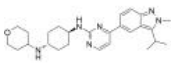


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY2857785

Cat. No.: HY-12293

LY2857785 is a type I reversible and competitive ATP kinase inhibitor against **CDK9** (IC_{50} 11 nM) and other transcription kinases **CDK8** (IC_{50} 16 nM), and **CDK7** (IC_{50} 246 nM).

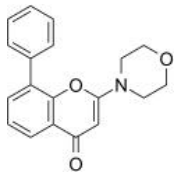


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LY294002

Cat. No.: HY-10108

LY294002 is a broad-spectrum inhibitor of **PI3K** with IC_{50}s of 0.5, 0.57, and 0.97 μM for **PI3Kα**, **PI3Kδ** and **PI3Kβ**, respectively. LY294002 also inhibits **CK2** with an IC_{50} of 98 nM.

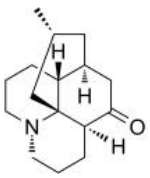


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Lycopodine

Cat. No.: HY-114372

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

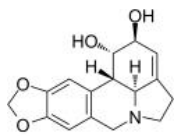


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lycorine

Cat. No.: HY-N0288

Lycorine is a natural alkaloid extracted from the Amaryllidaceae plant. Lycorine is a potent and orally active **SCAP** inhibitor with a K_d value 15.24 nM. Lycorine downregulates the SCAP protein level without changing its transcription.

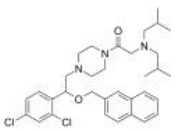


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

LYN-1604

Cat. No.: HY-101923

LYN-1604 is a potent UNC-51-like kinase 1 (**ULK1**) activator (EC_{50}=18.94 nM) for the research of triple negative breast cancer (TNBC).

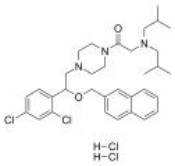


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LYN-1604 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101923B

LYN-1604 dihydrochloride is a potent UNC-51-like kinase 1 (**ULK1**) activator (EC_{50}=18.94 nM) for the research of triple negative breast cancer (TNBC).

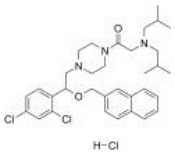


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

LYN-1604 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101923A

LYN-1604 hydrochloride is a potent UNC-51-like kinase 1 (**ULK1**) activator (EC_{50}=18.94 nM) for the research of triple negative breast cancer (TNBC).

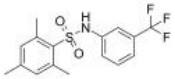


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

m-3M3FBS

Cat. No.: HY-19619

m-3M3FBS is a potent **phospholipase C (PLC)** activator. m-3M3FBS stimulates superoxide generation in human neutrophils, upregulates intracellular calcium concentration, and stimulates inositol phosphate generation in various cell lines.

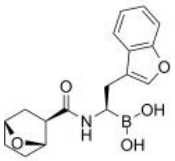


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

M3258

Cat. No.: HY-111790

M3258 is an orally bioavailable, potent, reversible and highly selective immunoproteasome subunit **LMP7 (β5i)** inhibitor. M3258 exerts high biochemical (IC_{50}=3.6 nM) and cellular (IC_{50}=3.4 nM) potency against the LMP7 subunit.

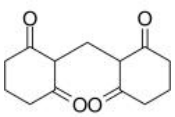


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

M50054

Cat. No.: HY-103347

M50054 is a potent inhibitor of **apoptosis**. M50054 inhibits Etoposide-induced caspase-3 activation of U937 cells with an IC_{50} of 79 μg/mL. M50054 does not directly inhibit the enzymatic activity of caspase-3.

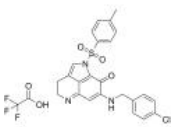


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MA242

Cat. No.: HY-112816

MA242 is a specific dual inhibitor of **MDM2** and **NFAT1**. MA242 directly binds both MDM2 and NFAT1 with high affinity, induces their protein degradation, and inhibits NFAT1-mediated transcription of MDM2.

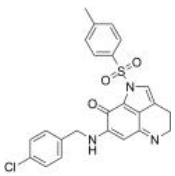


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MA242 free base

Cat. No.: HY-112816A

MA242 free base is a specific dual inhibitor of **MDM2** and **NFAT1**. MA242 free base directly binds both MDM2 and NFAT1 with high affinity, induces their protein degradation, and inhibits NFAT1-mediated transcription of MDM2.



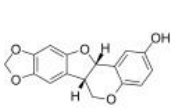
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maackiain

(DL-Maackiain)

Cat. No.: HY-N0381

Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is isolated from Maackia amurensis Rupr.et Maxim. Maackiain (DL-Maackiain) is a **larvicidal agent** against Aedes aegypti mosquito.xp Parasitol with a LD_{50} of 21.95 μg/mL.



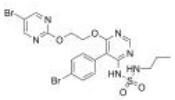
Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Macitentan

(ACT-064992)

Cat. No.: HY-14184

Macitentan (ACT-064992) is an orally active, non-peptide dual **ETA** and **ETB** (endothelin receptor) antagonist. Macitentan has the potential for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).

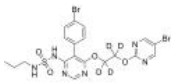


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Macitentan-d4

(ACT-064992-d4) Cat. No.: HY-14184S

Macitentan D4 (ACT-064992 D4) is a deuterium labeled Sulfamethoxazole. Macitentan is an orally active, non-peptide dual **ETA** and **ETB** (endothelin) receptor antagonist. Macitentan has the potential for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).

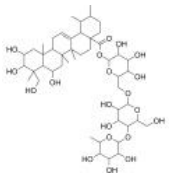


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Madecassoside

(Asiaticoside A) Cat. No.: HY-N0568

Madecassoside is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Centella asitica (L.), as an anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidative activities and anti-aging agent.

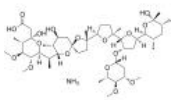


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Maduramicin ammonium

(Maduramycin ammonium) Cat. No.: HY-N7071A

Maduramicin ammonium (Maduramycin ammonium) is isolated from the actinomycete Actinomadura rubra.



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

Malabaricone B

Cat. No.: HY-N8517

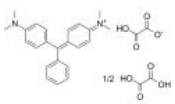
Malabaricone B, a naturally occurring plant phenolic, is an orally active **α-glucosidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 63.7 μM. Malabaricone B has anticancer, antimicrobial, anti-oxidation and antidiabetic activities.

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

Malachite green oxalate

Cat. No.: HY-D0162

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 **IKBKE**, and inhibits its downstream targets such as **IκBα**, **p65** and **IRF3**.

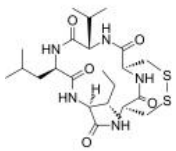


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Malformin A1

Cat. No.: HY-P2569

Malformin A1, a cyclic pentapeptide isolated from Aspergillus niger, possess a range of bioactive properties including antibacterial activity. Malformin A1 shows potent cytotoxic activities on human colorectal cancer cells.

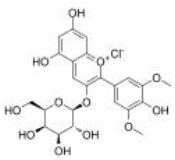


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N6623

Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride, an anthocyanin monomer, induces hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells cycle arrest and **apoptosis**. Malvidin-3-galactoside chloride inhibits the production and accumulation of **ROS**.

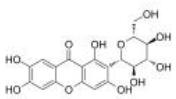


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Mangiferin

Cat. No.: HY-N0290

Mangiferin is a **Nrf2** activator. Mangiferin suppresses nuclear translocation of the **NF-κB** subunits **p65** and **p50**. Mangiferin exhibits antioxidant, antidiabetic, antihyperuricemic, antiviral, anticancer and antiinflammatory activities.

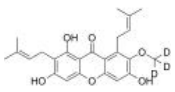


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mangostin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0328S

alpha-Mangostin-d3 (α-Mangostin-d3) is the deuterium labeled alpha-Mangostin. alpha-Mangostin (α-Mangostin) is a dietary xanthone with broad biological activities, such as antioxidant, anti-allergic, antiviral, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticancer effects.

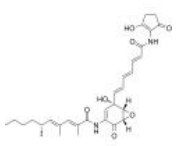


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Manumycin A

Cat. No.: HY-N6796

Manumycin A is an antibiotic. Manumycin A acts as a selective, competitive inhibitor of protein **farnesyltransferase (FTase)** with respect to farnesylpyrophosphate (K_i =1.2 μM), and as a noncompetitive inhibitor with respect to the **Ras** protein.

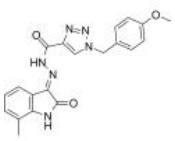


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MARK4 inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-114317

MARK4 inhibitor 1 is a potent **microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 4 (MARK4)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1.54 μM. MARK4 inhibitor 1 inhibits cancer cell proliferation, metastasis and induces apoptosis.



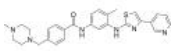
Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Masitinib

(AB1010)

Cat. No.: HY-10209

Masitinib (AB1010) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of **c-Kit** (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits **PDGFRα/β** (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), **Lyn** (IC_{50}= 510 nM for LynB), **Lck**, and, to a lesser extent, **FGFR3** and **FAK**.



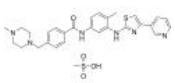
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Masitinib mesylate

(AB-1010 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10209A

Masitinib mesylate (AB-1010 mesylate) is a potent, orally bioavailable, and selective inhibitor of **c-Kit** (IC_{50}=200 nM for human recombinant c-Kit). It also inhibits **PDGFRα/β** (IC_{50}s=540/800 nM), **Lyn** (IC_{50}= 510 nM for LynB), **Lck**, and, to a lesser extent, **FGFR3** and **FAK**.



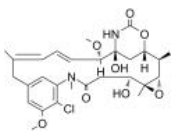
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Maytansinol

(Ansamitocin P-0)

Cat. No.: HY-19474

Maytansinol inhibits microtubule assembly and induces microtubule disassembly in vitro. Target: Microtubule/Tubulin in vitro: Maytansinol disrupts the mitotic spindle and prevents mitotic exit in Drosophila.

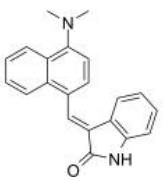


Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MAZ51

Cat. No.: HY-116624

MAZ51 is a selective inhibitor of **VEGFR-3 (Flt-4)** tyrosine kinase. MAZ51 inhibits VEGF-C-induced activation of VEGFR-3 without blocking VEGF-C-mediated stimulation of VEGFR2. MAZ51 had no effect on ligand-induced autophosphorylation of EGFR, IGF-1R and PDGFRβ.

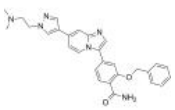


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MBM-17

Cat. No.: HY-101030

MBM-17 is a potent **NIMA-related kinase 2 (Nek2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. It effectively inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by inducing cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**. MBM-55 shows antitumor activities, and no obvious toxicity to mice.

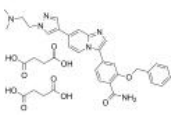


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MBM-17S

Cat. No.: HY-101030A

MBM-17S is a potent **NIMA-related kinase 2 (Nek2)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3 nM. MBM-17S effectively inhibits the proliferation of cancer cells by inducing cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**. MBM-17S shows antitumor activities, and no obvious toxicity to mice.

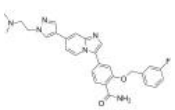


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MBM-55

Cat. No.: HY-101029

MBM-55 is a potent **NIMA-related kinase 2 (Nek2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. MBM-55 shows a 20-fold or greater selectivity in most kinases with the exception of RSK1 (IC_{50}=5.4 nM) and DYRK1a (IC_{50}=6.5 nM).

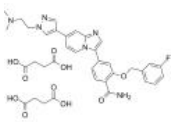


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MBM-55S

Cat. No.: HY-101029A

MBM-55S is a potent **NIMA-related kinase 2 (Nek2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. MBM-55S shows a 20-fold or greater selectivity in most kinases with the exception of RSK1 (IC_{50}=5.4 nM) and DYRK1a (IC_{50}=6.5 nM).

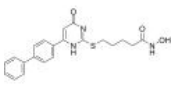


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MC1742

Cat. No.: HY-110280

MC1742 is a potent **HDAC** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 0.1 μM, 0.11 μM, 0.02 μM, 0.007 μM, 0.61 μM, 0.04 μM and 0.1 μM for HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, HDAC6, HDAC8, HDAC10 and HDAC11, respectively. MC1742 can increase acetyl-H3 and acetyl-tubulin levels and inhibits cancer stem cells growth.

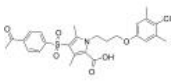


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Mcl-1 inhibitor 6

Cat. No.: HY-132307

Mcl-1 inhibitor 6 is an orally active, selective **myeloid cell leukemia 1 (Mcl-1)** protein inhibitor with a K_d of 0.23 nM and a K_i of 0.02 μM.

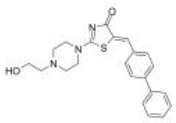


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-122627

Mcl1-IN-8 (Comp8) is a **Mcl-1-PUMA** interface inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.3 μM. Mcl1-IN-8 (Comp8) exhibits dual activity on reduce PUMA-dependent apoptosis while deactivating Mcl-1-mediated anti-apoptosis in cancer cells.



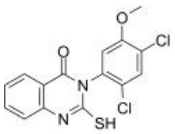
Purity: 95.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Mdivi-1

(Mitochondrial division inhibitor 1)

Cat. No.: HY-15886

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

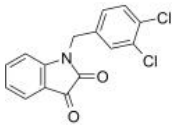


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MDK83190

Cat. No.: HY-18633

MDK83190 is a potent **apoptosis** activator, induces Apaf-1 oligomerization, increases procaspase-9 processing and subsequent caspase-3 activation in a cyto c-dependent Manner.

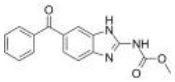


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mebendazole

Cat. No.: HY-17595

Mebendazole is a highly effective, broad-spectrum antihelmintic indicated for the treatment of nematode infestations; has been found as a hedgehog inhibitor.

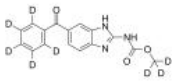


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Mebendazole-d8

Cat. No.: HY-17595S1

Mebendazole-d8 is the deuterium labeled Mebendazole. Mebendazole is a highly effective, broad-spectrum antihelmintic indicated for the treatment of nematode infestations; has been found as a hedgehog inhibitor.

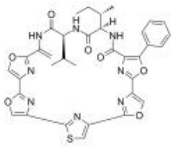


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mechercharmycin A

Cat. No.: HY-136293

Mechercharmycin A is a cytotoxic substance isolated from marine-derived Thermoactinomyces sp. YM3-251. Mechercharmycin A exhibits relatively strong antitumor activity.

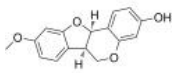


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Medicarpin

Cat. No.: HY-N3308

Medicarpin is a flavonoid isolated from Medicago sativa. Medicarpin induces **apoptosis** and overcome multidrug resistance in leukemia P388 cells by modulating P-gp-mediated efflux of drugs.



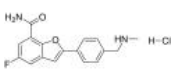
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mefuparib hydrochloride

(MPH)

Cat. No.: HY-122661

Mefuparib hydrochloride (MPH) is an orally active, substrate-competitive and selective **PARP1/2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.2 nM and 1.9 nM, respectively. Mefuparib hydrochloride induces **apoptosis** and possesses prominent anticancer activity in vitro and in vivo.



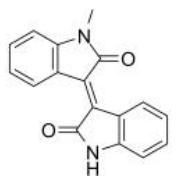
Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Meisoindigo

(Dian III; N-Methylisoindigotin; Natura-α)

Cat. No.: HY-13680

Meisoindigo (Dian III), a derivative of Indirubin (HY-N0117), halts the cell cycle at the G0/G1 phase and induces apoptosis in primary acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells. Meisoindigo exhibits high antitumor activity.

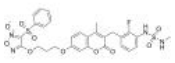


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MEK-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-143468

MEK-IN-5 is a potent **MEK** inhibitor and NO donor. MEK-IN-5 significantly reduces the levels of pMEK and pERK in a dose-dependent and time-dependent manner. MEK-IN-5 induces **apoptosis** in MDA-MB-231 cells.



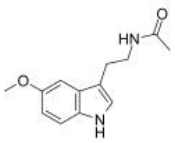
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Melatonin

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine)

Cat. No.: HY-B0075

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



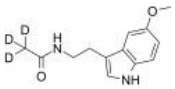
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Melatonin-d3

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-B0075S1

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



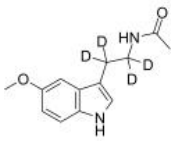
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Melatonin-d4

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0075S

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



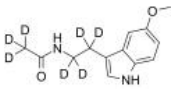
Purity: 95.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Melatonin-d7

(N-Acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-B0075S2

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



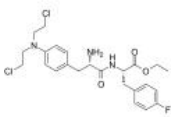
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Melflufen

(Melphalan flufenamide)

Cat. No.: HY-105019

Melflufen (Melphalan flufenamide), a dipeptide prodrug of Melphalan, is an alkylating agent. Melflufen shows antitumor activity against multiple myeloma (MM) cells and inhibits angiogenesis. Melflufen induces irreversible DNA damage and cytotoxicity in MM cells.



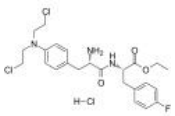
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Melflufen hydrochloride

(Melphalan flufenamide hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-105019A

Melflufen (Melphalan flufenamide) hydrochloride, a dipeptide prodrug of Melphalan, is an alkylating agent. Melflufen hydrochloride shows antitumor activity against multiple myeloma (MM) cells and inhibits angiogenesis.

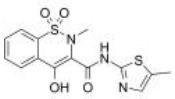


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Meloxicam

Cat. No.: HY-B0261

Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits **COX** activity, with **IC_{50}**s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

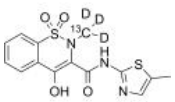


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Meloxicam-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0261S2

Meloxicam-13C,d3 is deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits COX activity, with IC50s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

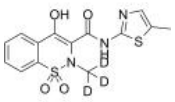


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Meloxicam-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0261S

Meloxicam-d3 is deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits COX activity, with IC_{50}s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

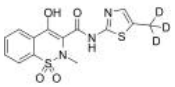


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Meloxicam-d3-1

Cat. No.: HY-B0261S1

Meloxicam-d3-1 is the deuterium labeled Meloxicam. Meloxicam is a non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent, inhibits **COX** activity, with IC_{50}s of 0.49 μM and 36.6 μM for COX-2 and COX-1, respectively.

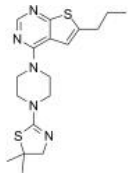


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Menin-MLL inhibitor MI-2

Cat. No.: HY-15222

Menin-MLL inhibitor MI-2 is a **Menin-MLL** interaction inhibitor with IC_{50} of 446±28 nM.

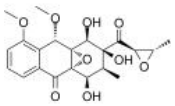


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Mensacarcin

Cat. No.: HY-122534

Mensacarcin, a highly complex polyketide, strongly inhibits cell growth universally in cancer cell lines and potently induces **apoptosis** in melanoma cells.



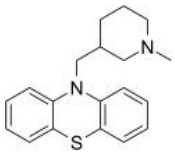
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mepazine

(Pecazine)

Cat. No.: HY-121282

Mepazine (Pecazine) is a potent and selective **MALT1** protease inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.83 and 0.42 μM for GSTMALT1 full length and GSTMALT1 325-760, respectively. Mepazine affects viability of ABC-DLBCL cells by enhancing **apoptosis**.



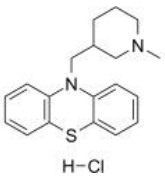
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mepazine hydrochloride

(Pecazine hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-121282A

Mepazine hydrochloride (Pecazine hydrochloride) is a potent and selective **MALT1** protease inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.83 and 0.42 μM for GSTMALT1 full length and GSTMALT1 325-760, respectively. Mepazine hydrochloride affects viability of ABC-DLBCL cells by enhancing **apoptosis**.

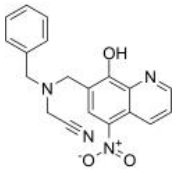


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Metallo-β-lactamase-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-144659

Metallo-β-lactamase-IN-5 (compound 5c) is a potent **metallo-β-lactamases (MBL)** inhibitor. Metallo-β-lactamase-IN-5 shows inhibitory activity against MBLs NDM-1 and VIM-1. Metallo-β-lactamase-IN-5 inhibits HUVECs with an IC_{50} of 45 μg/mL.



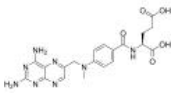
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methotrexate

(Amethopterin; CL14377; WR19039)

Cat. No.: HY-14519

Methotrexate (Amethopterin), an **antimetabolite** and **antifolate** agent, inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase, thereby preventing the conversion of folic acid into tetrahydrofolate, and inhibiting DNA synthesis.

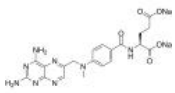


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methotrexate disodium (Amethopterin disodium; CL14377 disodium; WR19039 disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-14519A

Methotrexate (Amethopterin) disodium, an **antimetabolite** and **antifolate** agent, inhibits the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase, thereby preventing the conversion of folic acid into tetrahydrofolate, and inhibiting DNA synthesis.

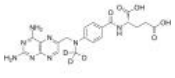


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Methotrexate-d3

Cat. No.: HY-14519S

Methotrexate-d3 (Amethopterin-d3) is the deuterium labeled Methotrexate.



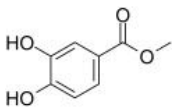
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate

(Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate)

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea. Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect.

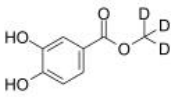


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3 (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester-d3; Methyl protocatechuate-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548S

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3 (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester-d3) is the deuterium labeled Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate.

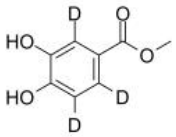


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3-1

Cat. No.: HY-Z0548S1

Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate-d3-1 is the deuterium labeled Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate. Methyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate (Protocatechuic acid methyl ester; Methyl protocatechuate) is a major metabolite of antioxidant polyphenols found in green tea.



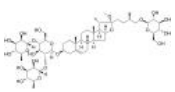
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Methyl protodioscin

(NSC-698790; Smilax saponin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N0863

Methyl protodioscin(NSC-698790) is a furostanol bisglycoside with antitumor properties; shows to reduce proliferation, cause cell cycle arrest. IC50 value: Target: in vitro: MPD showed growth inhibitory effects in A549 cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner.



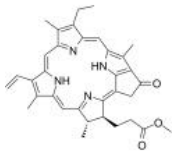
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Methyl pyropheophorbide-a

(Pyropheophorbide-a methyl ester)

Cat. No.: HY-137473

Methyl pyropheophorbide-a (Pyropheophorbide-a methyl ester), a chlorophyll-a derivative, is a potent photosensitizer that can be used in photodynamic therapy (PDT) of cancer. Methyl pyropheophorbide-a has photodynamic activity and can induce apoptosis and inhibit tumor growth.

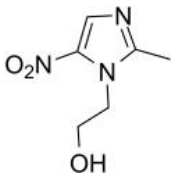


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Metronidazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0318

Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa. Target: Antibacterial; Antiparasitic Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.

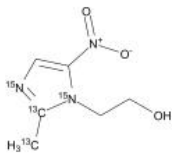


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Metronidazole-13C2,15N2

Cat. No.: HY-B0318S

Metronidazole-13C2,15N2 is the 13C-labeled and 15N-labeled Metronidazole. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.

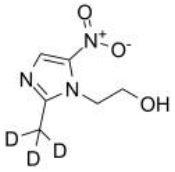


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metronidazole-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0318S2

Metronidazole-d3 is deuterium labeled Metronidazole.

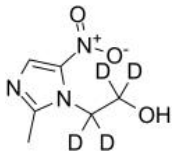


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Metronidazole-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0318S1

Metronidazole-d4 is the deuterium labeled Metronidazole. Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic medication used particularly for anaerobic bacteria and protozoa.



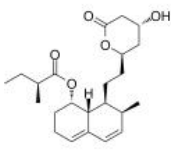
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Mevastatin

(Compactin; ML236B)

Cat. No.: HY-17408

Mevastatin (Compactin) is a first **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor that belongs to the statins class. Mevastatin is a lipid-lowering agent, and induces **apoptosis**, arrests cancer cells in G_0/G_1 phase.



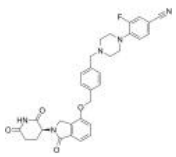
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mezigdomide

(CC-92480)

Cat. No.: HY-129395

Mezigdomide (CC-92480), a cereblon E3 ubiquitin ligase modulating drug (CELMoD), acts as a molecular glue. Mezigdomide shows high affinity to cereblon, resulting in potent antimyeloma activity.



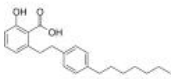
Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MG 149

(Tip60 HAT inhibitor)

Cat. No.: HY-15887

MG149 (Tip60 HAT inhibitor) is a selective and potent **Tip60** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 74 uM, similar potentcy for **MOF** (IC_{50}= 47 uM); little potent for PCAF and p300 (IC_{50} >200 uM).

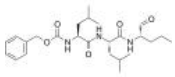


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MG-115

Cat. No.: HY-108552

MG-115 is a potent and reversible **proteasome** inhibitor, with K_is of 21 nM and 35 nM for **20S** and **26S proteasome**, respectively. MG-115 specifically inhibit the chymotrypsin-like activity of the proteasome, induces p53-dependent apoptosis.



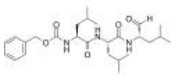
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

MG-132

(Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-al; MG132)

Cat. No.: HY-13259

MG-132 (Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-al) is a potent **proteasome** and **calpain** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 100 nM and 1.2 μM, respectively. MG-132 effectively blocks the proteolytic activity of the 26S proteasome complex. MG-132, a peptide aldehyde, also is an **autophagy** activator.

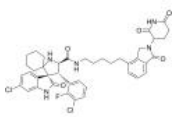


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

MG-277

Cat. No.: HY-130122

MG-277, a molecular glue degrader, effectively induces degradation of a translation termination factor based on **Cereblon** E3 ligand, **GSPT1**, with a DC_{50} of 1.3 nM.

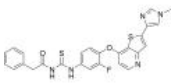


Purity: 98.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

MGCD-265 analog

Cat. No.: HY-10991

MGCD-265 analog is a potent and oral active inhibitor of **c-Met** and **VEGFR2** tyrosine kinases, with IC_{50}s of 29 nM and 10 nM, respectively. MGCD-265 analog has significant antitumor activity.

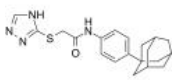


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MGH-CP1

Cat. No.: HY-139330

MGH-CP1 is a potent and orally active **TEAD2** and **TEAD4** auto-palmitoylation inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 710 nM and 672 nM, respectively. MGH-CP1 can decrease the palmitoylation levels of endogenous or ectopically expressed TEAD proteins in cells.

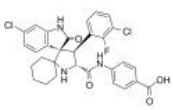


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MI-1061

Cat. No.: HY-125858

MI-1061 is a potent, orally bioavailable, and chemically stable **MDM2** (MDM2-p53 interaction) inhibitor (IC_{50}=4.4 nM; K_i=0.16 nM). MI-1061 potently activates **p53** and induces **apoptosis** in the SJSA-1 xenograft tumor tissue in mice. Anti-tumor activity.

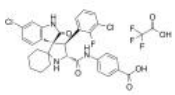


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MI-1061 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-125858A

MI-1061 TFA is a potent, orally bioavailable, and chemically stable **MDM2** (MDM2-p53 interaction) inhibitor (IC_{50}=4.4 nM; K_i=0.16 nM). MI-1061 TFA potently activates **p53** and induces **apoptosis** in the SJSA-1 xenograft tumor tissue in mice. Anti-tumor activity.

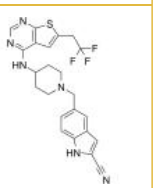


Purity: 95.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MI-136

Cat. No.: HY-19319

MI-136 is an inhibitor of the **menin-MLL protein-protein** interaction (PPI), with an IC_{50} of 31 nM and a K_d of 23.6 nM. MI-136 shows to block AR signaling and has the potential for the study in castration-resistant tumors.

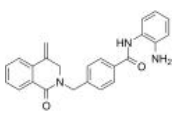


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MI-192

Cat. No.: HY-110264

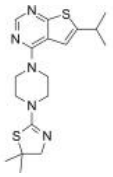
MI-192 is a selective **HDAC2** and **HDAC3** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 30 nM and 16 nM, respectively. MI-192 is more selective for HDAC2/3 than other HDAC isomers.MI-192 induces myeloid leukaemic cells **apoptosis**. Anticaner and neuroprotective activities.



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

MI-3

(Menin-MLL inhibitor 3) Cat. No.: HY-15223

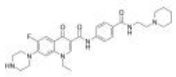


MI-3 (Menin-MLL inhibitor 3) is a potent and high affinity **menin-MLL** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 648 nM and a K_d of 201 nM.

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

microRNA-21-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146411

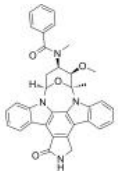


microRNA-21-IN-1 (compound 7A) is an efficient **microRNA** inhibitor. microRNA-21-IN-1 has antiproliferative activity against Hela and HCT-116 cells with IC_{50}s of 5.5 μM and 2.8 μM respectively, as well as promotes **apoptosis** of Hela cells.

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

Midostaurin

(PKC412; CGP 41251) Cat. No.: HY-10230

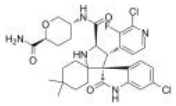


Midostaurin (PKC412; CGP 41251) is an orally active, reversible multi-targeted protein kinase inhibitor. Midostaurin inhibits **PKCα/β/γ**, **Syk**, **Flk-1**, **Akt**, **PKA**, **c-Kit**, **c-Fgr**, **c-Src**, **FLT3**, **PDFRβ** and **VEGFR1/2** with IC_{50}s ranging from 22-500 nM.

Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Milademetan

(DS-3032) Cat. No.: HY-101266

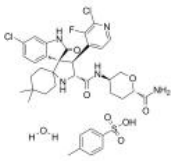


Milademetan (DS-3032) is a specific and orally active **MDM2** inhibitor for the research of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or solid tumors. Milademetan (DS-3032) induces **G1 cell cycle arrest**, senescence and **apoptosis**.

Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Milademetan tosylate hydrate

(DS-3032b; DS-3032 tosylate hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-101266B

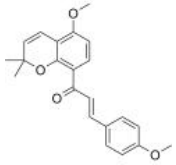


Milademetan (DS-3032) tosylate hydrate is a specific and orally active **MDM2** inhibitor for the research of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or solid tumors. Milademetan (DS-3032) tosylate hydrate induces **G1 cell cycle arrest**, senescence and **apoptosis**.

Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Millepachine

Cat. No.: HY-N7591

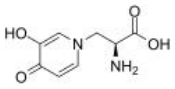


Millepachine is a bioactive natural chalcone from Chinese herbal medicine Millettia pachycarpa Benth, exhibits strong antitumor effects against numerous human cancer cells both in vitro and in vivo.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mimosine

Cat. No.: HY-N0928

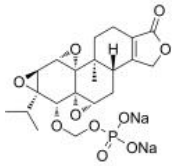


Mimosine, a tyrosine analog , can act as an antioxidant by its potent iron-binding activity. Mimosine is a known chelator of Fe(III). Mimosine induces **apoptosis** through metal ion chelation, mitochondrial activation and ROS production in human leukemic cells.

Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Minnelide

Cat. No.: HY-124584

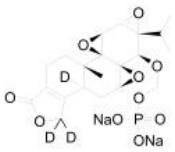


Minnelide is a prodrug of triptolide that shows potent **antitumor** activity in a number of tumor types, particularly in pancreatic cancer. Minnelide promotes **apoptosis**.

Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Minnelide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-124584S

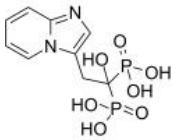


Minnelide-d3 is the deuterium labeled Minnelide. Minnelide is a prodrug of triptolide that shows potent **antitumor** activity in a number of tumor types, particularly in pancreatic cancer. Minnelide promotes **apoptosis**.

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

Minodronic acid

(YM-529) Cat. No.: HY-16322



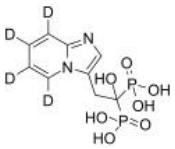
Minodronic acid (YM-529) is a third-generation bisphosphonate that directly and indirectly prevents proliferation, induces **apoptosis**, and inhibits metastasis of various types of cancer cells. Minodronic acid (YM-529) is an antagonist of purinergic **P2X2/3** receptors involved in pain.

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

Minodronic acid-d4

(YM-529-d4) Cat. No.: HY-16322S

Minodronic acid-d4 is deuterium labeled Minodronic acid. Minodronic acid (YM-529) is a third-generation bisphosphonate that directly and indirectly prevents proliferation, induces apoptosis, and inhibits metastasis of various types of cancer cells.

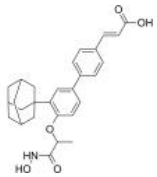


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MIR002

Cat. No.: HY-143412

MIR002 is a potent and orally active **DNA polymerase α (POLA1)** and **HDAC 11** dual inhibitor. MIR002 induces acetylation of p53, activation of p21, G1/S cell cycle arrest, and **apoptosis**. MIR002 shows significant antitumor activity in vivo.

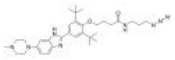


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MIR96-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-15843

MIR96-IN-1 targets the Drosha site in the **miR-96 (miRNA-96, microRNA-96)** hairpin precursor, inhibiting its biogenesis, derepressing downstream targets, and triggering **apoptosis** in breast cancer cells.

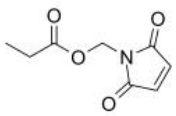


Purity: 95.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MIRA-1

(NSC 19630) Cat. No.: HY-108639

MIRA-1 is a maleimide analogue. MIRA-1 can induce **apoptosis** in mutant p53 cells via restoration of p53-dependent transcriptional transactivation. MIRA-1 has anticancer activity.

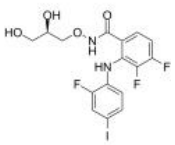


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mirdametinib

(PD0325901; PD325901) Cat. No.: HY-10254

Mirdametinib (PD0325901) is an orally active, selective and non-ATP-competitive **MEK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.33 nM. Mirdametinib exhibits a K_i^{app} of 1 nM against activated MEK1 and MEK2. Mirdametinib suppresses the expression of p-ERK1/2 and induces **apoptosis**.

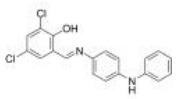


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MitoBloCK-6

Cat. No.: HY-122652

MitoBloCK-6 is a potent **Erv1/ALR** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 900 nM and 700 nM, respectively. MitoBloCK-6 also inhibits **Erv2** (IC_{50}=1.4 μM). MitoBloCK-6 can induce **apoptosis** via cytochrome c release in hESCs.

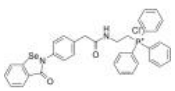


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MitoEbselen-2 chloride

(MitoPeroxidase 2) Cat. No.: HY-139381

MitoEbselen-2 chloride (MitoPeroxidase 2), a mitochondria-targeted mimic of glutathione peroxidase, is a radiation mitigator. MitoEbselen-2 chloride is effective in reducing lipid hydroperoxides, preventing apoptotic cell death.

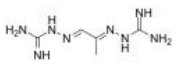


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mitoguazone

(Methylglyoxal-bis(guanylhydrazone); MGBG; Methyl-GAG) Cat. No.: HY-106634

Mitoguazone (Methylglyoxal-bis(guanylhydrazone)) is a synthetic polycarbonyl derivative with potent antineoplastic activity.

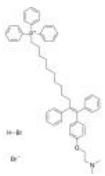


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MitoTam bromide, hydrobromide

Cat. No.: HY-126222

MitoTam bromide, hydrobromide, a Tamoxifen derivative, is an electron transport chain (**ETC**) inhibitor. MitoTam bromide, hydrobromide reduces mitochondrial membrane potential in senescent cells and affects mitochondrial morphology.

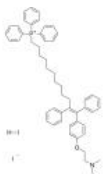


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MitoTam iodide, hydriodide

Cat. No.: HY-126222A

MitoTam iodide, hydriodide is a Tamoxifen derivative, an electron transport chain (**ETC**) inhibitor, spreduces mitochondrial membrane potential in senescent cells and affects mitochondrial morphology.

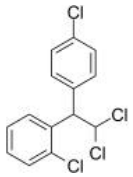


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mitotane

(2,4′-DDD; o,p'-DDD) Cat. No.: HY-13690

Mitotane(2,4′-DDD), an isomer of DDD and derivative of DDT, is an antineoplastic medication used in the treatment of adrenocortical carcinoma.

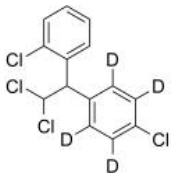


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Mitotane-d4

(2,4′-DDD-d4; o,p'-DDD-d4) Cat. No.: HY-13690S

Mitotane-d4 (2,4′-DDD-d4) is the deuterium labeled Mitotane. Mitotane (2,4′-DDD), an isomer of DDD and derivative of DDT, is an antineoplastic medication used in the treatment of adrenocortical carcinoma.

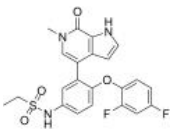


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mivebresib

(ABBV-075) Cat. No.: HY-100015

Mivebresib (ABBV-075) is a potent and orally active **bromodomain and extraterminal domain (BET) bromodomain** inhibitor. Mivebresib binds to **BRD4** with a K_i of 1.5 nM.

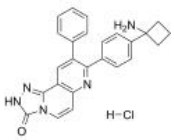


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-2206

Cat. No.: HY-108232

MK-2206 is an orally active, highly potent and selective allosteric **Akt** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 8, 12, and 65 nM for Akt1, Akt2, and Akt3, respectively. Many breast cancer cell lines, and PIK3CA-mutant and cell lines with PTEN loss are sensitive to MK-2206. Anticancer activities.

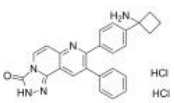


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MK-2206 dihydrochloride

(MK-2206 (2HCl)) Cat. No.: HY-10358

MK-2206 dihydrochloride (MK-2206 (2HCl)) is an orally active allosteric **AKT** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 nM, 12 nM, and 65 nM for **AKT1**, **AKT2**, and **AKT3**, respectively. MK-2206 dihydrochloride induces **autophagy**.

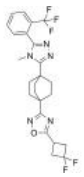


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

MK-4101

Cat. No.: HY-100036

MK-4101 is a **Smoothened (SMO)** antagonist (IC_{50} of 1.1 μM for 293 cells) and also a potent inhibitor of the **hedgehog pathway** (IC_{50} of 1.5 μM for mouse cells; IC_{50} of 1 μM for KYSE180 oesophageal cancer cells).

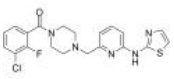


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-8745

Cat. No.: HY-13819

MK-8745 is an **aurora A** kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.

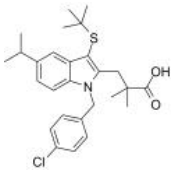


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MK-886

(L 663536) Cat. No.: HY-14166

MK-886 (L 663536) is a potent, cell-permeable and orally active **FLAP** (IC_{50} of 30 nM) and **leukotriene biosynthesis** (IC_{50}s of 3 nM and 1.1 μM in intact leukocytes and human whole blood, respectively) inhibitor. MK-886 is also a non-competitive **PPARα** antagonist and can induce **apoptosis**.

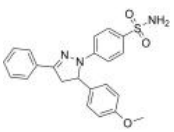


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML141

(CID-2950007) Cat. No.: HY-12755

ML141 (CID-2950007) is a potent, allosteric, selective and reversible non-competitive inhibitor of **Cdc42 GTPase**. ML141 inhibits Cdc42 wild type and Cdc42 Q61L mutant with EC_{50}s of 2.1 and 2.6 μM, respectively.

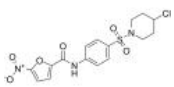


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ML291

Cat. No.: HY-101991

ML291 is a UPR (unfolded protein response)-inducing sulfonamidebenzamide. ML291 overwhelms the adaptive capacity of the UPR and induces **apoptosis** in a variety of solid cancer models.

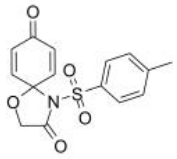


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MMP2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146754

MMP2-IN-1 is a moderate potenet **MMP2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 6.8 μM. MMP2-IN-1 exhibits remarkable antiproliferative activity in certain cancer cells by arresting the cell cycle and inducing **apoptosis**.

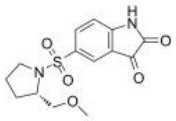


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MMPSI

Cat. No.: HY-103346

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



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

MN58b

Cat. No.: HY-108431

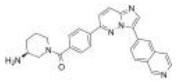
MN58b is a selective **choline kinase α (CHKα)** inhibitor, and results in inhibition of phosphocholine synthesis. MN58b reduces cell growth through the induction of apoptosis, and also has antitumoral activity.

Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

MNK1/2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-146735

MNK1/2-IN-6 is a potent and selective **MNK1/2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2.3 nM and 3.4 nM for MNK1 and MNK2, respectively. MNK1/2-IN-6 induces **apoptosis** in a concentration-dependent manner.



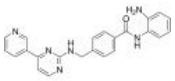
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mocetinostat

(MGCD0103)

Cat. No.: HY-12164

Mocetinostat (MGCD0103) is a potent, orally active and isotype-selective **HDAC (Class I/IV)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.15, 0.29, 1.66 and 0.59 μM for **HDAC1**, **HDAC2**, **HDAC3** and **HDAC11**, respectively. Mocetinostat shows no inhibition on HDAC4, HDAC5, HDAC6, HDAC7, or HDAC8.



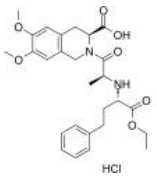
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Moexipril hydrochloride

(RS-10085)

Cat. No.: HY-B0378A

Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl **angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE)** inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

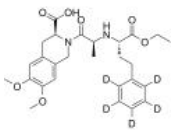


Purity: 98.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Moexipril-d5

Cat. No.: HY-117281S

Moexipril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Moexipril. Moexipril hydrochloride is a potent orally active non-sulfhydryl angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE) inhibitor, which is used for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure.

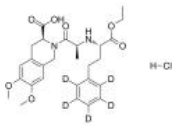


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Moexipril-d5 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0378AS

Moexipril-d5 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Moexipril (hydrochloride).



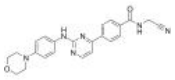
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Momelotinib

(CYT387)

Cat. No.: HY-10961

Momelotinib (CYT387) is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of **JAK1/JAK2** with IC_{50}a of 11 nM and 18 nM,respectively. CYT387 shows much less activity against JAK3.



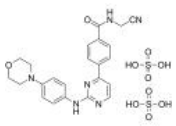
Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Momelotinib sulfate

(CYT387 sulfate salt)

Cat. No.: HY-10962

Momelotinib sulfate (CYT387 sulfate salt) is an ATP-competitive inhibitor of **JAK1/JAK2** with IC_{50} of 11 nM/18 nM, 10-fold selectivity versus JAK3 (IC_{50}=155 nM).

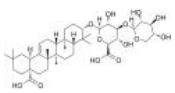


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Momordin Ic

Cat. No.: HY-N0330

Momordin Ic is a principal saponin constituent of Fructus Kochiae, with with anti-cancer bioactivity. Momordin Ic induces apoptosis through oxidative stress-regulated mitochondrial dysfunction.



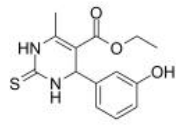
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Monastrol

((±)-Monastrol)

Cat. No.: HY-101071A

Monastrol is a potent and cell-permeable inhibitor of the mitotic **kinesin Eg5** with an IC_{50} value of 14 μM.

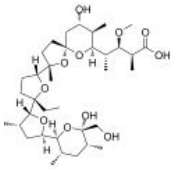


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Monensin

Cat. No.: HY-N4302

Monensin is a naturally occurring bioactive ionophore produced by Streptomyces spp. Monensin can bind protons and monovalent cations. Monensin exhibits a broad spectrum activity against opportunistic pathogens of humans in both drug sensitive and resistant strains.



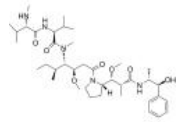
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Monomethyl auristatin E

(MMAE; SGD-1010; Vedotin)

Cat. No.: HY-15162

Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE; SGD-1010) is a synthetic derivative of dolastatin 10 and functions as a potent **mitotic** inhibitor by inhibiting **tubulin** polymerization.

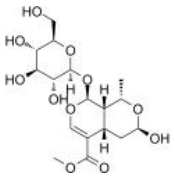


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N0532

Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.

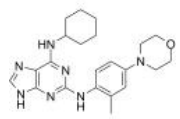


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

MPI-0479605

Cat. No.: HY-12660

MPI-0479605 is a potent and selective ATP-competitive inhibitor of **Mps1**, with an IC_{50} of 1.8 nM.

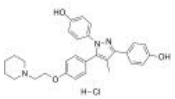


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MPP hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-103454B

MPP hydrochloride is a potent and selective **ER (estrogen receptor)** modulator. MPP hydrochloride induces significant apoptosis in the endometrial cancer and oLE cell lines. MPP hydrochloride reverses the **positive** effects of beta-estradiol.

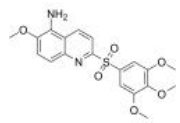


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MPT0B392

Cat. No.: HY-101287

MPT0B392, an orally active quinoline derivative, induces **c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)** activation, leading to **apoptosis**.

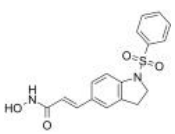


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MPT0E028

Cat. No.: HY-124295

MPT0E028 is an orally active and selective **HDAC** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 53.0 nM, 106.2 nM, 29.5 nM for HDAC1, HDAC2 and HDAC6, respectively.

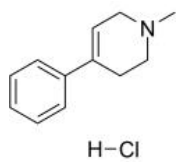


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MPTP hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15608

MPTP hydrochloride is a brain penetrant **dopamine** neurotoxin, inducing Parkinson's Disease. MPTP hydrochloride, a precusor of MPP^+, induces **apoptosis**.

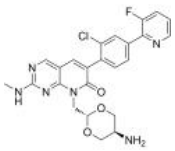


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MRIA9

Cat. No.: HY-139253

MRIA9 is an ATP-competitive, pan **Salt-Inducible kinase (SIK)** and **PAK2/3** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 516 nM, 180 nM and 127 nM for SIK1, SIK2 and SIK3, respectively.

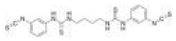


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MRS 2578

Cat. No.: HY-13104

MRS 2578 is a selective and potent **P2Y6 receptor** antagonist with IC_{50}s of 37 nM (human) and 98 nM (rat). MRS 2578 exhibits insignificant activity at P2Y1, P2Y2, P2Y4, and P2Y11 receptors.

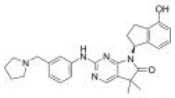


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

MRT199665

Cat. No.: HY-120877

MRT199665 is a potent and ATP-competitive, selective **MARK/SIK/AMPK** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 2/2/3/2 nM, 10/10 nM, and 110/12/43 nM for **MARK1/MARK2/MARK3/MARK14**, **AMPKα1/AMPKα2**, and **SIK1/SIK2/SIK3**, respectively.

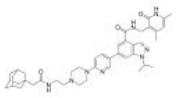


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MS1943

Cat. No.: HY-133129

MS1943 is a first-in-class, orally bioavailable **EZH2** selective degrader, with an IC_{50} of 120 nM. MS1943 significantly reduces EZH2 protein levels in numerous triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) and other cancer and noncancerous cell lines.

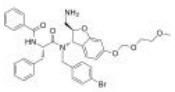


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSN-125

Cat. No.: HY-120079

MSN-125 is a potent **Bax** and **Bak** oligomerization inhibitor. MSN-125 prevents mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) with an IC_{50} of 4 μM.

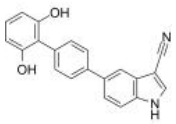


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MT 63-78

Cat. No.: HY-W058849

MT 63-78 is a specific and potent direct **AMPK** activator with an EC_{50} of 25 μM. MT 63–78 also induces cell mitotic arrest and **apoptosis**. MT 63-78 blocks prostate cancer growth by inhibiting the lipogenesis and **mTORC1** pathways. MT 63-78 has antitumor effects.

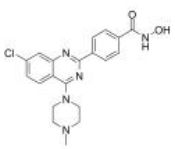


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144449

mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1 is a potent **mTOR** and **HDAC6** dual inhibitor (IC_{50}s of 133.7 nM and 56 nM for mTOR and HDAC6, respectively). mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1 can induce significant **autophagy**, **apoptosis** and suppress migration. mTOR/HDAC6-IN-1 has potential to research Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC).

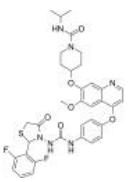


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Multi-kinase-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146014

Multi-kinase-IN-1 (Compound 11k) is a potent **kinase** inhibitor with antitumor activity. Multi-kinase-IN-1 induces cell **apoptosis**, and can be studied for **colorectal cancer**.

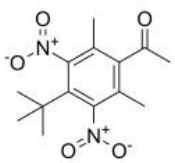


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Musk ketone

Cat. No.: HY-N2045

Musk ketone (MK) is a widely used artificial fragrance. Musk ketone shows mutagenic and comutagenic effects in Hep G2 cells and induces neural stem cell proliferation and differentiation in cerebral ischemia via activation of the **PI3K/Akt** signaling pathway.

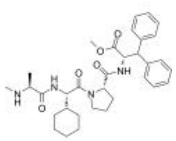


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MV1

Cat. No.: HY-113534

MV1 is an antagonist of **IAP** (inhibitor of apoptosis protein), leads to protein knockdown of HaloTag-fused proteins when combined with HaloTag ligand.

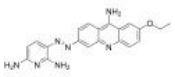


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MYCMI-6

(NSC354961) Cat. No.: HY-124675

MYCMI-6 (NSC354961) is a potent and selective endogenous **MYC:MAX** protein interactions inhibitor. MYCMI-6 blocks MYC-driven transcription and binds selectively to the MYC bHLHZip domain with a K_d of 1.6μM.

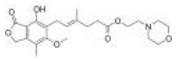


Purity: 95.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mycophenolate Mofetil

(RS 61443; TM-MMF) Cat. No.: HY-B0199

Mycophenolate mofetil (RS 61443) is the morpholinoethylester prodrug of Mycophenolic acid. Mycophenolate mofetil inhibits de novo purine synthesis via the inhibition of **inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH)**.

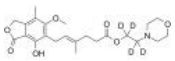


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Mycophenolate Mofetil-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0199S

Mycophenolate Mofetil-d4 is the deuterium labeled Mycophenolate Mofetil. Mycophenolate mofetil (RS 61443) is the morpholinoethylester prodrug of Mycophenolic acid.

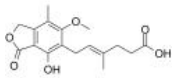


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Mycophenolic acid

(Mycophenolate) Cat. No.: HY-B0421

Mycophenolic acid is a potent uncompetitive inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (**IMPDH**) inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 0.24 μM. Mycophenolic acid demonstrates antiviral effects against a wide range of RNA viruses including **influenza**.

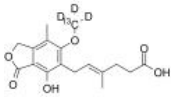


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Mycophenolic acid 13C,D3

(Mycophenolate 13C,D3) Cat. No.: HY-B0421S1

Mycophenolic acid 13C,D3 (Mycophenolate 13C,D3) is deuterium labeled Mycophenolic acid 13C. Mycophenolic acid is an an immunosuppresant drug and has potent anti-proliferative activity.

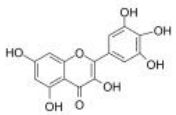


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Myricetin

(Cannabiscetin) Cat. No.: HY-15097

Myricetin is a common plant-derived flavonoid with a wide range of activities including strong anti-oxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activities.



Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Myristoleic acid

Cat. No.: HY-113332

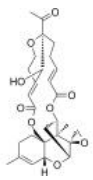
Myristoleic acid, a cytotoxic component in the extract from Serenoa repens, induces apoptosis and necrosis in human prostatic LNCaP cells.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Mytoxin B

Cat. No.: HY-131055

Mytoxin B is an **ADC cytotoxin**. Mytoxin B is a satratoxin-type trichothecene macrolide and is similar to the effect of LY294002 (HY-10108). Mytoxin B induces cell **apoptosis** via PI3K/Akt pathway.

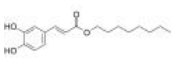


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

n-Octyl caffeate

Cat. No.: HY-N8398

n-Octyl caffeate shows anti-cancer and apoptosis inducing activity in highly liver-metastatic murine colon 26-L5 carcinoma cell lines.

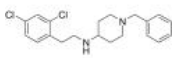


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

NAE-IN-M22

Cat. No.: HY-115537

NAE-IN-M22 is a potent, selective and reversible inhibitor of **NEDD8 activating enzyme (NAE)**, with potency in micromolar range. NAE-IN-M22 inhibits multiple cancer cell lines and induces apoptosis in A549 cells. NAE-IN-M22 also can inhibit tumor growth in vivo.

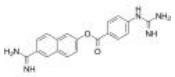


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nafamostat

Cat. No.: HY-B0190

Nafamostat, a synthetic serine protease inhibitor, is an anticoagulant. Nafamostat supresses T cell auto-reactivity by decreasing granzyme activity and CTL cytolysis. Nafamostat blocks activation of SARS-CoV-2.

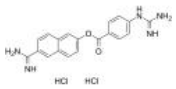


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nafamostat hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0190B

Nafamostat hydrochloride, a synthetic serine protease inhibitor, is an anticoagulant. Nafamostat hydrochloride supresses T cell auto-reactivity by decreasing granzyme activity and CTL cytolysis. Nafamostat hydrochloride blocks activation of SARS-CoV-2.



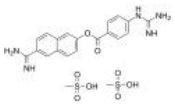
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nafamostat mesylate

(FUT-175)

Cat. No.: HY-B0190A

Nafamostat mesylate, a synthetic serine protease inhibitor, is an anticoagulant. Nafamostat mesylate supresses T cell auto-reactivity by decreasing granzyme activity and CTL cytolysis. Nafamostat mesylate blocks activation of SARS-CoV-2.

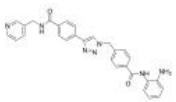


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nampt-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-108701

Nampt-IN-3 (Compound 35) simultaneously inhibit nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (**NAMPT**) and **HDAC** with IC_{50}s of 31 nM and 55 nM, respectively. Nampt-IN-3 effectively induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy** and ultimately leads to cell death.

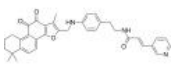


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nampt-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-147795

Nampt-IN-8 (Compound 10d) is an **NAMPT** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.183 μM. Nampt-IN-8 is also a relatively good NQO1 substrate. Nampt-IN-8 induces cell **apoptosis** and **ROS**.



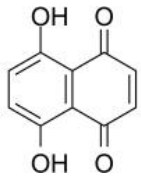
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Naphthazarin

(DHNQ; 5,8-Dihydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7526

Naphthazarin (DHNQ) is a naturally occurring compound.

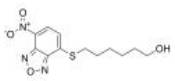


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 250 mg

NBDHEX

Cat. No.: HY-135318

NBDHEX is a potent **glutathione S-transferase P1-1 (GSTP1-1)** inhibitor. NBDHEX induces **apoptosis** of tumor cells.

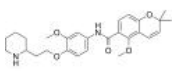


Purity: 98.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NCT-58

Cat. No.: HY-145102

NCT-58 is a potent inhibitor of C-terminal **HSP90**.



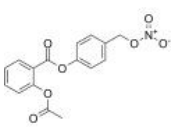
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NCX4040

(NO-Aspirin)

Cat. No.: HY-103385

NCX4040 (NO-Aspirin), a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), is a nitric oxide (NO) releasing form of Aspirin. NCX4040 induces **apoptosis** in PC3 metastatic prostate cancer cells. NCX4040 has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.



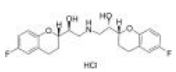
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nebivolol hydrochloride

(R 065824 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-B0203A

Nebivolol hydrochloride selectively inhibits β1-adrenergic receptor with IC50 of 0.8 nM. Target: β1- adrenergic receptor Nebivolol reduces cell proliferation of human coronary smooth muscle cells (haCSMCs) and endothelial cells (haECs) in a concentration- and time-dependent maner.

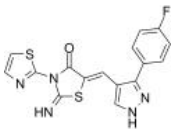


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Necrostatin-7

(Nec-7) Cat. No.: HY-117200

Necrotatin-7 (Nec-7) is a potent **necroptosis** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 10.6 μM. Necrotatin-7 does not inhibit recombinant RIP1 kinase.

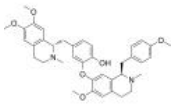


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Neferine

((-)-Neferine) Cat. No.: HY-N0441

Neferine is a major bisbenzylisoquinline alkaloid. Neferine strongly inhibits **NF-κB** activation.

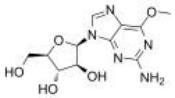


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Nelarabine

(506U78; GW 506U78; Nelzarabine) Cat. No.: HY-13701

Nelarabine (Arranon, 506U78) is a purine nucleoside analog and DNA synthesis inhibitor with IC50 from 0.067-2.15 μM in tumor cells. Nelarabine is a chemotherapy drug used in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

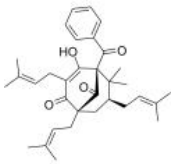


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nemorosone

Cat. No.: HY-121458

Nemorosone is the main component of the floral resin of Clusia rosea. Nemorosone has an antiproliferative effect on cancer cells. Nemorosone induces **apoptosis** in HT-29 and LoVo cells.

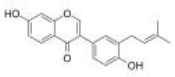


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Neobavaisoflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N0720

Neobavaisoflavone, a flavonoid, is isolated from the seeds of Psoralea corylifolia. Neobavaisoflavone exhibits anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and anti-oxidation activities. Neobavaisoflavone inhibits **DNA polymerase** at moderate to high concentrations.



Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Neocarzinostatin

Cat. No.: HY-111183

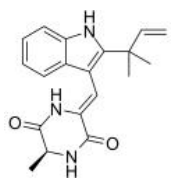
Neocarzinostatin, a potent **DNA-damaging**, anti-tumor antibiotic, recognizes double-stranded DNA bulge and induces DNA double strand breaks **(DSBs)**. Neocarzinostatin induces **apoptosis**. Neocarzinostatin has potential for EpCAM-positive cancers treatment .

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Neoechinulin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3204

Neoechinulin A is an isoprenyl indole alkaloid that exhibits scavenging, neurotrophic factor-like, and anti-apoptotic activities. Neoechinulin A induces memory improvements and antidepressant-like effects in mice.

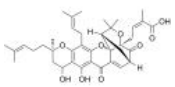


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neogambogic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2058

Neogambogic acid, an active ingredient in garcinia, induces apoptosis and has anticancer effect. Neogambogic acid has significant inhibitory activity toward methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA).

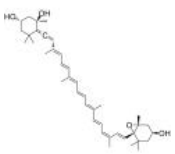


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Neoxanthin

Cat. No.: HY-N7523

Neoxanthin is a major xanthophyll carotenoid and a precursor of the plant hormone abscisic acid in dark green leafy vegetables. Neoxanthin is a potent antioxidant and light-harvesting pigment. Neoxanthin induces **apoptosis** and has anticancer actions.

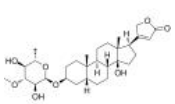


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Neriifolin

(17β-Neriifolin) Cat. No.: HY-N8441

Neriifolin, a CNS-penetrating cardiac glycoside, is an inhibitor of the Na^+, K^+-ATPase. Neriifolin can target beclin 1, inhibits the formation of LC3-associated phagosomes and ameliorates experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) development.

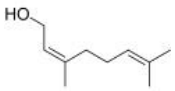


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Nerol

Cat. No.: HY-N7063

Nerol is a constituent of neroli oil. Nerol Nerol triggers mitochondrial dysfunction and induces apoptosis via elevation of Ca^{2+} and **ROS**. **Antifungal** activity.



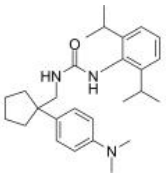
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nevanimibe

(PD-132301; ATR-101)

Cat. No.: HY-100399

Nevanimibe (PD-132301) is an orally active and selective acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase 1 (**ACAT1**) inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 9 nM. Nevanimibe inhibits ACAT2 with an EC_{50} of 368 nM. Nevanimibe induces cell **apoptosis** and has the potential for adrenocortical cancer.



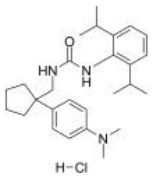
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nevanimibe hydrochloride

(PD-132301 hydrochloride; ATR101 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-100399A

Nevanimibe hydrochloride (PD-132301 hydrochloride) is an orally active and selective acyl-coenzyme A:cholesterol O-acyltransferase 1 (**ACAT1**) inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 9 nM. Nevanimibe hydrochloride inhibits ACAT2 with an EC_{50} of 368 nM.

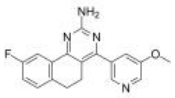


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

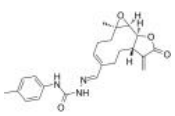


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NF-κB-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-147682

NF-κB-IN-5 (compound 4d) is an orally active and potent **NF-κB** inhibitor by interacting directly with NF-κB.

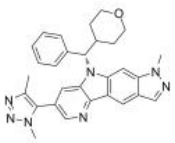


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NHWD-870

Cat. No.: HY-134463

NHWD-870 is a potent, orally active and selective **BET family bromodomain** inhibitor and only binds bromodomains of BRD2, BRD3, BRD4 (IC_{50}=2.7 nM), and BRDT. NHWD-870 has potent tumor suppressive efficacies and suppresses cancer cell-macrophage interaction.

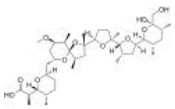


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nigericin

Cat. No.: HY-127019

Nigericin is an **antibiotic** derived from Streptomyces hygroscopicus that act as a **K^+/H^+ ionophore**, promoting K^+/H^+ exchange across mitochondrial membranes.Nigericin can be a **NLRP3** activator that induces the release of IL-1β as a NALP3-dependent manner.

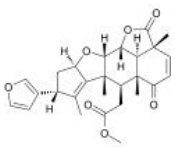


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nimbolide

Cat. No.: HY-116035

Nimbolide is a triterpene derived from the leaves and flowers of neem (Azadirachta indica L). Nimbolide induces apoptosis through inactivation of **NF-κB**. Nimbolide inhibits **CDK4/CDK6** kinase activity. Nimbolide suppresses the NF-κB, Wnt, PI3K-Akt, MAPK and JAK-STAT signaling pathways.



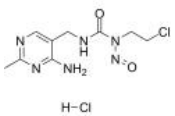
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nimustine hydrochloride

(ACNU)

Cat. No.: HY-13703A

Nimustine hydrochloride (ACNU) is a DNA cross-linking and DNA alkylating agent, which induces DNA replication blocking lesions and DNA double-strand breaks and inhibits **DNA synthesis**, commonly used in chemotherapy for glioblastomas.



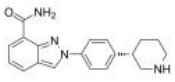
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Niraparib

(MK-4827)

Cat. No.: HY-10619

Niraparib (MK-4827) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable **PARP1** and **PARP2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.8 and 2.1 nM, respectively. Niraparib leads to inhibition of repair of DNA damage, activates **apoptosis** and shows anti-tumor activity.

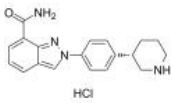


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Niraparib hydrochloride

(MK-4827 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10619A

Niraparib hydrochloride (MK-4827 hydrochloride) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable **PARP1** and **PARP2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 3.8 and 2.1 nM, respectively. Niraparib hydrochloride leads to inhibition of repair of DNA damage, activates **apoptosis** and shows anti-tumor activity.

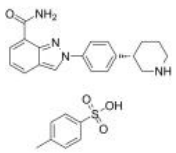


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Niraparib tosylate

(MK-4827 tosylate) Cat. No.: HY-10619B

Niraparib tosylate (MK-4827 tosylate) is a highly potent and orally bioavailable **PARP1** and **PARP2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.8 and 2.1 nM, respectively. Niraparib tosylate leads to inhibition of repair of DNA damage, activates **apoptosis** and shows anti-tumor activity.

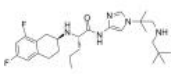


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nirogacestat

(PF-3084014; PF-03084014) Cat. No.: HY-15185

Nirogacestat (PF-3084014) is a reversible, orally bioavailable, noncompetitive, and selective **γ-secretase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 6.2 nM.

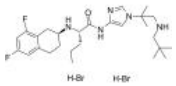


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nirogacestat dihydrobromide

(PF-3084014 dihydrobromide; PF-03084014 dihydrobromide) Cat. No.: HY-15185B

Nirogacestat dihydrobromide (PF-3084014 dihydrobromide) is a reversible, orally bioavailable, noncompetitive, and selective **γ-secretase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 6.2 nM.

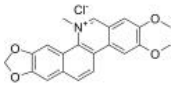


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nitidine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0498

Nitidine chloride, a potential **anti-malarial** lead compound derived from Zanthoxylum nitidum (Roxb) DC, exerts potent anticancer activity through diverse pathways, including inducing **apoptosis**, inhibiting **STAT3** signaling cascade, **DNA topoisomerase 1 and 2A**, **ERK** and...

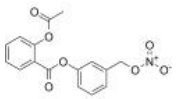


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Nitroaspirin

(NCX 4016) Cat. No.: HY-123823

Nitroaspirin (NCX 4016) is a nitric oxide (NO) donor and a nitro-derivative of Aspirin, which combines with Nitroaspirin to inhibit cyclooxygenase.

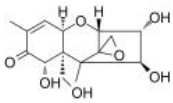


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6801

Nivalenol, classified as type B trichotecenes toxins produced by Fusarium graminearum, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through **caspase**-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic **apoptotic** pathway.

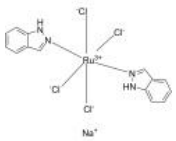


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NKP-1339

(IT-139; KP-1339) Cat. No.: HY-16350

NKP-1339 (IT-139; KP-1339) is the first-in-class ruthenium-based anticancer agent in development against solid cancer with limited side effects. NKP-1339 induces G2/M cell cycle arrest, blockage of **DNA synthesis**, and induction of **apoptosis** via the mitochondrial pathway.

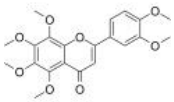


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nobiletin

Cat. No.: HY-N0155

Nobiletin is a poly-methoxylated flavone from the citrus peel that improves memory loss. Nobiletin is a **retinoid acid receptor-related orphan receptors (RORs)** agonist.

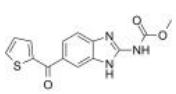


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nocodazole

(Oncodazole; R17934) Cat. No.: HY-13520

Nocodazole (Oncodazole) is a rapidly-reversible inhibitor of **microtubule**. Nocodazole binds to β-tubulin and disrupts microtubule assembly/disassembly dynamics, which prevents mitosis and induces apoptosis in tumor cells.

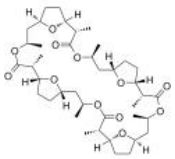


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nonactin

(Ammonium ionophore I) Cat. No.: HY-N6790

Nonactin is a naturally occurring macrotetrolide antibiotic from Streptomyces griseus. Nonactin acts as an ionophore for monovalent cations, including **K^+, and NH_4^+**. Nonactin is able to uncouple the oxidative phosphorylation (**OXPHOS**) of mitochondria.

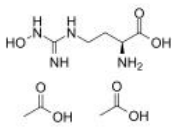


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

nor-NOHA acetate

(Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate) Cat. No.: HY-112885A

nor-NOHA acetate (Nω-Hydroxy-nor-L-arginine acetate) is a specific and reversible **arginase** inhibitor, induces apoptosis in ARG2-expressing cells under hypoxia but not normoxia. Anti-leukemic activity, effective in endothelial dysfunction, immunosuppression and metabolism.

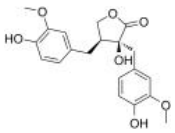


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Nortrachelogenin

((-)-Wikstromol; (-)-Nortrachelogenin) Cat. No.: HY-N3171

Nortrachelogenin ((-)-Wikstromol) from Partrinia scabiosaefolia elicits an apoptotic response in Candida albicans.

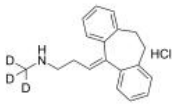


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nortriptyline-d3 hydrochloride

(Desmethylamitriptyline-d3 hydrochloride; Desitriptilina-d3 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-B1417S

Nortriptyline-d3 (Desmethylamitriptyline-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Nortriptyline hydrochloride.

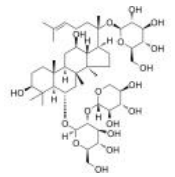


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notoginsenoside R1

(Sanchinoside R1; Sanqi glucoside R1) Cat. No.: HY-N0615

Notoginsenoside R1 (Sanchinoside R1), a saponin, is isolated from P. notoginseng. Notoginsenoside R1 exhibits anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic, and anti-apoptosis activities.

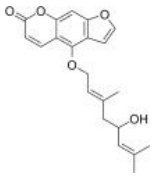


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Notopterol

Cat. No.: HY-N0564

Notopterol is a coumarin extracted from N. incisum. Notopterol induces **apoptosis** and has antipyretic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects. Notopterol is used for acute myeloid leukemia (AML).

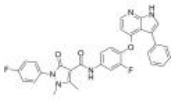


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

NPS-1034

Cat. No.: HY-100509

NPS-1034 is a dual inhibitor of **AXL** and **MET** with **IC_{50}**s of 10.3 and 48 nM, respectively.

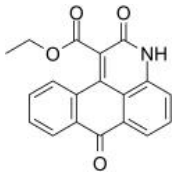


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NQDI-1

Cat. No.: HY-19566

NQDI-1 inhibits apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (**ASK1**) with a **K_i** of 500 nM and an **IC_{50}** of 3 μM.

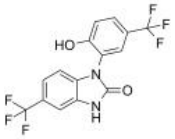


Purity: 95.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NS-1619

Cat. No.: HY-12496

NS-1619 is an opener of large conductance Ca^{2+}-activated K^+ (BK) channel. NS-1619 is a highly effective relaxant with an **EC_{50}** of about 10–30μM in several smooth muscles of blood vessels and other tissues.

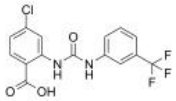


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NS3694

Cat. No.: HY-108356

NS3694, a diarylurea compound, is an **apoptosome** inhibitor. NS3694 inhibits apoptosome formation and caspase activation.

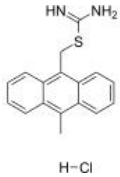


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSC 146109 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108638

NSC 146109 hydrochloride is a small-molecule **p53** activator that target **MDMX** and can be used for breast cancer research. NSC 146109 hydrochloride is a pseudourea derivative, promotes breast cancer cells to undergo **apoptosis** through activating p53 and inducing expression of proapoptotic genes.

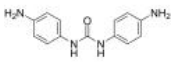


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC 15364

Cat. No.: HY-108937

NSC 15364 is an inhibitor of **VDAC1 oligomerization** and **apoptosis**.

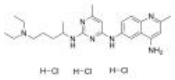


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

NSC 23766 trihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15723A

NSC 23766 trihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **Rac1** activation.

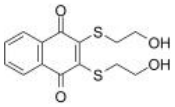


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NSC 95397

Cat. No.: HY-108543

NSC 95397 is a potent, selective **Cdc25** dual specificity phosphatase inhibitor (K_i=32 nM (Cdc25A), 96 nM (Cdc25B), 40 nM (Cdc25C); IC_{50}=22.3 nM (human Cdc25A), 56.9 nM (human Cdc25C), 125 nM (Cdc25B)).

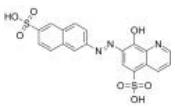


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC-87877

Cat. No.: HY-18756

NSC-87877 is a potent inhibitor of **Shp2** and **Shp1** protein tyrosine phosphatases (SH-PTP2 and SH-PTP1), with IC_{50} values of 0.318 μM, 0.355 μM shp2 and shp1, respectively. NSC-87877 also inhibits **dual-specificity phosphatase 26 (DUSP26)**.

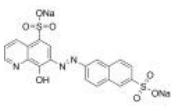


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC-87877 disodium

Cat. No.: HY-18756A

NSC-87877 disodium is a potent inhibitor of **Shp2** and **Shp1** protein tyrosine phosphatases (SH-PTP2 and SH-PTP1), with IC_{50} values of 0.318 μM, 0.355 μM shp2 and shp1, respectively. NSC-87877 also inhibits **dual-specificity phosphatase 26 (DUSP26)**.

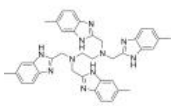


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSC348884

Cat. No.: HY-13915

NSC348884 is a nucleophosmin inhibitor disrupts oligomer formation and induces apoptosis, inhibits cell proliferation at an IC50 of 1.7-4.0 μM in distinct cancer cell lines.

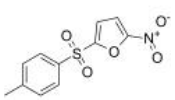


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC697923

Cat. No.: HY-13811

NSC697923 is a potent **UBE2N** (ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 N, Ubc13) inhibitor. NSC697923 induces neuroblastoma (NB) cell death via promoting nuclear importation of p53 in p53 wild-type NB cells.

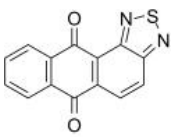


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC745885

Cat. No.: HY-119198

NSC745885 an effective **anti-tumor** agent, shows selective toxicity against multiple cancer cell lines but not normal cells. NSC745885 is an effective down-regulator of **EZH2** via proteasome-mediated degradation.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NTR 368

Cat. No.: HY-P1176

NTR 368 is a peptide derived from p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR) corresponding to residues 368-381 of the human receptor. NTR 368 has helix forming propensity in the presence of micellar lipid. NTR 368 is a potent inducer of neural **apoptosis**.

Ac-ATLDALLAALRRIQ-NH_2

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NTR 368 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1176A

NTR 368 TFA is a peptide derived from p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR) corresponding to residues 368-381 of the human receptor. NTR 368 TFA has helix forming propensity in the presence of micellar lipid. NTR 368 TFA is a potent inducer of neural **apoptosis**.

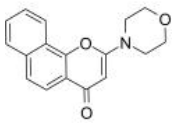
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NU 7026

(LY293646)

Cat. No.: HY-15719

NU 7026 (LY293646) is a novel specific **DNA-PK** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 0.23 μM, also inhibits **PI3K** with IC_{50} of 13 μM.

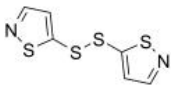


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NU9056

Cat. No.: HY-110127

NU9056 is a potent and selective **Tip60 (KAT5) histone acetyltransferase** inhibitor with an of 2 μM. NU9056 shows >16-fold selectivity for **Tip60** over PCAF, p300 and GCN5. NU9056 induces **apoptosis** of prostate cancer cells.



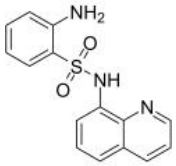
Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

NUN82647

(QBS)

Cat. No.: HY-115683

NUN82647 inhibits cell cycle at G2 phase and induces apoptosis.



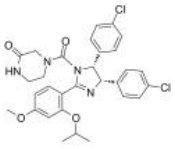
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nutlin-3a

(Rebemadlin)

Cat. No.: HY-10029

Nutlin-3a (Rebemadlin), an active enantiomer of Nutlin-3, is a potent **murine double minute (MDM2)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=90 nM). Nutlin-3a inhibits **MDM2-p53** interactions and stabilizes the p53 protein, and induces cell **autophagy** and **apoptosis**.

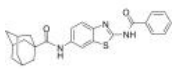


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NVP 231

Cat. No.: HY-13945

NVP 231 is a potent, specific, and reversible **ceramide kinase (CerK)** inhibitor(IC_{50}=12 nM) that competitively inhibits binding of ceramide to CerK. NVP 231 induces cell **apoptosis** by increasing DNA fragmentation and caspase-3 and caspase-9 cleavage.

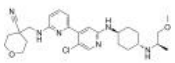


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

NVP-2

Cat. No.: HY-12214A

NVP-2 is a potent and selective ATP-competitive **cyclin dependent kinase 9 (CDK9)** probe, inhibits CDK9/CycT activity with an IC_{50} of 0.514 nM. NVP-2 displays inhibitory effcts on CDK1/CycB, CDK2/CycA and CDK16/CycY kinases with IC_{50} values of 0.584 μM, 0.706 μM, and 0.605 μM, respectively.



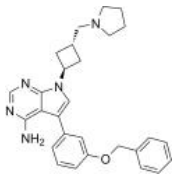
Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-ADW742

(ADW742; GSK 552602A; ADW)

Cat. No.: HY-10252

NVP-ADW742 (ADW742) is an orally active, selective **IGF-1R tyrosine kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.17 μM. NVP-ADW742 inhibits **insulin receptor (InsR)** with an IC_{50} of 2.8 μM. NVP-ADW742 induces pleiotropic antiproliferative/**proapoptotic** biologic sequelae in tumor cells.



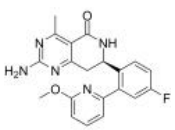
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-HSP990

(HSP-990)

Cat. No.: HY-15190

NVP-HSP990 is a potent and selective **Hsp90** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 0.6, 0.8, and 8.5 nM for Hsp90α, Hsp90β, and Grp94, respectively.



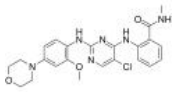
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-TAE 226

(TAE226)

Cat. No.: HY-13203

NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) is a potent and ATP-competitive dual **FAK** and **IGF-1R** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.5 nM and 140 nM, respectively. NVP-TAE 226 (TAE226) also effectively inhibits **Pyk2** and **insulin receptor (InsR)** with IC_{50}s of 3.5 nM and 44 nM, respectively.

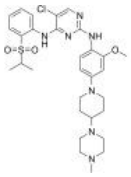


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-TAE 684

(TAE 684) Cat. No.: HY-10192

NVP-TAE 684 (TAE 684) is a highly potent and selective **ALK** inhibitor, which blocks the growth of ALCL-derived and ALK-dependent cell lines with IC_{50} values between 2 and 10 nM.

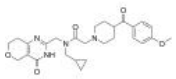


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-TNKS656

(TNKS656) Cat. No.: HY-13990

NVP-TNKS656 is a highly potent, selective, and orally active **TNKS2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 6 nM, and is > 300 fold selectivity against **PARP1** and **PARP2**.

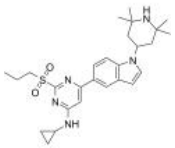


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVS-CECR2-1

Cat. No.: HY-110374

NVS-CECR2-1, a non-BET family **Bromodomain (BRD)** inhibitor, is a potent and selective cat eye syndrome chromosome region, candidate 2 (**CECR2**) inhibitor. NVS-CECR2-1 binds to CECR2 BRD with high affinity (IC_{50}=47 nM; K_D=80 nM).

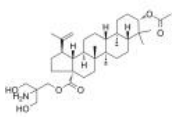


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

NVX-207

Cat. No.: HY-101597

NVX-207, a Betulinic acid-derived anti-cancer compound, shows anti-tumor activity (mean IC_{50}=3.5 μM) against various human and canine cell lines. NVX-207-induced **apoptosis** is associated with activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway via cleavage of caspases -9, -3, -7 and of PARP.

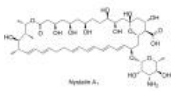


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nystatin

Cat. No.: HY-17409

Nystatin is an orally active polyene **antifungal antibiotic** effective against yeast and mycoplasma. Nystatin increases the permeability of plasma membranes to small monovalent ions, including chloridion.

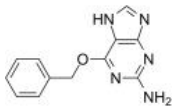


Purity: 98.29%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 200 mg, 500 mg

O6-Benzylguanine

Cat. No.: HY-W002585

O6-Benzylguanine, a guanine analog, is the DNA repair enzyme O6-alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase **(MGMT/AGT)** inhibitor.



Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OBAA

Cat. No.: HY-101015A

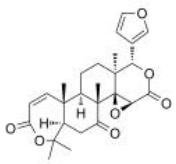
OBAA is a potent **phospholipase A2 (PLA2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 70 nM. OBAA blocks Melittin-induced Ca^{2+} influx in Trypanosoma brucei with an IC_{50} of 0.4 μM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Obacunone

Cat. No.: HY-N0428

Obacunone, isolated from seeds of Marsh White grapefruit, exhibits anti-tumor activity by the induction of apoptosis.

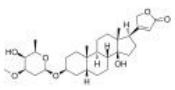


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Odoroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N7496

Odoroside A is an active ingredient extracted from the leaves of Nerium oleander Linn. Odoroside A has anti-cancer activity. Odoroside A could induce apoptosis and cell cycle arrest through ROS/p53 signaling pathway, leading to the tumor cell death.

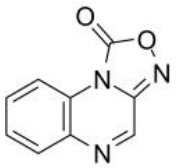


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ODQ

Cat. No.: HY-101255

ODQ is a potent and selective **soluble guanylyl cyclase** (sGC, nitric oxide-activated enzyme) inhibitor. ODQ enhances the pro-apoptotic effects of Cisplatin in human mesothelioma cells.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Oenothein B

Cat. No.: HY-N7765

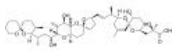
Oenothein B is a dimeric macrocyclic ellagitannin and has widely pharmacological activities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, anti-HCV, and antitumor properties. Oenothein B is a potent and specific inhibitor of **poly(ADP-ribose) glycohydrolase**.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Okadaic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6785

Okadaic acid, a marine toxin, is an inhibitor of protein phosphatases (PP).



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 μg (124.2 μM * 250 μL in Ethanol)

Oleic acid

(9-cis-Octadecenoic acid; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446

Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Oleic acid-13C

(9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-13C; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid-13C)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446S

Oleic acid-13C (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-13C) is the 13C labeled Oleic acid. Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleic acid-13C-1

Cat. No.: HY-N1446S4

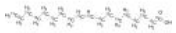
Oleic acid-13C-1 is the 13C labeled Oleic acid. Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleic acid-13C18 (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-13C18; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid-13C18)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446S2

Oleic acid-13C18 (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-13C18) is the 13C labeled Oleic acid. Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.



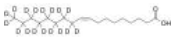
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleic acid-d17

(9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-d17; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid-d17)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446S3

Oleic acid-d17 (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-d17) is the deuterium labeled Oleic acid. Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.



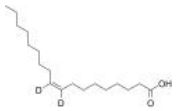
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleic acid-d2

(9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-d2; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid-d2)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446S1

Oleic acid-d2 (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid-d2) is the deuterium labeled Oleic acid. Oleic acid (9-cis-Octadecenoic acid) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid is a **Na^+/K^+ ATPase** activator.

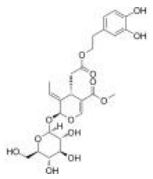


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oleuropein

Cat. No.: HY-N0292

Oleuropein, found in olive leaves and oil, exerts antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic effects through direct inhibition of **PPARγ** transcriptional activity.

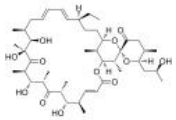


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Oligomycin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6784

Oligomycin B is an antibiotic isolated from marine Streptomyces, used as an eukaryotic **ATP synthase** inhibitor, induces **apoptosis**.

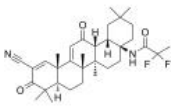


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Omaveloxolone

(RTA 408) Cat. No.: HY-12212

Omaveloxolone (RTA 408) is an antioxidant inflammation modulator (AIM), which activates **Nrf2** and suppresses nitric oxide (NO). Omaveloxolone attenuates osteoclastogenesis by inhibiting STING dependent NF-κb signaling.

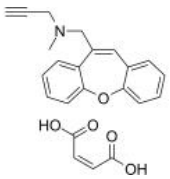


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Omigapil maleate

(CGP3466B maleate) Cat. No.: HY-16361A

Omigapil maleate, an orally bioavailable **GAPDH nitrosylation** inhibitor, abrogates $A\beta_{1-42}$-induced tau acetylation, memory impairment, and locomotor dysfunction in mice. Omigapil maleate has the potential for the research of Alzheimer's disease.

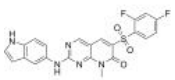


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ON1231320

Cat. No.: HY-100789

ON1231320 is a highly specific **polo like kinase 2 (PLK2)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.31 μM. ON1231320 blocks tumor cell cycle progression in the G2/M phase in mitosis, causing **apoptotic** cell death. ON1231320, an arylsulfonyl pyrido-pyrimidinone, has antitumor activity.

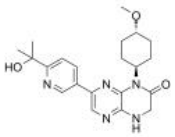


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Onatasertib

(CC-223; ATG-008) Cat. No.: HY-16956

Onatasertib (CC-223) is a potent, selective, and orally bioavailable inhibitor of **mTOR** kinase, with an IC_{50} value for mTOR kinase of 16 nM. Onatasertib inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.

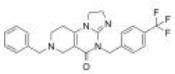


Purity: 95.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ONC212

Cat. No.: HY-111343

ONC212, a fluorinated-ONC201 analogue, is a promising anti-cancer agent and also a selective agonist of **GPR132**. ONC212 also induces **apoptosis**.

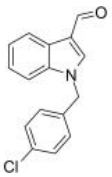


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oncrasin-1

Cat. No.: HY-16662

Oncrasin-1 is a potent and effective anticancer inhibitor that kills various human lung cancer cells with K-Ras mutations at low or submicromolar concentrations; also led to abnormal aggregation of PKCι in nucleus of sensitive cells but not in resistant cells.

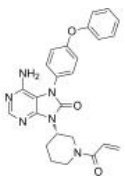


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

ONO-4059 analog

Cat. No.: HY-18951

ONO-4059 analog is the analog of ONO-4059, ONO-4059 is a highly potent and selective Btk inhibitor.

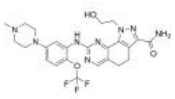


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Onvansertib

(NMS-1286937; NMS-P937) Cat. No.: HY-15828

NMS-1286937 is a potent, selective and orally available **PLK1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2 nM.

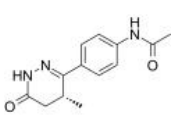


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OR-1896

Cat. No.: HY-135746

OR-1896 is an active long-lived metabolite of Levosimendan. OR-1896 is a highly selective **phosphodiesterase (PDE) III** isoform inhibitor and a powerful vasodilator. OR-1896 can open **ATP-sensitive K^+ channels** and has Ca^{2+}-sensitizing effect.

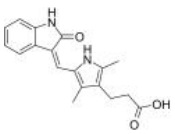


Purity: 98.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Orantinib

(SU6668; TSU-68) Cat. No.: HY-10517

Orantinib (SU6668; TSU-68) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with K_is of 2.1 μM, 8 nM and 1.2 μM for **Flt-1**, **PDGFRβ** and **FGFR1**, respectively.



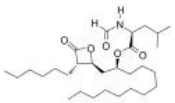
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Orlistat

(Tetrahydrolipstatin; Ro-18-0647)

Cat. No.: HY-B0218

Orlistat (Tetrahydrolipstatin) is a well-known irreversible inhibitor of pancreatic and gastric **lipases**. Orlistat is also an inhibitor of fatty acid synthase (**FASN**), is used orally for long-term research of obesity. Anti-atherosclerotic effect.

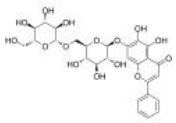


Purity: 98.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Oroxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N1435

Oroxin B (OB) is a flavonoid isolated from traditional Chinese herbal medicine Oroxylum indicum (L.) Vent.



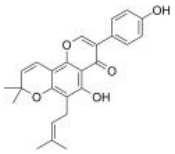
Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Osajin

(CID 95168; NSC 21565)

Cat. No.: HY-N3125

Osajin is the major bioactive isoflavone present in the fruit of Maclura pomifera with antitumor, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities.

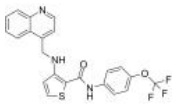


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

OSI-930

Cat. No.: HY-10204

OSI-930 is an orally selective inhibitor of **Kit**, **KDR** and **CSF-1R (c-Fms)** with IC_{50}s of 80 nM, 9 nM and 15 nM, respectively. OSI-930 also moderately inhibits **Flt-1**, **c-Raf**, **Lck** and low activity against **PDGFRα/β**, **Flt-3** and **Abl**. OSI-930 has antitumor activity.

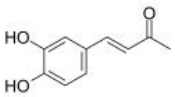


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Osmundacetone

Cat. No.: HY-N6959

Osmundacetone is a natural product isolated from Osmundae Rhizoma, with neuroprotective and anti-apoptotic effects. Osmundacetone has **DPPH** scavenging activity and protects neurological cell from oxidative stress.



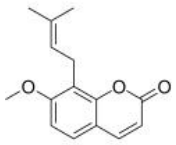
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Osthole

(Osthol; NSC 31868)

Cat. No.: HY-N0054

Osthole (Osthol) is a natural antihistamine alternative. Osthole may be a potential inhibitor of **histamine H_1 receptor** activity. Osthole also suppresses the secretion of **HBV** in cells.

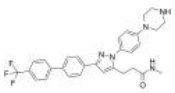


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 1 g, 5 g

OSU-T315

Cat. No.: HY-18676

OSU-T315 (ILK-IN-1) is a small Integrin-linked kinase **(ILK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.6 μM, inhibiting PI3K/AKT signaling by dephosphorylation of AKT-Ser473 and other ILK targets (GSK-3β and myosin light chain).



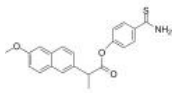
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Otenaproxesul

(ATB-346)

Cat. No.: HY-15028

Otenaproxesul (ATB-346), an orally active non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (**NSAID**), inhibits **cyclooxygenase-1 and 2 (COX-1 and 2)**. Otenaproxesul possesses antiinflammatory and antinociceptive activities.

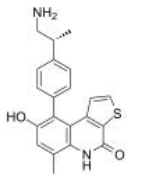


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OTS514

Cat. No.: HY-18621

OTS514 is a highly potent **TOPK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.6 nM. OTS514 strongly suppresses the growth of TOPK-positive cancer cells. OTS514 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**.

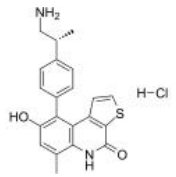


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OTS514 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18621A

OTS514 hydrochloride is a highly potent **TOPK** inhibitor, which inhibits TOPK kinase activity with a median inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) value of 2.6 nM. OTS514 hydrochloride strongly suppresses the growth of TOPK-positive cancer cells.

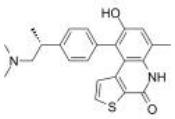


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OTS964

Cat. No.: HY-19718

OTS964 is an orally active, high affinity and selective **TOPK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 28 nM. OTS964 is also a potent inhibitor of the cyclin-dependent kinase **CDK11**, which binds to CDK11B with a K_d of 40 nM.

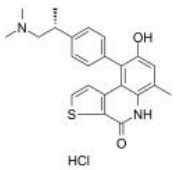


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

OTS964 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12467

OTS964 hydrochloride is an orally active, high affinity and selective **TOPK** (T-lymphokine-activated killer cell-originated protein kinase) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 28 nM.



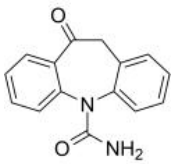
Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxcarbazepine

(GP 47680)

Cat. No.: HY-B0114

Oxcarbazepine is a **sodium channel** blocker. Oxcarbazepine significantly inhibits glioblastoma cell growth and induces **apoptosis** or G2/M arrest in glioblastoma cell lines. Anti-cancer and anticonvulsant effects.



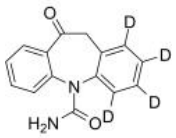
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Oxcarbazepine-D4

(GP 47680-D4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0114S

Oxcarbazepine-D4 (GP 47680-D4) is the deuterium labeled Oxcarbazepine. Oxcarbazepine is a **sodium channel** blocker. Oxcarbazepine significantly inhibits glioblastoma cell growth and induces **apoptosis** or G2/M arrest in glioblastoma cell lines.



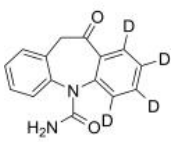
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Oxcarbazepine-d4-1

(GP 47680-d4-1)

Cat. No.: HY-B0114S1

Oxcarbazepine-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Oxcarbazepine. Oxcarbazepine is a sodium channel blocker. Oxcarbazepine significantly inhibits glioblastoma cell growth and induces apoptosis or G2/M arrest in glioblastoma cell lines. Anti-cancer and anticonvulsant effects.

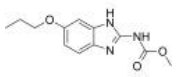


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Oxibendazole

Cat. No.: HY-B0299

Oxibendazole is an effective benzimidazole **anthelmintic** and is against nema-tode infections. Oxibendazole can induces **apoptosis** and has anti-cancer and anti-inflammation activities.



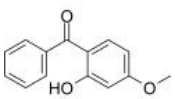
Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Oxybenzone

(Benzophenone 3)

Cat. No.: HY-A0067

Oxybenzone (Benzophenone 3) is a commonly used UV filter in sun tans and skin protectants. Oxybenzone act as endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) and can pass through the placental and blood-brain barriers.



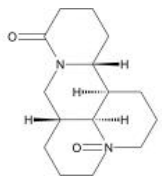
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 5 g

Oxysophoridine

(Sophoridine N-oxide)

Cat. No.: HY-N1402

Oxysophoridine (Sophoridine N-oxide) is a bioactive alkaloid extracted from the Sophora alopecuroides Linn. Oxysophoridine (Sophoridine N-oxide) shows anti inflammatory, anti oxidative stress and anti **apoptosis** effects.

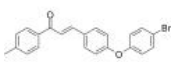


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p38 MAPK-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144697

p38 MAPK-IN-3 (Compound 2c) is a **p38α MAPK** inhibitor. p38 MAPK-IN-3 has antitumor activities and induces **apoptosis** and **ROS**.

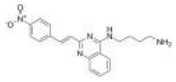


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p53 Activator 2

Cat. No.: HY-146095

p53 Activator 2 (compound 10ah) intercalats into DNA and results in significant DNA double-strand break.p53 Activator 2 increases the expression of **p53**, p-p53, CDK4, p21 to cause cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase.



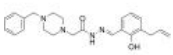
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PAC-1

(Procaspase activating compound 1)

Cat. No.: HY-13523

PAC-1 is a **procaspase-3** activator that induces apoptosis in cancer cells with an EC_{50} of 2.08 μM.

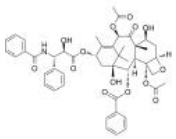


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Paclitaxel

Cat. No.: HY-B0015

Paclitaxel is a naturally occurring antineoplastic agent and stabilizes **tubulin** polymerization. Paclitaxel can cause both mitotic arrest and **apoptotic** cell death. Paclitaxel also induces **autophagy**.

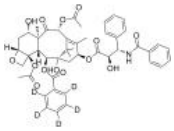


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Paclitaxel-d5 (benzoyloxy)

Cat. No.: HY-B0015S1

Paclitaxel-d5 benzoyloxy is the deuterium labeled Paclitaxel. Paclitaxel is a naturally occurring antineoplastic agent and stabilizes **tubulin** polymerization. Paclitaxel can cause both mitotic arrest and **apoptotic** cell death. Paclitaxel also induces **autophagy**.

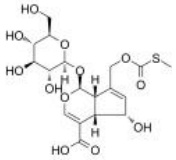


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Paederosidic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6998

Paederosidic acid is isolated from P. scandens with anticancer and antiinflammation activities. Paederosidic acid inhibits lung caner cells via inducing mitochondria-mediated **apoptosis**.

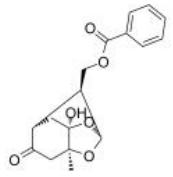


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Paeoniflorigenone

Cat. No.: HY-N3119

Paeoniflorigenone, isolated as an active ingredient from the root of moutan cortex, induces **apoptosis** selectively in the cancer cell lines and exhibits antiproliferative effect.

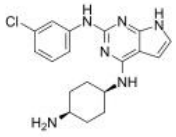


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PAK4-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-143490

PAK4-IN-2 is a highly potent **PAK4** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 2.7 nM. PAK4-IN-2 can arrest MV4-11 cells at G0/G1 phase and induce cell **apoptosis**. PAK4-IN-2 can be used for researching cancer.



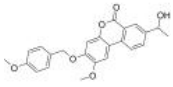
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Palomid 529

(P529)

Cat. No.: HY-14581

Palomid 529 is a potent inhibitor of **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** complexes.

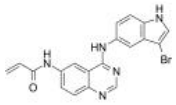


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

pan-HER-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144676

pan-HER-IN-1 (Compound C5) is an irreversible, orally active pan-**HER** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.38, 1.6, 2.2 and 3.5 nM against **EGFR**, **HER4**, **EGFR**$^{T790M/L858R}$ and **HER2**, respectively. pan-HER-IN-1 induces **apoptosis** and shows antitumor activities.

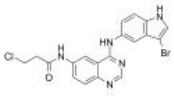


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

pan-HER-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144677

pan-HER-IN-2 (Compound C6) is a reversible, orally active pan-**HER** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.72, 2.0, 8.2 and 75.1 nM against **EGFR**, **HER4**, **EGFR**$^{T790M/L858R}$ and **HER2**, respectively. pan-HER-IN-2 induces **apoptosis** and shows antitumor activities.

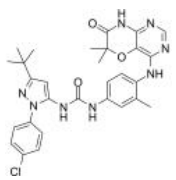


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pan-Trk-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144069

Pan-Trk-IN-3 (Compound 11g) is a potent inhibitor of pan-**Trk** and their drug-resistant mutants with IC_{50} values of 2, 3, 2, 21, 26, 5, 7 and 6 nM against **TrkA**, **TrkB**, **TrkC**, **TrkA**^{G595R}, **TrkA**^{G667C}, **TrkA**^{G667S}, **TrkA**^{F589L} and **TrkC**^{G623R}, respectively.

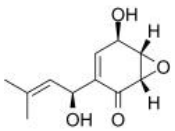


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Panepoxydone

Cat. No.: HY-N10266

Panepoxydone is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation. Panepoxydone interferes with the NF-κB mediated signal transduction by inhibiting the phosphorylation of IκB. Panepoxydone exhibits antitumor, anti-inflammatory, antimalarial and anti-parasitic activity.



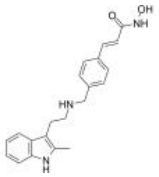
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Panobinostat

(LBH589; NVP-LBH589)

Cat. No.: HY-10224

Panobinostat (LBH589; NVP-LBH589) is a potent and orally active non-selective **HDAC** inhibitor, and has antineoplastic activities.



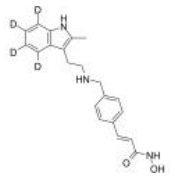
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Panobinostat-d4

(LBH589-d4; NVP-LBH589-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10224S

Panobinostat-d4 (LBH589-d4) is the deuterium labeled Panobinostat. Panobinostat (LBH589; NVP-LBH589) is a potent and orally active non-selective **HDAC** inhibitor, and has antineoplastic activities.



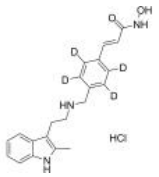
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Panobinostat-d4 hydrochloride

(LBH589-d4 hydrochloride; NVP-LBH589-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10224S1

Panobinostat-d4 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Panobinostat. Panobinostat (LBH589; NVP-LBH589) is a potent and orally active non-selective HDAC inhibitor, and has antineoplastic activities.



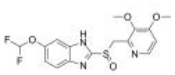
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pantoprazole

(BY1023; SKF96022)

Cat. No.: HY-17507

Pantoprazole (BY10232) is an orally active and potent **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent **H⁺/K⁺-ATPase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 6.8 μM.



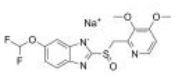
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pantoprazole sodium

(BY1023 sodium; SKF96022 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-17507A

Pantoprazole sodium (BY10232 sodium) is an orally active and potent **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole sodium, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent **H⁺/K⁺-ATPase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 6.8 μM.



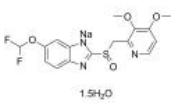
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pantoprazole sodium hydrate

(BY1023 sodium hydrate; SKF96022 sodium hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-17507B

Pantoprazole sodium hydrate (BY10232 sodium hydrate) is an orally active and potent **proton pump** inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole sodium hydrate, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent **H⁺/K⁺-ATPase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 6.8 μM.



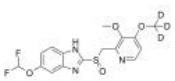
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pantoprazole-d3

(BY1023-d3; SKF96022-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-17507S1

Pantoprazole-d3 is deuterium labeled Pantoprazole. Pantoprazole (BY10232) is an orally active and potent proton pump inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent H+/K+-ATPase inhibitor with an IC50 of 6.8 μM.



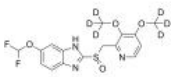
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pantoprazole-d6

(BY1023-d6; SKF96022-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-17507S

Pantoprazole-d6 is deuterium labeled Pantoprazole. Pantoprazole (BY10232) is an orally active and potent proton pump inhibitor (PPI). Pantoprazole, a substituted benzimidazole, is a potent H+/K+-ATPase inhibitor with an IC50 of 6.8 μM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PAO-Nap

Cat. No.: HY-D1267

PAO-Nap is the modified PAO attached a naphthalimide fluorophore using aminocaproic acid as a linker. PAO induces oxidative stress-mediated apoptosis in HL-60 cells by selectively targeting **thioredoxin reductase**.
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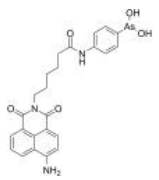


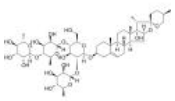
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Paris saponin VII

(Chonglou Saponin VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N3584

Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Trillium tschonoskii Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with **Akt/MAPK** and the inhibition of **P-gp**.

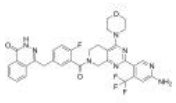


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PARP/PI3K-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-133124

PARP/PI3K-IN-1 (compound 15) is a potent **PARP/PI3K** inhibitor with **pIC$_{50}$** values of 8.22, 8.44, 8.25, 6.54, 8.13, 6.08 for PARP-1, PARP-2, PI3Kα, PI3Kβ, PI3Kδ, and PI3Kγ, respectively. PARP/PI3K-IN-1 is a highly effective anticancer compound targeted against a wide range of oncologic diseases.

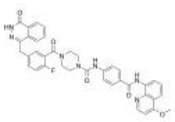


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PARP1/2/TNKS1/2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146336

PARP1/2/TNKS1/2-IN-1 (Compound I-9) is a dual **PARP-1**, **PARP-2**, **TNKS1** and **TNKS2** inhibitor with **IC$_{50}$** values of 0.25 nM, 1.2 nM, 13.5 nM and 4.15 nM against PARP-1, PARP-2, TNKS1 and TNKS2, respectively.

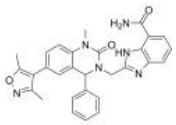


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PARP1/BRD4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144338

PARP1/BRD4-IN-1 is a potent and high selective **PARP1/BRD4** inhibitor (**IC$_{50}$**s of 49 and 202 nM in PARP1 and BRD4, respectively). PARP1/BRD4-IN-1 represses the expression and activity of PARP1 and BRD4 to synergistically inhibit the malignant growth of pancreatic cancer cells.

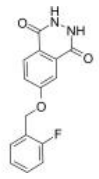


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PARP10/15-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146501

PARP10/15-IN-2 (Compound 8h) is a potent **PARP10** and **PARP15** dual inhibitor with **IC$_{50}$** values of 0.15 μM and 0.37 μM against PARP10 and PARP15, respectively. PARP10/15-IN-2 is able to enter cells and rescue cells from **apoptosis**.

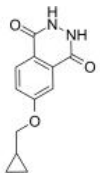


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PARP10/15-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-146502

PARP10/15-IN-3 (Compound 8a) is a potent **PARP10** and **PARP15** dual inhibitor with **IC$_{50}$** values of 0.14 μM and 0.40 μM against PARP10 and PARP15, respectively. PARP10/15-IN-3 is able to enter cells and rescue cells from **apoptosis**.

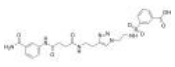


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PARP14 inhibitor H10

Cat. No.: HY-117889

PARP14 inhibitor H10, compound H 10, is a selective inhibitor against **PARP14** (**IC$_{50}$**=490 nM), over other PARPs (≈24 fold over PARP1). PARP14 inhibitor H10 induces caspase-3/7-mediated cell **apoptosis**.



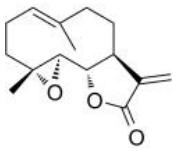
Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Parthenolide

((-)-Parthenolide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0141

Parthenolide is a sesquiterpene lactone found in the medicinal herb Feverfew. Parthenolide exhibits anti-inflammatory activity by inhibiting **NF-κB** activation; also inhibits **HDAC1** protein without affecting other class I/II HDACs.



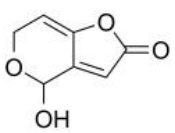
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Patulin

(Terinin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6779

Patulin (Terinin) is a mycotoxin produced by fungi including the Aspergillus, Penicillium, and Byssochlamys species, is suspected to be clastogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and cytotoxic.

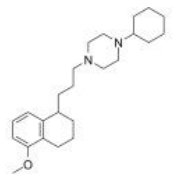


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PB28

Cat. No.: HY-108511A

PB28 is a cyclohexylpiperazine derivative and a high affinity and selective **sigma 2 (σ2) receptor** agonist with a **K$_i$** of 0.68 nM. PB28 is also a **σ1** antagonist with a **K$_i$** of 0.38 nM. PB28 is less affinity for other receptors.

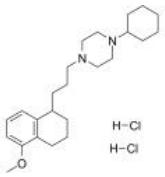


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PB28 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108511

PB28 dihydrochloride, a cyclohexylpiperazine derivative, is a high affinity and selective **sigma 2 (σ2) receptor** agonist with a K_i of 0.68 nM. PB28 dihydrochloride is also a **σ1** antagonist with a K_i of 0.38 nM.

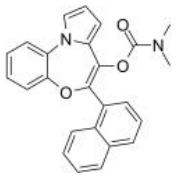


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PBOX 6

Cat. No.: HY-U00446

PBOX 6 is a pyrrolo-1,5-benzoxazepine (PBOX) compound, acts as a **microtubule**-depolymerizing agent and an apoptotic agent.

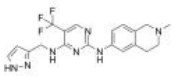


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PCC0208017

Cat. No.: HY-139604

PCC0208017 is a microtubule affinity regulating kinases (**MARK3/MARK4**) inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1.8 and 2.01 nM, respectively. PCC0208017 has much lower inhibitory activity against MARK1 and MARK2, with IC_{50}s of 31.4 and 33.7 nM, respectively.

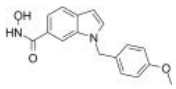


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PCI-34051

Cat. No.: HY-15224

PCI-34051 is a potent and selective **HDAC8** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 10 nM, with >200-fold selectivity over the other HDAC isoforms.

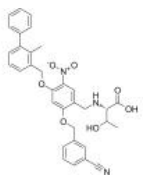


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-132202

PD-1/PD-L1-IN-10 (compound B2) is an orally active **PD-1/PD-L1** inhibitor (IC_{50} of 2.7 nM) with potent anticancer efficacy.

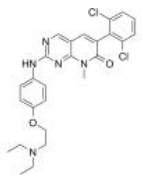


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD0166285

Cat. No.: HY-13925

PD0166285, a substrate of P-gp, is a **WEE1** inhibitor and a weak **Myt1** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 24 and 72 nM, respectively. PD0166285 exhibits an IC_{50} of 3.433 μM for Chk1.

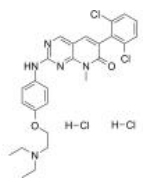


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PD0166285 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13925A

PD0166285 dihydrochloride, a substrate of P-gp, is a **WEE1** inhibitor and a weak **Myt1** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 24 and 72 nM, respectively. PD0166285 dihydrochloride exhibits an IC_{50} of 3.433 μM for Chk1.

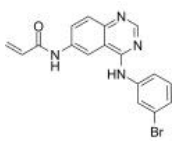


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PD168393

Cat. No.: HY-13896

PD168393 is a potent, selective and cell-permeable inhibitor of **EGFR tyrosine kinase** and **ErbB2**. PD168393 irreversiblely inactivates EGF receptor (IC_{50}=0.7 nM) and is inactive against insulin receptor, PDGFR, FGFR and PKC.

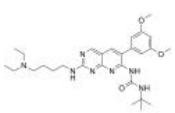


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

PD173074

Cat. No.: HY-10321

PD173074 is a potent **FGFR1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 nM and also inhibits **VEGFR2** with an IC_{50} of 100-200 nM, showing 1000-fold selectivity for FGFR1 over PDGFR and c-Src.

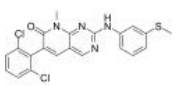


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

PD173955

Cat. No.: HY-10395

PD173955 is src family-selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC50 of ~22 nM for Src, Yes and Abl kinase; less potent for FGFRα and no activity on InsR and PKC.

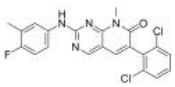


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PD180970

Cat. No.: HY-103274

PD180970 is a highly potent and ATP-competitive **$p210^{Bcr\text{-}Abl}$ kinase** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 5 nM for inhibiting the autophosphorylation of **$p210^{Bcr\text{-}Abl}$**. PD180970 also inhibits **Src** and **KIT** kinase with **IC_{50}**s of 0.8 nM and 50 nM, respectively.

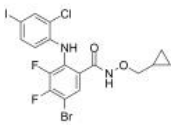


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PD184161

Cat. No.: HY-10174

PD184161 is an orally active **MEK** inhibitor. PD184161 inhibits MEK activity (IC_{50}=10-100 nM) in a time- and concentration-dependent manner. PD184161 inhibits cell proliferation and induces **apoptosis**. PD184161 produces depressive-like behavior.

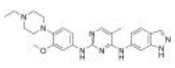


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PDGFR-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144653

PDGFR-IN-1 (compound 7m) is a potent and orally active **PDGFR** (platelet-derived growth factor receptor) inhibitor, with **IC_{50}** values of 2.4 and 0.9 nM for **PDGFRα** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.

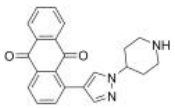


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDK4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135954

PDK4-IN-1 is an anthraquinone derivative and a potent and orally active **pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 84 nM. PDK4-IN-1 potently represses cellular transformation and cellular proliferation and induces **apoptosis**.

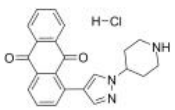


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PDK4-IN-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-135954A

PDK4-IN-1 hydrochloride is an anthraquinone derivative and a potent and orally active **pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase 4 (PDK4)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 84 nM.

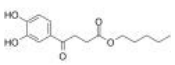


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PDPOB

Cat. No.: HY-145243

PDPOB is a phenyl carboxylic acid derivative. PDPOB displays protective roles against OGD/R-evoked multiaspect neuronal deterioration in SH-SY5Y cells, as evidenced by alleviated mitochondrial dysfunction, oxidative stress, and **apoptosis**.



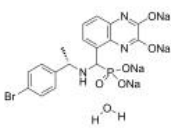
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PEAQX tetrasodium hydrate

(NVP-AAM077 tetrasodium hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-12294A

PEAQX (NVP-AAM077) tetrasodium hydrate is a potent, selective and orally active **NMDA** antagonist, with **IC_{50}** values of 270 nM and 29600 nM for **hNMDAR 1A/2B** and **hNMDAR 1A/2B**, respectively.

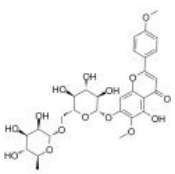


Purity: 97.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pectolinarin

Cat. No.: HY-N0314

Pectolinarin possesses anti-inflammatory activity. Pectolinarin inhibits secretion of **IL-6** and **IL-8**, as well as the production of **PGE2** and **NO**. Pectolinarin suppresses cell proliferation and inflammatory response and induces **apoptosis** via inactivation of the **PI3K/Akt** pathway.



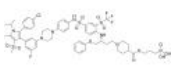
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Pelcitoclax

(APG-1252)

Cat. No.: HY-109185

Pelcitoclax (APG-1252) is a potent **Bcl-2/Bcl-xl** inhibitor with antineoplastic and pro-apoptotic effects.



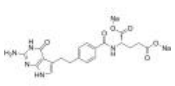
Purity: 95.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pemetrexed disodium

(LY231514 disodium)

Cat. No.: HY-10820A

Pemetrexed disodium (LY231514 disodium) is an antifolate, the **K_i**s of the pentaglutamate of Pemetrexed disodium are 1.3, 7.2, and 65 nM for inhibits thymidylate synthase (TS), dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), and glycinamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase (GARFT), respectively.

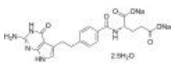


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pemetrexed disodium hemipenta hydrate

(LY231514 disodium hemipenta hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-13781

Pemetrexed disodium hemipenta hydrate is a novel **antifolate**, the K_i values of the pentaglutamate of LY231514 are 1.3, 7.2, and 65 nM for inhibits thymidylate synthase (**TS**), dihydrofolate reductase (**DHFR**), and glycinamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase (**GARFT**), respectively.

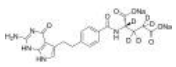


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pemetrexed-d5 disodium

(LY231514-d5 disodium) Cat. No.: HY-10820AS

Pemetrexed-d5 (LY231514-d5) disodium is the deuterium labeled Pemetrexed disodium.

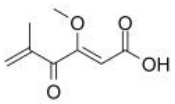


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Penicillic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6777

Penicillic acid is a polyketide mycotoxin produced by several species of Aspergillus and Penicillium. Penicillic acid exhibits cytotoxicity in rat alveolar macrophages (AM) in vitro.

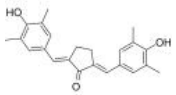


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pentagamavunon-1

(PGV-1) Cat. No.: HY-136477

Pentagamavunon-1 (PGV-1), a Curcumin analog with oral activity, targets on several molecular mechanisms to induce **apoptosis** including inhibition of angiogenic factors cyclooxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) and vascular endothelial growth factor (**VEGF**). PGV-1 inhibits **NF-κB** activation.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Perifosine

(KRX-0401; NSC 639966; D21266) Cat. No.: HY-50909

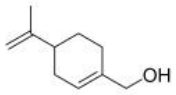
Perifosine is an oral **Akt** inhibitor which inhibits proliferation of different tumor cell lines with IC_{50}s of 0.6-8.9 μM.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Perillyl alcohol

Cat. No.: HY-N7000

Perillyl alcohol, a monoterpene, is active in inducing **apoptosis** in tumor cells without affecting normal cells.

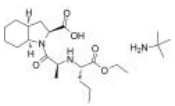


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 100 mg

Perindopril erbumine

(Perindopril tert-butylamine salt; S-9490 erbumine) Cat. No.: HY-B0130A

Perindopril erbumine (Perindopril tert-butylamine salt) is a potent ACE inhibitor of which is used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure or stable coronary artery disease. Target: ACE Perindopril is a long-acting ACE inhibitor.

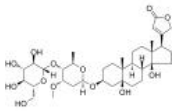


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Periplocin

Cat. No.: HY-N1381

Periplocin is a cardiotonic steroid isolated from Periploca forrestii. Periplocin promotes tumor cell **apoptosis** and inhibits tumor growth. Periplocin has the potential to facilitate wound healing through the activation of Src/ERK and PI3K/Akt pathways mediated by Na/K-ATPase.

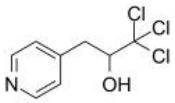


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

PETCM

Cat. No.: HY-103349

PETCM is an activator of **caspase-3** and acts as an cytochrome c (cyto c)-dependent manner. PETCM promotes Apaf-1 oligomerization and induces cell apoptosis in HeLa cells.

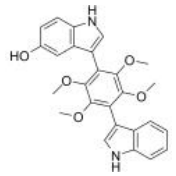


Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Petromurin C

Cat. No.: HY-N10221

Petromurin C is a bisindolylbenzenoid compound isolated from the ascostromata of Petromycesmuricatus. Petromurin C induces protective autophagy and **apoptosis** in FLT3-ITD-positive AML.

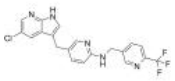


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pexidartinib

(PLX-3397) Cat. No.: HY-16749

Pexidartinib (PLX-3397) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive **colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R or M-CSFR)** and **c-Kit** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 and 10 nM, respectively.

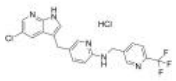


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pexidartinib hydrochloride

(PLX-3397 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-16749A

Pexidartinib hydrochloride (PLX-3397 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active, selective, and ATP-competitive **colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R or M-CSFR)** and **c-Kit** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 20 and 10 nM, respectively.

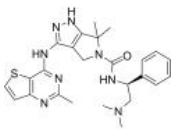


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

PF-3758309

(PF-03758309) Cat. No.: HY-13007

PF-3758309 (PF-03758309) is a potent, orally available, and reversible ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PAK4** (K_d= 2.7 nM; K_i=18.7 nM).

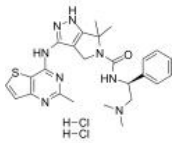


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-3758309 dihydrochloride

(PF-03758309 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13007B

PF-3758309 (PF-03758309) dihydrochloride is a potent, orally available, and reversible ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PAK4** (K_d= 2.7 nM; K_i=18.7 nM).

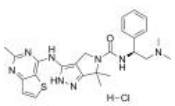


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-3758309 hydrochloride

(PF-03758309 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13007A

PF-3758309 (PF-03758309) hydrochloride is a potent, orally available, and reversible ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PAK4** (K_d= 2.7 nM; K_i=18.7 nM).

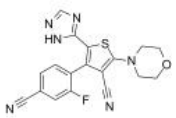


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-4989216

Cat. No.: HY-13864

PF-4989216 is a potent and selective **PI3Kα** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.6 nM.

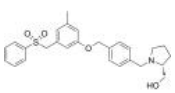


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-543

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II) Cat. No.: HY-15425

PF-543 (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM and a K_i of 3.6 nM. PF-543 is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over SPHK2.

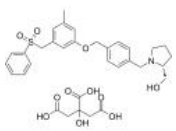


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-543 Citrate

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate) Cat. No.: HY-15425A

PF-543 Citrate (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II Citrate) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM and a K_i of 3.6 nM. PF-543 Citrate is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over SPHK2.

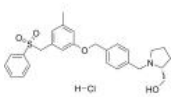


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PF-543 hydrochloride

(Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15425B

PF-543 hydrochloride (Sphingosine Kinase 1 Inhibitor II hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, reversible and sphingosine-competitive **SPHK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 nM and a K_i of 3.6 nM. PF-543 hydrochloride is >100-fold selectivity for **SPHK1** over SPHK2.

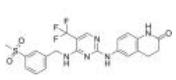


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PF-573228

Cat. No.: HY-10461

PF-573228 is a potent and selective **FAK** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 4 nM for purified recombinant catalytic fragment of FAK.

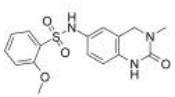


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

PFI-1

Cat. No.: HY-16586

PFI-1 is a selective **BET** (bromodomain-containing protein) inhibitor for BRD4 with **IC_{50}** of 0.22 μM in a cell-free assay.

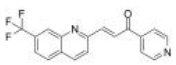


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PFK-158

Cat. No.: HY-12203

PFK-158 is a potent and selective **PFKFB3** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value 137 nM. PFK-158 reduces glucose uptake, ATP production, lactate release, and induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy** in cancer cells. PFK-158 has broad anti-tumor activity.

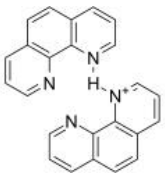


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ph-Ph+

Cat. No.: HY-144121

Ph-Ph+ is a hemiprotonic compound, which is produced from phenanthroline (ph) dimerization. Ph-Ph+ has antitumor, antibacterial and antifungal activities.

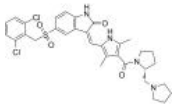


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PHA-665752

Cat. No.: HY-11107

PHA-665752 is a selective, ATP-competitive, and active-site inhibitor of the catalytic activity of **c-Met** kinase (K_i=4 nM; **IC_{50}**=9 nM). PHA-665752 exhibits >50-fold selectivity for c-Met compared with a panel of diverse tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases.



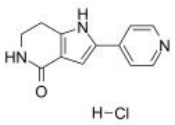
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PHA-767491 hydrochloride

(CAY-10572 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13461A

PHA-767491 hydrochloride is a dual **Cdc7/Cdk9** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 10 nM and 34 nM, respectively.

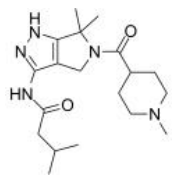


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PHA-793887

Cat. No.: HY-11001

PHA-793887 is a potent, ATP-competitive **CDK** inhibitor, can inhibit Cdk2, Cdk1, Cdk4, and Cdk9 with **IC_{50}**s of 8 nM, 60 nM, 62 nM and 138 nM, respectively, and also inhibits glycogen synthase kinase 3β with an **IC_{50}** of 79 nM.

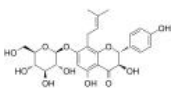


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Phellamurin

Cat. No.: HY-N3085

Phellamurin is a plant flavonone glycoside from the leaves of Phellodendron amurense and inhibits intestinal **P-glycoprotein**. Phellamurin also inhibits egg laying by Papilio protenor. Phellamurin induces cells **apoptosis** and has anti-tumor activity.



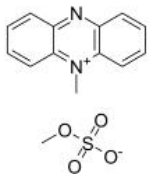
Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phenazine methylsulfate

(5-Methylphenazinium methylsulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-W004520

Phenazine methylsulfate is a free radical generator. Phenazine methylsulfate has been used as an electron transfer reactant in cell viability assays. Phenazine methylsulfate induces ssDNA break formation in the presence of the reducing agent NADPH.



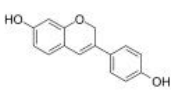
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Phenoxodiol

(Idronoxil; Dehydroequol; Haginin E)

Cat. No.: HY-13721

Phenoxodiol, a synthetic analog of Genestein, activates the mitochondrial **caspase** system, inhibits XIAP (an apoptosis inhibitor), and sensitizes the cancer cells to Fas-mediated apoptosis.

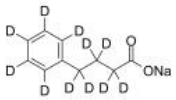


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phenylbutyrate-d11 sodium (4-PBA-d11 sodium; 4-Phenylbutyric acid-d11 sodium; Benzenebutyric acid-d11 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15654S

Phenylbutyrate-d11 (sodium) is deuterium labeled Sodium 4-phenylbutyrate. Sodium 4-phenylbutyrate (4-PBA sodium) is an inhibitor of HDAC and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress, used in cancer and infection research.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PHT-427

Cat. No.: HY-12063

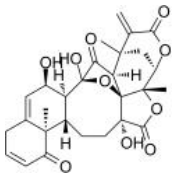
PHT-247 is an inhibitor of the pleckstrin homology (PH) domain of **Akt**, and it is also an inhibitor of **PDPK1** with K_is of 2.7 μM and 5.2 μM and for Akt and PDPK1, respectively.

Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Physalin A

Cat. No.: HY-N9942

Physalin A is a withanolide isolated from Physalis alkekengi var. franchetii. Physalin A induces **apoptosis** associated with up-regulation of caspase-3 and caspase-8 expression. Physalin A induces autophagy, found to antagonize apoptosis in HT1080 cells.

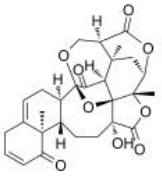


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Physalin B

Cat. No.: HY-N7695

Physalin B, one of the major active steroidal constituents of Cape gooseberry, induces cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis** in breast cancer cells through modulating p53-dependent apoptotic pathway.

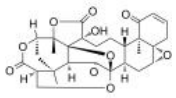


Purity: 96.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Physalin F

Cat. No.: HY-N7696

Physalin F is a secosteroid with potent anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory activities. Physalin F induces apoptosis of PBMC, decreasing the spontaneous proliferation and cytokine production caused by Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) infection.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Phytosphingosine

Cat. No.: HY-W011303

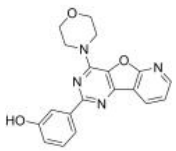
Phytosphingosine is a phospholipid and has anti-cancer activities. Phytosphingosine induces cell **apoptosis** via caspase 8 activation and Bax translocation in cancer cells.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PI-103

Cat. No.: HY-10115

PI-103 is a potent **PI3K** and **mTOR** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8 nM, 88 nM, 48 nM, 150 nM, 20 nM, and 83 nM for **p110α**, **p110β**, **p110δ**, **p110γ**, **mTORC1**, and **mTORC2**. PI-103 also inhibits **DNA-PK** with an **IC50** of 2 nM. PI-103 induces **autophagy**.

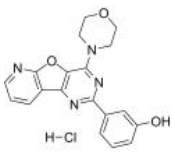


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PI-103 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-10115A

PI-103 Hydrochloride is a dual **PI3K** and **mTOR** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8 nM, 88 nM, 48 nM, 150 nM, 20 nM, and 83 nM for **p110α**, **p110β**, **p110δ**, **p110γ**, **mTORC1**, and **mTORC2**. PI-103 Hydrochloride also inhibits **DNA-PK** with an **IC50** of 2 nM. PI-103 Hydrochloride induces **autophagy**.

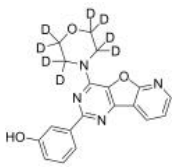


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PI-103-d8

Cat. No.: HY-10115S

PI-103-d8 is the deuterium labeled PI-103. PI-103 is a potent **PI3K** and **mTOR** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 8 nM, 88 nM, 48 nM, 150 nM, 20 nM, and 83 nM for **p110α**, **p110β**, **p110δ**, **p110γ**, **mTORC1**, and **mTORC2**. PI-103 also inhibits **DNA-PK** with an **IC50** of 2 nM. PI-103 induces **autophagy**.

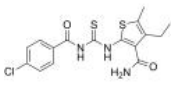


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI-273

Cat. No.: HY-103489

PI-273 is a first reversibly and specific **phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase (PI4KIIα)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.47 μM. PI-273 can inhibit breast cancer cell proliferation, block the cell cycle and induce cell **apoptosis**.

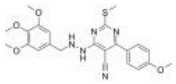


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PI3K/AKT-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144806

PI3K/AKT-IN-1 is an effective **PI3K/AKT** dual inhibitor (IC_{50} of 6.99, 4.01 and 3.36 μM for PI3Kγ, PI3Kδ and AKT, respectively). PI3K/AKT-IN-1 has anticancer activity and acts by inhibiting PI3K/AKT axis and inducing caspase 3 dependent **apoptosis**.

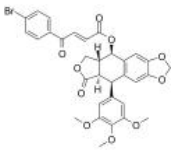


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3K/AKT-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-147768

PI3K/AKT-IN-2 (Compound 12c) is a **PI3K** and **AKT** inhibitor. PI3K/AKT-IN-2 blocks the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and induces **apoptosis**. PI3K/AKT-IN-2 inhibits the polymerization of **tubulin**.

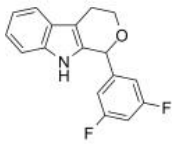


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146751

PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2 is a **PI3K/AKT/mTOR** pathway inhibitor. PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2 possess anti-cancer effects and selectivity against MDA-MB-231 cells with IC_{50} value of 2.29 μM. PI3K/Akt/mTOR-IN-2 can induce cancer cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis**.

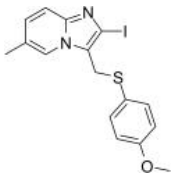


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3Kα-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-147767

PI3Kα-IN-6 (Compound 5b) is a **PI3Kα** inhibitor. PI3Kα-IN-6 exhibits anticancer potential and no toxicity in normal cells. PI3Kα-IN-6 increases generation of **ROS**, reduces mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP) and induces **apoptosis**.

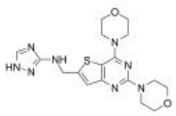


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3Kα-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-149000

PI3Kα-IN-7 (Compound A12) is a potent **PI3Kα** inhibitor. PI3Kα-IN-7 also inhibits **PI3Kβ**. PI3Kα-IN-7 decreases cancer cells mitochondrial membrane potential and induces **apoptosis**.

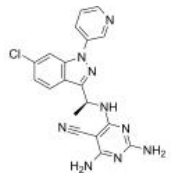


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3Kδ-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-144254

PI3Kδ-IN-10 is a highly potent and orally active **PI3Kδ** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2 nM. PI3Kδ-IN-10 robustly suppresses the downstream **AKT** pathway to induce subsequent **apoptosis** in hepatocellular carcinoma models.

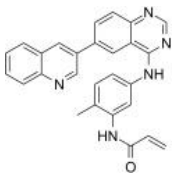


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PI3Kδ-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-143472

PI3Kδ-IN-11 is a highly potent and selective **PI3Kδ** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 27.5 nM. PI3Kδ-IN-11 dose-dependently blocks the activity of **PI3K/Akt** pathway. PI3Kδ-IN-11 can be used for researching B or T cell-related malignancies.



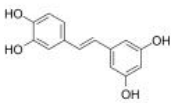
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piceatannol

(Astringenin; trans-Piceatannol)

Cat. No.: HY-13518

Piceatannol is a well-known **Syk** inhibitor and reduces the expression of iNOS induced by TNF. Piceatannol is an effective agent for research of acute lung injury (ALI).



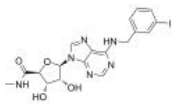
Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Piclidenoson

(IB-MECA; CF-101)

Cat. No.: HY-13591

Piclidenoson (IB-MECA) is a first-in-class, orally active and selective **A3 adenosine receptor (A3AR)** agonist. Piclidenoson exhibits antiproliferative effect and induces **apoptosis** in different cancer cell types like melanoma, leukemia.

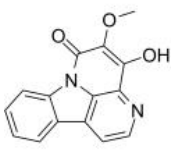


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Picrasidine Q

Cat. No.: HY-N9507

Picrasidine Q, an alkaloid component extracted from Angelica keiskei species, has the capacity of anti-cell transformation and anti-cancer. Picrasidine Q induces cell **apoptosis** and G1 phase arrest in human esophageal cancer cell lines, and directly inhibits **FGFR2** kinase activity.

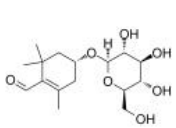


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Picrocrocin

Cat. No.: HY-N4114

Picrocrocin, an apocarotenoid found in the flowers of Cochliobolus sativus. Picrocrocin shows anticancer effect. Picrocrocin exhibits growth inhibitory effects against SKMEL-2 human malignant melanoma cells.

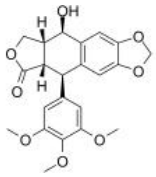


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picropodophyllin

(AXL1717; Picropodophyllin; PPP) Cat. No.: HY-15494

Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective **insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 nM.

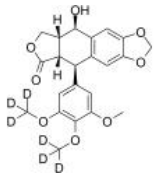


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Picropodophyllotoxin-d6

Cat. No.: HY-15494S1

Picropodophyllotoxin-d6 is deuterium labeled Picropodophyllin. Picropodophyllin (AXL1717) is a selective insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) inhibitor with an IC50 of 1 nM.

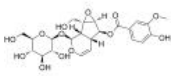


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Picroside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0408

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 **NLRP3** inflammasome and **NF-κB** pathways.

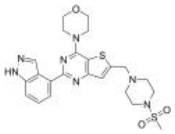


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pictilisib

(GDC-0941) Cat. No.: HY-50094

Pictilisib (GDC-0941) is a potent inhibitor of **PI3Kα/δ** with an IC_{50} of 3 nM, with modest selectivity against p110β (11-fold) and p110γ (25-fold).

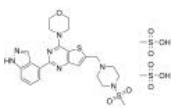


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pictilisib dimethanesulfonate

(GDC-0941 dimethanesulfonate; GDC-0941 2 MeSO3H salt) Cat. No.: HY-20180

Pictilisib dimethanesulfonate (GDC-0941 dimethanesulfonate) is a potent inhibitor of **PI3Kα/δ** with IC_{50} of 3 nM, with modest selectivity against p110β (11-fold) and p110γ (25-fold).

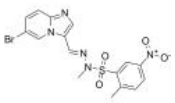


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

PIK-75

Cat. No.: HY-107834

PIK-75 is a reversible **DNA-PK** and **p110α**-selective inhibitor, which inhibits DNA-PK, p110α and p110γ with IC_{50}s of 2, 5.8 and 76 nM, respectively. PIK-75 inhibits p110α >200-fold more potently than p110β (IC_{50}=1.3 μM). PIK-75 induces **apoptosis**.

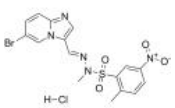


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PIK-75 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-13281

PIK-75 hydrochloride is a reversible **DNA-PK** and **p110α**-selective inhibitor, which inhibits DNA-PK, **p110α** and p110γ with IC_{50}s of 2, 5.8 and 76 nM, respectively. PIK-75 hydrochloride inhibits p110α >200-fold more potently than p110β (IC_{50}=1.3 μM). PIK-75 hydrochloride induces **apoptosis**.

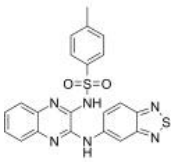


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pilaralisib analogue

(XL147 analogue) Cat. No.: HY-11105

Pilaralisib analogue (XL147 analogue) is a representative and selective **PI3Kα** inhibitor extracted from patent WO2012006552A1, Compound 147 in Table 1.

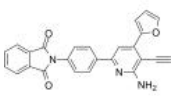


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pim-1 kinase inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-147785

Pim-1 kinase inhibitor 2 (Compound 13) is a potent inhibitor of **Pim-1 kinase**. Pim-1 kinase inhibitor 2 induces **apoptosis**. Pim-1 kinase inhibitor 2 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.

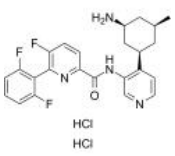


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PIM-447 dihydrochloride

(LGH447 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-19322B

PIM447 dihydrochloride (LGH447 dihydrochloride) is a potent, orally available, and selective pan-**PIM** kinase inhibitor, with K_i values of 6, 18, and 9 pM for PIM1, PIM2, and PIM3, respectively. PIM447 dihydrochloride displays dual antimyeloma and bone-protective effects.

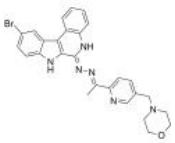


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PIM1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-143897

PIM1-IN-3 (Compound HL8) is a potent inhibitor of **PIM1**. PIM1-IN-3 shows selective inhibition for the PIM-1 enzyme. PIM1-IN-3 induces apoptosis efficiently in Colo320 cells. PIM1-IN-3 has the potential for the research of cancer diseases.



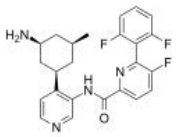
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PIM447

(LGH447)

Cat. No.: HY-19322

PIM447 (LGH447) is a potent, orally available, and selective pan-**PIM kinase** inhibitor, with K_i values of 6, 18, and 9 pM for PIM1, PIM2, and PIM3, respectively. PIM447 displays dual antimyeloma and bone-protective effects. PIM447 induces **apoptosis**.

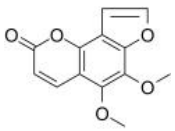


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pimpinellin

Cat. No.: HY-N0438

Pimpinellin is a constituent of Cyrtomium fortumei (J.). Pimpinellin inhibits the growth of tumor cells via the induction of tumor cell **apoptosis**.



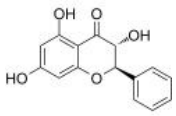
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinobanksin

(3,5,7-Trihydroxyflavanone)

Cat. No.: HY-N3062

Pinobanksin has apoptotic induction in a B-cell lymphoma cell line.



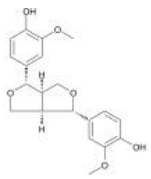
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pinoresinol

((+)-Pinoresinol)

Cat. No.: HY-N6253

Pinoresinol is a lignol of plant origin serving for defense in a caterpillar. Pinoresinol drastically sensitizes cancer cells against TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) -induced apoptosis.

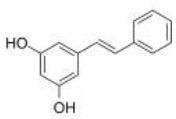


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinosylvin

Cat. No.: HY-N2387

Pinosylvin is a pre-infectious stilbenoid toxin isolated from the heartwood of Pinus spp, has **anti-bacterial** activities. Pinosylvin is a resveratrol analogue, can induce cell **apoptosis** and **autophapy** in leukemia cells.

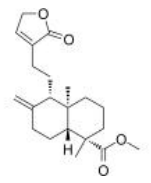


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pinusolide

Cat. No.: HY-N3055

Pinusolide is a known platelet-activating factor (**PAF**) receptor binding antagonist. Pinusolide not only decreases the proliferation activity of tumor cells but specifically induces **apoptosis**.



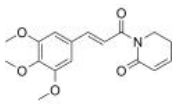
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piperlongumine

(Piplartine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2329

Piperlongumine is a alkaloid, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.



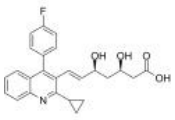
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Pitavastatin

(NK-104)

Cat. No.: HY-B0144A

Pitavastatin (NK-104) is a potent **hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase** inhibitor. Pitavastatin inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an IC_{50} of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.



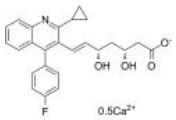
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitavastatin Calcium

(NK-104 hemicalcium; Pitavastatin hemicalcium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0144

Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) is a potent **hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase** inhibitor. Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) inhibits cholesterol synthesis from acetic acid with an IC_{50} of 5.8 nM in HepG2 cells.

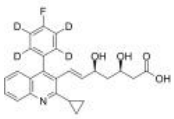


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pitavastatin D4

(NK-104 D4) Cat. No.: HY-B0144AS

Pitavastatin D4 (NK-104 D4) is deuterium labeled Pitavastatin. Pitavastatin is a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

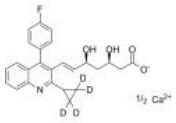


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitavastatin-d4 hemicalcium

(NK-104-d4 hemicalcium; Pitavastatin-d4 hemicalcium) Cat. No.: HY-B0144S

Pitavastatin-d4 (hemicalcium) is deuterium labeled Pitavastatin (Calcium). Pitavastatin Calcium (NK-104 hemicalcium) is a potent hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA) reductase inhibitor.

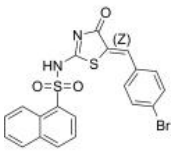


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pitstop 2

Cat. No.: HY-115604

Pitstop 2 is a **clathrin** inhibitor which inhibits **clathrin-mediated endocytosis (CME)** by associating with the terminal domain of clathrin. Pitstop 2 has the potential for anti-cancer research.

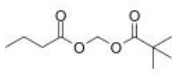


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pivanex

(AN-9; Pivalyloxymethyl butyrate) Cat. No.: HY-120508

Pivanex (AN-9), a derivative of Butyric acid, is an orally active **HDAC** inhibitor. Pivanex down-regulates **bcr-abl** protein and enhances **apoptosis**. Pivanex has antimetastic and antiangiogenic properties.

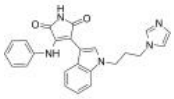


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PKCβ inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-13335

PKCβ inhibitor 1 is a potent, ATP-competitive, and selective **PKCβ** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 21 and 5 nM for human PKCβ1 and PKCβ2, respectively. PKCβ inhibitor 1 exhibits selectivity of more than 60-fold in favor of PKCβ2 relative to other PKC isozymes (PKCα, PKCγ, and PKCε).

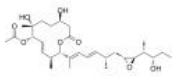


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pladienolide B

Cat. No.: HY-16399

Pladienolide B is a potent cancer cell growth inhibitor that targets the **SF3B1** subunit of the spliceosome. Pladienolide B exerts antitumor activities mediated through the inhibition of pre-mRNA splicing. Pladienolide B induces **apoptosis**.

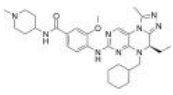


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

PLK1/BRD4-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-143471

PLK1/BRD4-IN-1 (9b) is an orally active dual **PLK1** and **BRD4** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 22 nM and 109 nM against PLK1 and BRD4, respectively.

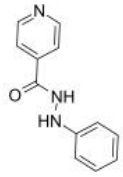


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PluriSIn 1

(NSC 14613) Cat. No.: HY-15700

PluriSIn 1 (NSC 14613) is an inhibitor of stearoyl-coA desaturase (**SCD**), and is a pluripotent cell-specific inhibitor.

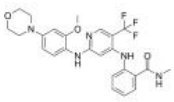


Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

PND-1186

(VS-4718; SR-2516) Cat. No.: HY-13917

PND-1186 (VS-4718) is a potent, highly-specific and reversible inhibitor of **FAK** with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. PND-1186 selectively promotes tumor cell **apoptosis**.

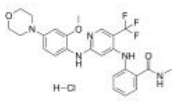


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PND-1186 hydrochloride

(VS-4718 hydrochloride; SR-2516 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13917A

PND-1186 hydrochloride (VS-4718 hydrochloride) is a potent, highly-specific and reversible inhibitor of **FAK** with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. PND-1186 hydrochloride selectively promotes tumor cell **apoptosis**.

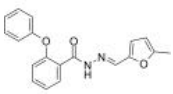


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PNU-74654

Cat. No.: HY-101130

PNU-74654 is an inhibitor of **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway with an IC_{50} of 129.8 μM in NCI-H295 cell.

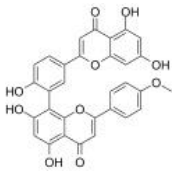


Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Podocarpusflavone A

Cat. No.: HY-N2198

Podocarpusflavone A is a DNA topoisomerase I inhibitor. Podocarpusflavone A has moderated anti-proliferative activity and induces cell apoptosis in MCF-7. Podocarpusflavone A is developing anti-tumor drugs.

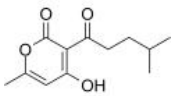


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pogostone

Cat. No.: HY-N1416

Pogostone is isolated from patchouli with anti-bacterial and anti-cancer activities.



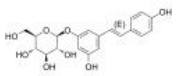
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polydatin

(Piceid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0120A

Polydatin (Piceid), extracted from the roots of Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb, a widely used traditional Chinese remedies, possesses anti-inflammatory activity in several experimental models. Polydatin (Piceid) inhibits G6PD and induces oxidative and ER stresses.

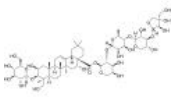


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Polygalacin D

Cat. No.: HY-N6064

Polygalacin D (PGD) is a bioactive compound isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum (Jacq.) with anticancer and anti-proliferative properties.



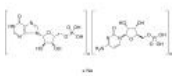
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid sodium

(Poly(I:C) sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-135748

Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid sodium (Poly(I:C) sodium) is a synthetic analog of double-stranded RNA and an agonist of **toll-like receptor 3 (TLR3)** and **retinoic acid inducible gene I (RIG-I)-like receptors** (**RIG-I** and **MDA5**).

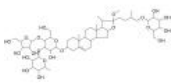


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Polyphyllin G

Cat. No.: HY-N0817

Polyphyllin G is isolated from the rhizomes of Paris yunnanensis, with antimicrobial and anticancer activity. Polyphyllin G prevents the growth of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria with minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs).

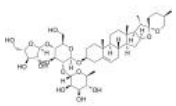


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Polyphyllin I

Cat. No.: HY-N0047

Polyphyllin I is a bioactive constituent extracted from Paris polyphylla, has strong anti-tumor activity. Polyphyllin I is an activator of the **JNK** signaling pathway and is an inhibitor of **PDK1/Akt/mTOR** signaling. Polyphyllin I induces **autophagy**, G2/M phase arrest and **apoptosis**.

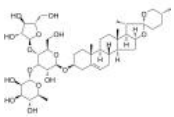


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyphyllin II

Cat. No.: HY-N0048

Polyphyllin II is one of the most significant saponins in Rhizoma Paridis and has toxic effects on kinds of cancer cells. Polyphyllin II induces **apoptosis** through caspases activation and cell-cycle arrest.

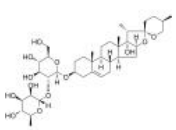


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Polyphyllin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0816

Polyphyllin VI, an active saponin, possess anti-cancer activities. Polyphyllin VI induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis**.

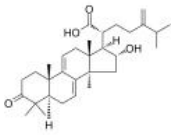


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Polyporenic acid C

Cat. No.: HY-N2993

Polyporenic acid C is a lanostane-type triterpenoid isolated from P. cocos. Polyporenic acid C induces cell **apoptosis** through the death receptor-mediated apoptotic pathway without the involvement of the mitochondria. Polyporenic acid C is promising agent for lung cancer therapy.



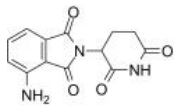
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pomalidomide

(CC-4047)

Cat. No.: HY-10984

Pomalidomide, the third-generation immunomodulatory agent, acts as molecular glue. Pomalidomide interacts with the E3 ligase cereblon and induces degradation of essential Ikaros transcription factors.



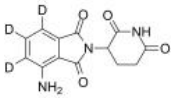
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Pomalidomide-d3

(CC-4047-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10984S1

Pomalidomide-d3 (CC-4047-d3) is the deuterium labeled Pomalidomide. Pomalidomide, the third-generation immunomodulatory agent, acts as molecular glue. Pomalidomide interacts with the E3 ligase cereblon and induces degradation of essential Ikaros transcription factors.



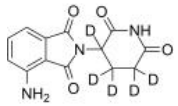
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pomalidomide-d5

(CC-4047-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-10984S

Pomalidomide-d5 is deuterium labeled Pomalidomide. Pomalidomide, the third-generation immunomodulatory agent, acts as molecular glue. Pomalidomide interacts with the E3 ligase cereblon and induces degradation of essential Ikaros transcription factors.

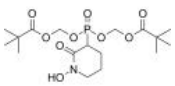


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

POMHEX

Cat. No.: HY-131904

POMHEX, a racemic mixture and a cell-permeable pivaloyloxymethyl (POM) prodrug of HEX, is a potent, **ENO2**-specific inhibitor of enolase.



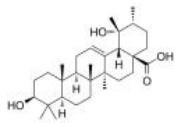
Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pomolic acid

(Randialic acid A)

Cat. No.: HY-N6601

Randialic acid A (Pomolic acid) is a pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Euscaphis japonica (Tunb.). Randialic acid A (Pomolic acid) inhibits tumor cells growth and induces cell **apoptosis**.

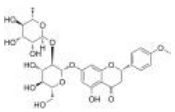


Purity: 98.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Poncirin

Cat. No.: HY-N2258

Poncirin is isolated from Poncirus trifoliata with **anti-inflammory** activites. Poncirin significantly reduces mechanical hyperalgesia and allodynia in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA)-induced inflammatory pain models.



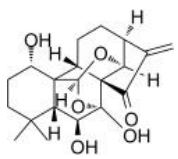
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Ponicidin

(Rubescensine B)

Cat. No.: HY-N1535

Ponicidin (Rubescensine B) is a diterpenoid derived from Rabdosia rubescens, and exhibits immunoregulatory, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral and anti-cancer activity.



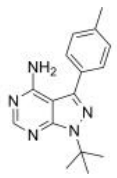
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PP1

(AGL 1872; EI 275)

Cat. No.: HY-13804

PP1 is a potent, and **Src** family-selective tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} of 5 and 6 nM for Lck and Fyn, respectively.

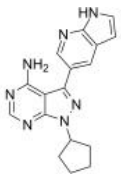


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PP121

Cat. No.: HY-10372

PP121 is a multi-targeted kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 10, 60, 12, 14, 2 nM for **mTOR**, **DNK-PK**, **VEGFR2**, **Src**, **PDGFR**, respectively.

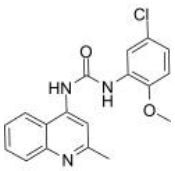


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PQ401

Cat. No.: HY-13686

PQ401 is a potent inhibitor of **IGF-IR** signaling. PQ401 inhibits IGF-I-stimulated IGF-IR autophosphorylation with an IC_{50} of 12.0 μM in a series of studies in MCF-7 cells. PQ401 is effective at inhibiting IGF-I-stimulated growth of MCF-7 cells (IC_{50}, 6 μM).

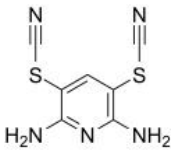


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

PR-619

Cat. No.: HY-13814

PR-619 is a broad-range and reversible **DUB** inhibitor with **EC_{50}**s of 3.93, 4.9, 6.86, 7.2, and 8.61 μM for **USP4**, **USP8**, **USP7**, **USP2**, and **USP5**, respectively. PR-619 induces ER Stress and ER-Stress related apoptosis.

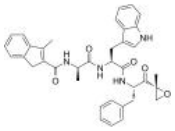


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

PR-924

Cat. No.: HY-123587

PR-924 is a selective tripeptide epoxyketone **immunoproteasome subunit LMP-7** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 22 nM. PR-924 covalently modifies proteasomal N-terminal threonine active sites. PR-924 inhibits growth and triggers **apoptosis** in multiple myeloma (MM) cells.



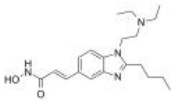
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pracinostat

(SB939)

Cat. No.: HY-13322

Pracinostat is a potent **histone deacetylase (HDAC)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 40-140 nM, used for cancer research.

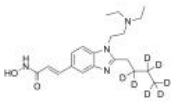


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pracinostat-d7

Cat. No.: HY-13322S

Pracinostat-d7 is the deuterium labeled Pracinostat. Pracinostat is a potent **histone deacetylase (HDAC)** inhibitor, with **IC_{50}**s of 40-140 nM, used for cancer research.

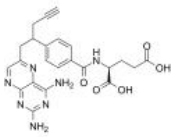


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Pralatrexate

Cat. No.: HY-10446

Pralatrexate is an antifolate and is a potent **dihydrofolate reductasean (DHFR)** inhibitor with a **K_i** of 13.4 pM. Pralatrexate is a substrate for folylpolyglutamate synthetase with improved cellular uptake and retention.

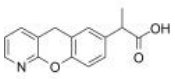


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pranoprofen

Cat. No.: HY-B0336

Pranoprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent (**NSAID**) for the research of keratitis or other ophthalmology diseases. Pranoprofen inhibit **COX-1** and **COX-2** enzymes, thus blocking arachidonic acid converted to eicosanoids and reducing prostaglandins synthesis.



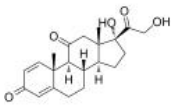
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Prednisone

(Dehydrocortisone)

Cat. No.: HY-B0214

Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound. Target: Others Prednisone is a synthetic corticosteroid drug that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant drug.



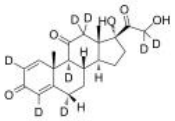
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Prednisone-d8

(Dehydrocortisone-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-B0214S

Prednisone-d8 (Dehydrocortisone-d8) is the deuterium labeled Prednisone. Prednisone (Adasone) is a synthetic corticosteroid agent that is particularly effective as an immunosuppressant compound.



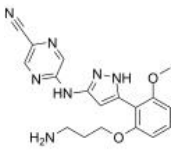
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prexasertib

(LY2606368)

Cat. No.: HY-18174

Prexasertib (LY2606368) is a selective, ATP-competitive second-generation **checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1)** inhibitor with a **K_i** of 0.9 nM and an **IC_{50}** of <1 nM. Prexasertib inhibits CHK2 (IC_{50}=8 nM) and RSK1 (IC_{50}=9 nM).

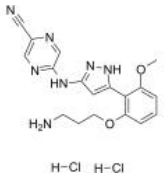


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prexasertib dihydrochloride

(LY2606368 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-18174A

Prexasertib dihydrochloride (LY2606368 dihydrochloride) is a selective, ATP-competitive second-generation **checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.9 nM and an IC_{50} of <1 nM. Prexasertib dihydrochloride inhibits CHK2 (IC_{50}=8 nM) and RSK1 (IC_{50}=9 nM).

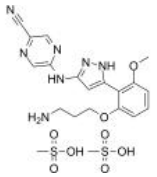


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prexasertib dimesylate

(LY2606368 dimesylate) Cat. No.: HY-18174E

Prexasertib dimesylate (LY2606368 dimesylate) is a selective, ATP-competitive second-generation **checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.9 nM and an IC_{50} of <1 nM. Prexasertib dimesylate inhibits CHK2 (IC_{50}=8 nM) and RSK1 (IC_{50}=9 nM).

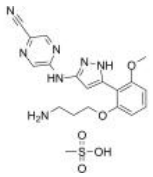


Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Prexasertib mesylate

(LY2606368 mesylate) Cat. No.: HY-18174C

Prexasertib mesylate (LY2606368 mesylate) is a selective, ATP-competitive second-generation **checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.9 nM and an IC_{50} of <1 nM. Prexasertib mesylate inhibits CHK2 (IC_{50}=8 nM) and RSK1 (IC_{50}=9 nM).

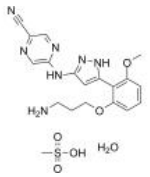


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Prexasertib Mesylate Hydrate

(LY2606368 Mesylate Hydrate; LY2940930) Cat. No.: HY-18174B

Prexasertib Mesylate Hydrate (LY2606368 Mesylate Hydrate) is a selective, ATP-competitive second-generation **checkpoint kinase 1 (CHK1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.9 nM and an IC_{50} of <1 nM. Prexasertib Mesylate Hydrate inhibits CHK2 (IC_{50}=8 nM) and RSK1 (IC_{50}=9 nM).

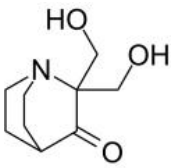


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PRIMA-1

(NSC-281668) Cat. No.: HY-19980A

PRIMA-1 (NSC-281668) is a mutant **p53** reactivator, restores the sensitivity of TP53 mutant-type thyroid cancer cells to the histone methylation inhibitor 3-Deazaneplanocin A.

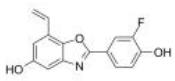


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Prinaberel

(ERB-041) Cat. No.: HY-14933

Prinaberel (ERB-041) is a potent and selective **estrogen receptor (ER) β** agonist with IC_{50}s of 5.4, 3.1 and 3.7 nM for human, rat and mouse ERβ, respectively. Prinaberel displays >200-fold selectivity for ERβ over ERα.

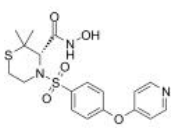


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Prinomastat

(AG3340; KB-R9896) Cat. No.: HY-12170

Prinomastat (AG3340) is a broad spectrum, potent, orally active **metalloproteinase (MMP)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 79, 6.3 and 5.0 nM for **MMP-1**, **MMP-3** and **MMP-9**, respectively.

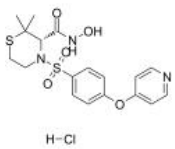


Purity: 95.03%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Prinomastat hydrochloride

(AG3340 hydrochloride; KB-R9896 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12170A

Prinomastat hydrochloride (AG3340 hydrochloride) is a broad spectrum, potent, orally active **metalloproteinase (MMP)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 79, 6.3 and 5.0 nM for **MMP-1**, **MMP-3** and **MMP-9**, respectively.



Purity: 95.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Prion Protein 106-126 (human)

(PrP 106-126 (human)) Cat. No.: HY-W015977

Prion Protein 106-126 (human), a peptide fragment of prion, and can induct neuronal apoptosis, antiproteinase K digestion, fiber formation, and mediate the conversion of normal cellular prion protein (PrP^c) into pathogenic isoform (PrP^{Sc}).

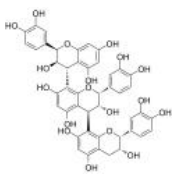
KTNMKHMAGAAAAGAVVGGLG

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Procyanidin C1

(PCC1) Cat. No.: HY-N2342

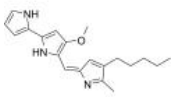
Procyanidin C1 (PCC1), a natural polyphenol, causes DNA damage, cell cycle arrest and induces **apoptosis**. Procyanidin C1 decreases the level of Bcl-2, but enhances BAX, caspase 3 and 9 expression in cancer cells.



Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Prodigiosin
(Prodigiosine) Cat. No.: HY-100711

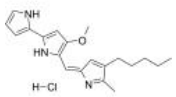
Prodigiosin (Prodigiosine) is a red pigment produced by bacteria as a bioactive secondary metabolite. Prodigiosin is a potent inhibitor of the **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway.



Purity: 95.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg

Prodigiosin hydrochloride
(Prodigiosine hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-100711A

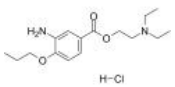
Prodigiosin (Prodigiosine) hydrochloride is a red pigment produced by bacteria as a bioactive secondary metabolite. Prodigiosin hydrochloride is a potent proapoptotic agent, and inhibits **Wnt/β-catenin** pathway.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 250 μg, 1 mg

Proparacaine Hydrochloride
(Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-66012

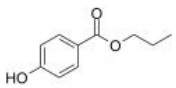
Proparacaine Hydrochloride (Proxymetacaine Hydrochloride) is a derivative of lidocaine (HY-B0185), with immunomodulatory effect and glucocorticomimetic activity.



Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Propylparaben
(Propyl parahydroxybenzoate; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate) Cat. No.: HY-N2026

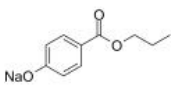
Propylparaben (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate) is an antimicrobial preservative which can be produced naturally by plants and bacteria. Propylparaben is prevalently used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.



Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Propylparaben sodium (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate sodium; Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate sodium)
Cat. No.: HY-N2026A

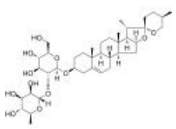
Propylparaben sodium (Propyl parahydroxybenzoate) is an antimicrobial preservative which can be produced naturally by plants and bacteria. Propylparaben sodium is prevalently used in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and foods.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Prosapogenin A
(Progenin III) Cat. No.: HY-N6940

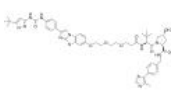
Prosapogenin A, a natural product from Veratrum, induces apoptosis in human cancer cells in vitro via inhibition of the STAT3 signaling pathway and glycolysis.



Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PROTAC FLT-3 degrader 1
Cat. No.: HY-114323

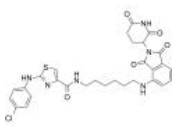
PROTAC FLT-3 degrader 1 is a **von Hippel-Lindau**-based PROTAC **FLT-3** internal tandem duplication (**ITD**) degrader with an IC_{50} 0.6 nM. Anti-proliferative activity; apoptosis induction.



Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PROTAC-O4I2
Cat. No.: HY-141881

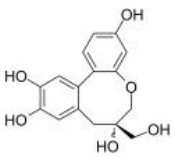
PROTAC-O4I2 is a **PROTAC** targets splicing factor 3B1 (**SF3B1**). PROTAC-O4I2 induces FLAG-SF3B1 degradation with an IC_{50} value of 0.244 μM in K562 cells. PROTAC-O4I2 also induces cellular **apoptosis** in K562 WT cells.



Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Protosappanin B
((-)-Protosappanin B) Cat. No.: HY-N0800

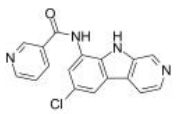
Protosappanin B is a phenolic compound extracted from Lignum Sappan. Anti-cancer activity. Protosappanin B induces apoptosis and causes G_1 cell cycle arrest in human bladder cancer cells.



Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PS-1145
Cat. No.: HY-18008

PS-1145 is an IκB kinase (**IKK**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 88 nM.

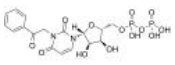


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PSB 0474

Cat. No.: HY-108654

PSB 0474 (3-phenacyl-UDP) is a selective and potent **$P2Y_6$** receptor agonist with an **EC_{50}** of 70 nM. PSB 0474 inhibits cell proliferation, increases NO release in astrocytes and microglia cells. PSB 0474 induces astrocytes **apoptosis**.

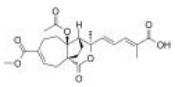


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pseudolaric Acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6939

Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, antifungal, and antifertile activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.



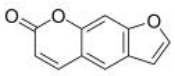
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Psoralen

(Ficusin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0053

Psoralen (Ficusin) is a coumarin isolated from the seeds of Fructus Psoraleae. Psoralen exhibits a wide range of biological properties, including anti-cancer, antioxidant, antidepressant, anticancer, antibacterial, and antiviral, et al.

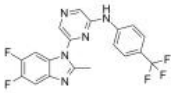


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PTC-028

Cat. No.: HY-103696

PTC-028 is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of stem cell factor **BMI-1** in ovarian cancer. PTC-028 selectively inhibits cancer cells whereas normal cells remain unaffected. PTC-028 downregulates BMI-1, inducing caspase-mediated **apoptosis**.

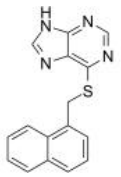


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PU02

Cat. No.: HY-103118

PU02, a derivative of 6-MP (HY-13677), is a negative allosteric modulator (NAM) of **5-HT_3 receptor**, with **IC_{50}** values of 0.36 and 0.73 μM in HEK293 cells transfected with human 5-HT_3A and 5-HT_3AB receptors respectively.

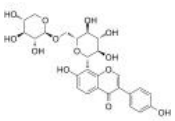


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside

Cat. No.: HY-N2135

Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside, isolated from radix of Pueraria lobata (Willd.), possesses snti-osteoporotic and anti-tumor activity. Puerarin 6''-O-Xyloside induces the mitochondria-mediated apoptosis pathway.



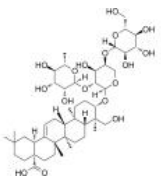
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pulsatilla saponin D

(SB365; Hederacolchiside A)

Cat. No.: HY-N0834

Pulsatilla saponin D (SB365), isolated from the root of Pulsatilla koreana Nakai, is an anti-tumor agent.



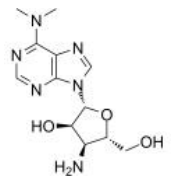
Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Puromycin aminonucleoside

(NSC 3056)

Cat. No.: HY-15695

Puromycin aminonucleoside (NSC 3056) is the aminonucleoside portion of the antibiotic puromycin, and used in nephrosis animal models. Puromycin aminonucleoside induces **apoptosis**.



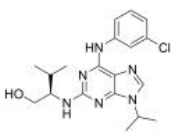
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Purvalanol A

(NG-60)

Cat. No.: HY-18299A

Purvalanol A is a potent **CDK** inhibitor, which inhibits cdc2-cyclin B, cdk2-cyclin A, cdk2-cyclin E, cdk4-cyclin D1, and cdk5-p35 with **IC_{50}**s of 4, 70, 35, 850, 75 nM, resepctively.

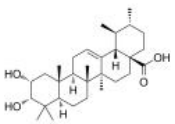


Purity: 99.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pygenic acid A

Cat. No.: HY-N1823

Pygenic acid A is a natural compound that can be found in Prunella vulgaris. Pygenic acid A induces **apoptosis** in metastatic breast cancer cells. Pygenic acid A can be used for the research of diabetes, inflammatory diseases, and cancers.

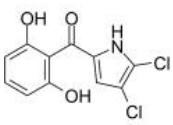


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Pyoluteorin

Cat. No.: HY-114979

Pyoluteorin is an **antibiotic** that inhibits Oomycete fungi, including the plant pathogen Pythium ultimum, and suppresses plant diseases caused by this fungus. Pyoluteorin induces human triple-negative breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells **apoptosis** in vitro.

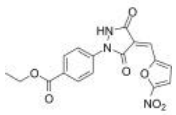


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PYR-41

Cat. No.: HY-13296

PYR-41 is a selective and cell permeable inhibitor of ubiquitin-activating enzyme **E1** with an IC_{50} of < 10 μM, with little activity at E2 and E3.



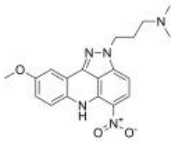
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pyrazoloacridine

(NSC 366140; PD 115934)

Cat. No.: HY-108969

Pyrazoloacridine (NSC 366140), an intercalating agent with anti-cancer activity, inhibits the activity of **topoisomerases** 1 and 2. Pyrazoloacridine (NSC 366140) exhibits an IC_{50} of 1.25 μM in K562 myeloid leukemia cells for 24 h treatment.

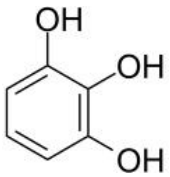


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pyrogallol

Cat. No.: HY-N1579

Pyrogallol is a polyphenol compound, which has anti-fungal and anti-psoriatic properties. Pyrogallol is a reductant that is able to generate free radicals, in particular superoxide anions.

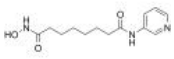


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Pyroxamide

Cat. No.: HY-13216

Pyroxamide is a potent inhibitor of **histone deacetylase 1 (HDAC1)** with an ID_{50} of 100 nM. Pyroxamide can induce apoptosis and cell cycle arrest in leukemia.

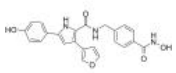


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

QTX125

Cat. No.: HY-120448

QTX125 is a potent and highly selective **HDAC6** inhibitor. QTX125 exhibits excellent selectivity over other HDACs. QTX125 has antitumor effects.

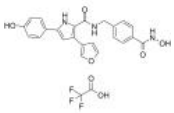


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

QTX125 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-120448A

QTX125 TFA is a potent and highly selective **HDAC6** inhibitor. QTX125 TFA exhibits excellent selectivity over other HDACs. QTX125 has antitumor effects.

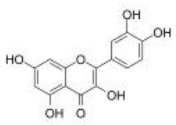


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quercetin

Cat. No.: HY-18085

Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

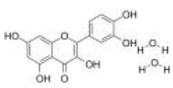


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Quercetin dihydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0146

Quercetin dihydrate, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and a **PI3K** inhibitor with **IC_{50}s of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.**.

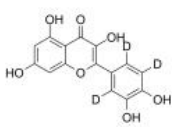


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Quercetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-18085S1

Quercetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Quercetin. Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.

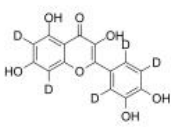


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Quercetin-d5

Cat. No.: HY-18085S

Quercetin-d5 is a deuterium labeled Quercetin. Quercetin, a natural flavonoid, is a stimulator of recombinant **SIRT1** and also a **PI3K** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 2.4 μM, 3.0 μM and 5.4 μM for PI3K γ, PI3K δ and PI3K β, respectively.



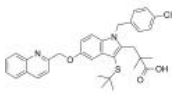
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quiflapon

(MK-591)

Cat. No.: HY-10037

Quiflapon (MK-591) is a selective and specific **5-lipoxygenase-activating protein (FLAP)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.6 nM in a FLAP binding assay.



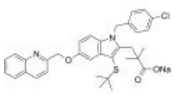
Purity: 99.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quiflapon sodium

(MK-591 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-50714

Quiflapon sodium (MK-591 sodium) is a selective and specific 5-Lipoxygenase-activating protein (**FLAP**) inhibitor. Quiflapon sodium is an orally active **Leukotriene biosynthesis** inhibitor. Induces **apoptosis**.



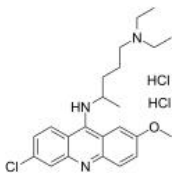
Purity: 98.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quinacrine dihydrochloride

(Mepacrine dihydrochloride; SN-390 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13735A

Quinacrine (Mepacrine) dihydrochloride is an orally bioavailable **antimalarial** agent, which possess anticancer effect both in vitro and vivo. Quinacrine dihydrochloride suppresses NF-κB and activate p53 signaling, which results in the induction of the **apoptosis**.

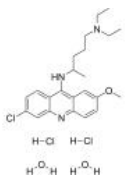


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate (Mepacrine hydrochloride hydrate; SN-390 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13735B

Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate (Mepacrine hydrochloride hydrate) is an **antimalarial** agent, which possess anticancer effect both in vitro and vivo. Quinacrine hydrochloride hydrate suppresses NF-κB and activates p53 signaling, which results in the induction of the **apoptosis**.



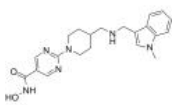
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quisinostat

(JNJ-26481585)

Cat. No.: HY-15433

Quisinostat (JNJ-26481585) is a potent, second-generation and orally active pan-**HDAC** inhibitor (HDACi), with IC_{50} values ranging from 0.11 nM to 0.64 nM for HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC4, HDAC10 and HDAC11. Quisinostat has a broad spectrum antitumoral activity.



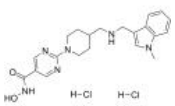
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Quisinostat dihydrochloride

(JNJ-26481585 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15433A

Quisinostat dihydrochloride (JNJ-26481585 dihydrochloride) is an orally available, potent pan-**HDAC** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.11 nM, 0.33 nM, 0.64 nM, 0.46 nM, and 0.37 nM for HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC4, HDAC10 and HDAC11, respectively.



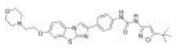
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Quizartinib

(AC220)

Cat. No.: HY-13001

Quizartinib (AC220) is an orally active, highly selective and potent second-generation type II **FLT3 tyrosine kinase** inhibitor, with a K_d of 1.6 nM. Quizartinib inhibits wild-type FLT3 and FLT3-ITD autophosphorylation in MV4-11 cells with IC_{50}s of 4.2 and 1.1 nM, respectively.

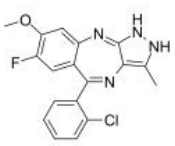


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

R1530

Cat. No.: HY-13737

R1530 is a highly potent, orally active, dual-acting **mitosis/angiogenesis** inhibitor, with anti-tumor and anti-angiogenic activities. R1530 is a multikinase inhibitor which binds to 31 kinases with K_d values of <500 nM.



Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

R406

Cat. No.: HY-12067

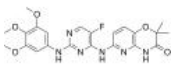
R406 is an orally available and competitive **Syk/FLT3** inhibitor for ATP binding with a K_i of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC_{50} of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K_m value.

Purity: 96.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

R406 free base

Cat. No.: HY-11108

R406 free base is an orally available and competitive **Syk/FLT3** inhibitor for ATP binding with a K_i of 30 nM, potently inhibits Syk kinase activity in vitro with an IC_{50} of 41 nM, measured at an ATP concentration corresponding to its K_m value.

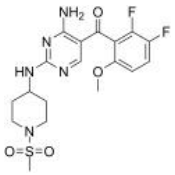


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

R547

Cat. No.: HY-10014

R547 is a potent, selective and orally active ATP-competitive **CDK** inhibitor, with K_is of 2 nM, 3 nM and 1 nM for CDK1/cyclin B, CDK2/cyclin E and CDK4/cyclin D1, respectively.

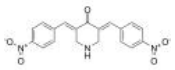


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

RA-9

Cat. No.: HY-136528

RA-9 is a potent and selective proteasome-associated **deubiquitinating enzymes (DUBs)** inhibitor with favorable toxicity profile and anticancer activity.

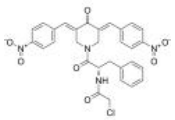


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RA375

Cat. No.: HY-136563

RA375 is a **RPN13 (26S proteasome regulatory subunit)** inhibitor. RA375 activates UPR signaling, ROS production and apoptosis. RA375 exhibits ten-fold greater activity against cancer lines than RA190, reflecting its nitro ring substituents and the addition of a chloroacetamide warhead.



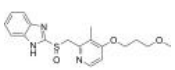
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rabeprazole

(LY307640)

Cat. No.: HY-B0656

Rabeprazole (LY307640) is a second-generation proton **pump inhibitor** (**PPI**) that irreversibly inactivates gastric H^+/K^+-ATPase. Rabeprazole induces **apoptosis**. Rabeprazole acts as an uridine nucleoside ribohydrolase (**UNH**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.3 μM.



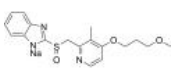
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rabeprazole sodium

(LY307640 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0656A

Rabeprazole sodium (LY307640 sodium) is a second-generation proton **pump inhibitor** (**PPI**) that irreversibly inactivates gastric H^+/K^+-ATPase. Rabeprazole sodium induces **apoptosis**.



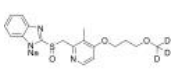
Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Rabeprazole-d3 sodium

(LY307640-d3 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0656AS1

Rabeprazole-d3 (LY307640-d3) sodiumis the deuterium labeled Rabeprazole sodium. Rabeprazole sodium (LY307640 sodium) is a second-generation proton **pump inhibitor** (**PPI**) that irreversibly inactivates gastric H^+/K^+-ATPase. Rabeprazole sodium induces **apoptosis**.



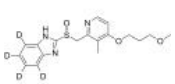
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rabeprazole-d4

(LY307640-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0656S

Rabeprazole D4 (LY307640 D4) is a deuterium labeled Rabeprazole. Rabeprazole is a second-generation proton **pump inhibitor** (**PPI**) that irreversibly inactivates gastric H^+/K^+-ATPase. Rabeprazole induces **apoptosis**.



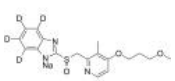
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rabeprazole-d4 sodium

(LY307640-d4 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0656AS

Rabeprazole-d4 sodium (LY307640-d4 sodium) is the deuterium labeled Rabeprazole sodium. Rabeprazole sodium (LY307640 sodium) is a second-generation proton **pump inhibitor** (**PPI**) that irreversibly inactivates gastric H^+/K^+-ATPase. Rabeprazole sodium induces **apoptosis**.



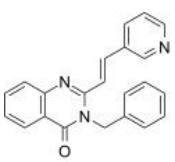
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RAD51 Inhibitor B02

(B02)

Cat. No.: HY-101462

RAD51 Inhibitor B02 (B02) is an inhibitor of human **RAD51** with an IC_{50} of 27.4 μM.

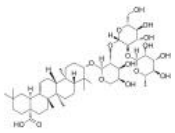


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Raddeanin A

Cat. No.: HY-N0819

Raddeanin A is a natural triterpenoid saponin component of Anemone raddeana, with anti-cancer activities. Raddeanin A exerts anticancer effect on human osteosarcoma via the ROS/JNK and NF-κB signal pathway.



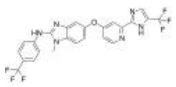
Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

RAF265

(CHIR-265)

Cat. No.: HY-10248

RAF265 is a potent **RAF/VEGFR2** inhibitor.



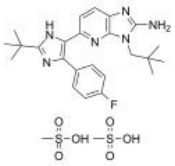
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ralimetinib dimesylate

(LY2228820 dimesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-13241

Ralimetinib dimesylate (LY2228820 dimesylate) is a selective, ATP-competitive inhibitor of **p38 MAPK α/β** with **IC_{50}**s of 5.3 and 3.2 nM, respectively.



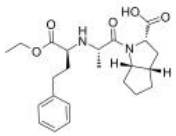
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ramipril

(HOE-498)

Cat. No.: HY-B0279

Ramipril (HOE-498) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with IC_{50} of 5 nM.

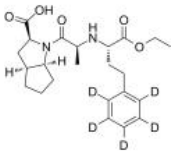


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ramipril-d5

Cat. No.: HY-B0279S

Ramipril-d5 is the deuterium labeled Ramipril. Ramipril (HOE-498) is an angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor with IC_{50} of 5 nM.

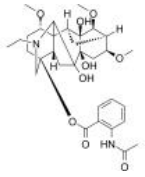


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ranaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N2507

Ranaconitine is a diterpene alkaloid isolated from A. leucostomum, with cardiotoxicity.

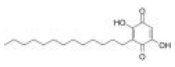


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rapanone

Cat. No.: HY-N8213

Rapanone is a natural benzoquinone. Rapanone exhibits a broad spectrum of biological actions, including anti-tumor, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and antiparasitic.



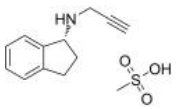
Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rasagiline mesylate

((R)-AGN1135 mesylate; TVP1012 mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-14605

Rasagiline (R-AGN1135) mesylate is a highly potent selective irreversible **mitochondrial monoamine oxidase** (**MAO**) inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 4.43nM and 412nM for rat brain MAO B and A activity, respectively.



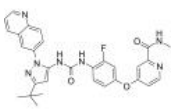
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rebastinib

(DCC-2036)

Cat. No.: HY-13024

Rebastinib (DCC-2036) is an orally active, non-ATP-competitive **Bcr-Abl** inhibitor for **$Abl1^{WT}$** and **$Abl1^{T315I}$** with **IC_{50}**s of 0.8 nM and 4 nM, respectively. Rebastinib also inhibits SRC, KDR, FLT3, and Tie-2, and has low activity to seen towards c-Kit.



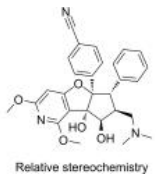
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

rel-Zotatifin

(rel-eFT226)

Cat. No.: HY-112163A

rel-Zotatifin is the racemic isomer of Zotatifin, acts as an eIF4A inhibitor with activity less than Zotatifin. Zotatifin (eFT226) is a potent, selective, and well-tolerated **eIF4A** inhibitor.

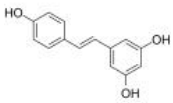


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Resveratrol

(trans-Resveratrol; SRT501) Cat. No.: HY-16561

Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

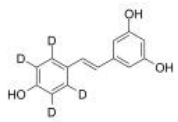


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Resveratrol-d4

(trans-Resveratrol-d4; SRT501-d4) Cat. No.: HY-16561S

Resveratrol-d4 (trans-Resveratrol-d4) is the deuterium labeled Resveratrol. Resveratrol (trans-Resveratrol; SRT501), a natural polyphenolic phytoalexin that possesses anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, and anti-cancer properties.

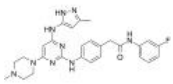


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RET-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-144131

RET-IN-11 is a potent and selective **RET** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6.20 nM, 18.68 nM for **RET** and RET^{V804M}, respectively. RET-IN-11 shows anti-proliferation and migration activity in CCDC6-RET-driven LC-2/ad cells. RET-IN-11 induces cell **apoptosis**.

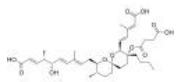


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Reveromycin A

Cat. No.: HY-129337

Reveromycin A, a benzoquinoid **antibiotic** isolated from the genus Streptomyces, is a selective inhibitor of **protein synthesis** in eukaryotic cells. Reveromycin A inhibits bone resorption by inducing **apoptosis** specifically in osteoclasts.

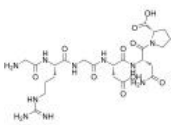


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

RGD peptide (GRGDNP)

Cat. No.: HY-P1740

RGD peptide (GRGDNP) acts as an inhibitor of integrin-ligand interactions and plays an important role in cell adhesion, migration, growth, and differentiation.

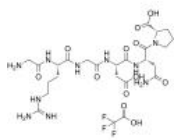


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RGD peptide (GRGDNP) (TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-P1740A

RGD peptide (GRGDNP) (TFA) acts as an inhibitor of integrin-ligand interactions and plays an important role in cell adhesion, migration, growth, and differentiation.

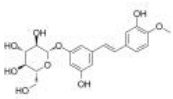


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhapontin

(Rhaponiticin) Cat. No.: HY-N0671

Rhapontin (Rhaponiticin), a component of rhubarb (Rheum officinale Baillon), induces **apoptosis** resulting in suppression of proliferation of human stomach cancer KATO III cells.

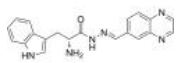


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Rhosin

Cat. No.: HY-12646A

Rhosin is a potent, specific RhoA subfamily **Rho GTPases** inhibitor, which specifically binds to RhoA to inhibit RhoA-GEF interaction with a K_d of ~ 0.4 uM, and does not interact with Cdc42 or Rac1, nor the GEF, LARG. Rhosin induces cell **apoptosis**.

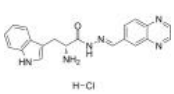


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rhosin hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12646

Rhosin hydrochloride is a potent, specific RhoA subfamily **Rho GTPases** inhibitor. Rhosin hydrochloride specifically binds to RhoA to inhibit RhoA-GEF interaction with a K_d of ~ 0.4 uM, and does not interact with Cdc42 or Rac1, nor the GEF, LARG.

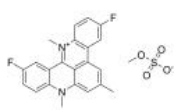


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

RHPS4

Cat. No.: HY-101089

RHPS4 is a potent **telomerase** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 0.33 μM). RHPS4 is a DNA damage inducer.

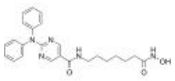


Purity: 98.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ricolinostat

(ACY-1215; Rocilinostat) Cat. No.: HY-16026

Ricolinostat (ACY-1215) is a potent and selective **HDAC6** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 nM. ACY-1215 also inhibits **HDAC1**, **HDAC2**, and **HDAC3** with IC_{50}s of 58, 48, and 51 nM, respectively.

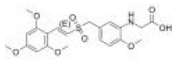


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rigosertib

(ON-01910) Cat. No.: HY-12037A

Rigosertib (ON-01910) is a multi-kinase inhibitor and a selective anti-cancer agent, which induces apoptosis by inhibition the **PI3 kinase/Akt** pathway, promots the phosphorylation of histone H2AX and induces G2/M arrest in cell cycle.

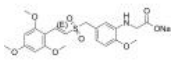


Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rigosertib sodium

(ON-01910 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-12037

Rigosertib sodium (ON-01910 sodium) is a multi-kinase inhibitor and a selective anti-cancer agent, which induces apoptosis by inhibition the **PI3K/Akt** pathway, promotes the phosphorylation of histone H2AX and induces G2/M arrest in cell cycle.

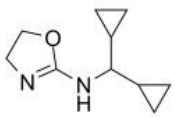


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rilmenidine

Cat. No.: HY-100490

Rilmenidine, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective **I1 imidazoline receptor** agonist. Rilmenidine is an **alpha 2-adrenoceptor** agonist. Rilmenidine induces **autophagy**.

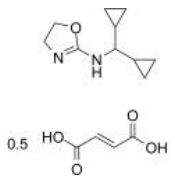


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rilmenidine hemifumarate

Cat. No.: HY-100490A

Rilmenidine hemifumarate, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective **I1 imidazoline receptor** agonist. Rilmenidine hemifumarate is an **alpha 2-adrenoceptor** agonist. Rilmenidine hemifumarate induces autophagy.

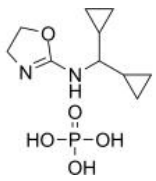


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rilmenidine phosphate

Cat. No.: HY-100490B

Rilmenidine phosphate, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective **I1 imidazoline receptor** agonist. Rilmenidine phosphate is an **alpha 2-adrenoceptor** agonist. Rilmenidine phosphate induces **autophagy**.

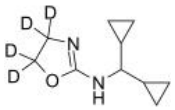


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Rilmenidine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-100490S

Rilmenidine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Rilmenidine. Rilmenidine, an innovative antihypertensive agent, is an orally active, selective **I1 imidazoline receptor** agonist. Rilmenidine is an **alpha 2-adrenoceptor** agonist. Rilmenidine induces **autophagy**.

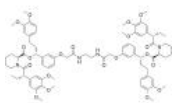


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rimiducid

(AP1903) Cat. No.: HY-16046

Rimiducid (AP1903) is a dimerizer agent that acts by cross-linking the **FKBP** domains. Rimiducid (AP1903) dimerizes the Caspase 9 suicide switch and rapidly induces **apoptosis**.

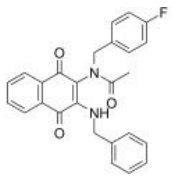


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RIPGBM

Cat. No.: HY-122910

RIPGBM is a selective inducer of **apoptosis** in glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) cancer stem cells (CSCs) with an EC_{50} of ≤500 nM.

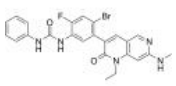


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ripretinib

(DCC-2618) Cat. No.: HY-112306

Ripretinib (DCC-2618) is an orally bioavailable, selective **KIT** and **PDGFRA** switch-control inhibitor.

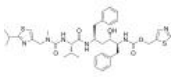


Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ritonavir

(ABT 538; RTV) Cat. No.: HY-90001

Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of **HIV protease** used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is also a **SARS-CoV 3CL^{pro}** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.61 μM.

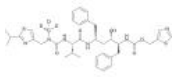


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Ritonavir-13C,d3

(ABT 538-13C,d3; RTV-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-90001S1

Ritonavir-13C,d3 (ABT 538-13C,d3) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Ritonavir. Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of **HIV protease** used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is also a **SARS-CoV 3CL^{pro}** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.61 μM.

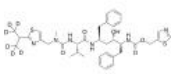


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ritonavir-d6

Cat. No.: HY-90001S

Ritonavir-d6 (ABT 538-d6) is the deuterium labeled Ritonavir. Ritonavir (ABT 538) is an inhibitor of **HIV protease** used to treat HIV infection and AIDS. Ritonavir is also a **SARS-CoV 3CL^{pro}** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 1.61 μM.

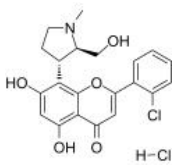


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Riviciclib hydrochloride

(P276-00) Cat. No.: HY-16559

Riviciclib hydrochloride (P276-00) is a potent **cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)** inhibitor, which inhibits **CDK9-cyclinT1**, **CDK4-cyclin D1**, and **CDK1-cyclinB** with **IC_{50}**s of 20 nM, 63 nM, and 79 nM, respectively.

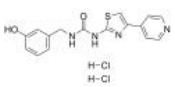


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RKI-1447 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110339

RKI 1447 dihydrochloride is a potent and selective **ROCK** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 14.5 and 6.2 nM for **ROCK1** and **ROCK2**, respectively. RKI 1447 dihydrochloride suppresses colorectal carcinoma cell growth and promotes **apoptosis**.

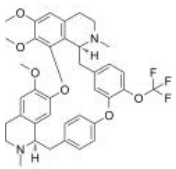


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RMS3

Cat. No.: HY-146096

RMS3, a tetrandrine analogue, is a potent **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. RMS3 has markedly antiproliferative and cytotoxic effects on cancer cells. RMS3 causes PARP cleavage, a marker for cells undergoing **apoptosis**. RMS3 has strong anticancer property.

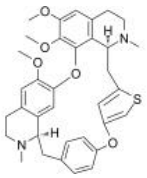


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RMS5

Cat. No.: HY-146097

RMS5, a tetrandrine analogue, is a potent **P-glycoprotein (P-gp)** inhibitor. RMS5 has markedly antiproliferative and cytotoxic effects on cancer cells. RMS5 slightly diminishes the expression of the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins Bcl-XL and Mcl-1.

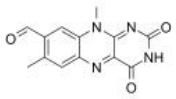


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ro 08-2750

Cat. No.: HY-108466

Ro 08-2750 is a non-peptide and reversible **nerve growth factor (NGF)** inhibitor which binds to NGF, and with an **IC_{50}** of ~ 1 μM. Ro 08-2750 inhibits NGF binding to p75^{NTR} selectively over TRKA. Ro 08-2750 is a selective $_{MSI\ RNA\text{-}binding}$ activity inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 2.7 μM.

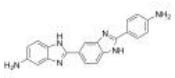


Purity: 95.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Ro 90-7501

Cat. No.: HY-103241

Ro 90-7501 is an **amyloid β_{42} ($A\beta_{42}$) fibril assembly** inhibitor that reduces **$A\beta_{42}$**-induced cytotoxicity (**EC_{50}** of 2 μM). Ro 90-7501 inhibits **ATM** phosphorylation and DNA repair.

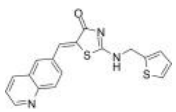


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ro-3306

Cat. No.: HY-12529

Ro-3306 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **CDK1**, with **K_i**s of 20 nM, 35 nM and 340 nM for CDK1, CDK1/cyclin B1 and CDK2/cyclin E, respectively.

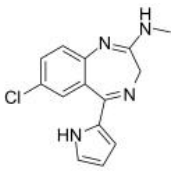


Purity: 98.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ro24-7429

Cat. No.: HY-19149

Ro24-7429 is a potent and orally active HIV-1 transactivator protein **Tat** antagonist. Ro24-7429 is also a **runt-related transcription factor 1 (RUNX1)** inhibitor. Ro24-7429 has anti-HIV, antifibrotic and anti-inflammatory effects.

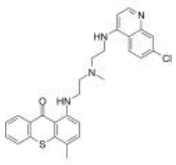


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ROC-325

Cat. No.: HY-103706

ROC-325 is a potent and orally active **autophagy** inhibitor with a strong anticancer activity. ROC-325 induces the deacidification of lysosomes, accumulation of autophagosomes, and disrupted autophagic flux. ROC-325 also induces renal cell carcinoma **apoptosis**.



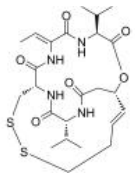
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Romidepsin

(FK 228; FR 901228; NSC 630176)

Cat. No.: HY-15149

Romidepsin (FK 228) is a **Histone deacetylase (HDAC)** inhibitor with anti-tumor activities. Romidepsin (FK 228) inhibits HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC4, and HDAC6 with IC_{50}s of 36 nM, 47 nM, 510 nM and 1.4 μM, respectively.



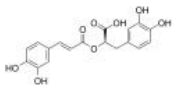
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rosmarinic acid

(Labiatenic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0529

Rosmarinic acid is a widespread phenolic ester compound in the plants. Rosmarinic acid inhibits **MAO-A**, **MAO-B** and **COMT** enzymes with IC_{50}s of 50.1, 184.6 and 26.7 μM, respectively.

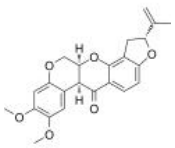


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rotenone

Cat. No.: HY-B1756

Rotenone is an **mitochondrial electron transport chain complex I** inhibitor. Rotenone induces apoptosis through enhancing mitochondrial reactive oxygen species production.



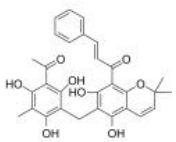
Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Rottlerin

(Mallotoxin; NSC 56346; NSC 94525)

Cat. No.: HY-18980

Rottlerin, a natural product purified from Mallotus Philippinensis, is a specific **PKC** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values for PKCδ of 3-6 μM, PKCα,β,γ of 30-42 μM, PKCε,η,ζ of 80-100 μM.

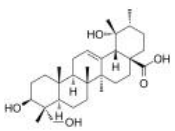


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

Rotundic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2217

Rotundic acid, a triterpenoid obtained from I. rotunda, induces DNA damage and cell apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma through **AKT/mTOR** and **MAPK** Pathways. Rotundic acid possesses anti-inflammatory and cardio-protective abilities.

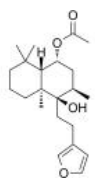


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Rotundifuran

Cat. No.: HY-116894

Rotundifuran, a labdane type diterpene, is isolated from Vitex rotundifolia. Rotundifuran can inhibit the cell cycle progression and induce apoptosis in human myeloid leukaemia cells.

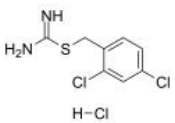


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

RRD-251

Cat. No.: HY-117737A

RRD-251 is an inhibitor of **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein (Rb)-Raf-1 interaction**, with potent anti-proliferative, anti-angiogenic and anti-tumor activities.

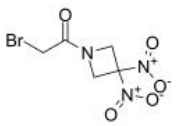


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

RRx-001

Cat. No.: HY-16438

RRx-001, a hypoxia-selective epigenetic agent and studied as a radio- and chem-sensitizer, triggers **apoptosis** and overcomes drug resistance in myeloma. RRx-001 exhibits potent anti-tumor activity with minimal toxicity.

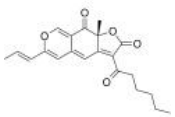


Purity: 99.71%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rubropunctatin

Cat. No.: HY-N7766

Rubropunctatin, an orange azaphilone pigment, is isolated from the extracts of Monascus pilosus-fermented rice (red-mold rice). Rubropunctatin has anti-inflammatory, immunosuppressive and antioxidative effects, and also exhibits anti-tumor activity.



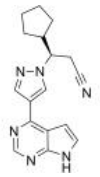
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Ruxolitinib

(INCB18424)

Cat. No.: HY-50856

Ruxolitinib (INCB18424) is a potent and selective **JAK1/2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 3.3 nM and 2.8 nM in cell-free assays, and has 130-fold selectivity for JAK1/2 over JAK3. Ruxolitinib induces **autophagy** and kills tumor cells through toxic **mitophagy**.

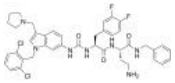


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

RWJ-56110

Cat. No.: HY-108556

RWJ-56110 is a potent, selective, peptide-mimetic inhibitor of **PAR-1** activation and internalization (binding IC_{50}=0.44 uM) and shows no effect on PAR-2, PAR-3, or PAR-4.

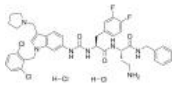


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

RWJ-56110 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108556A

RWJ-56110 dihydrochloride is a potent, selective, peptide-mimetic inhibitor of **PAR-1** activation and internalization (binding IC_{50}=0.44 uM) and shows no effect on PAR-2, PAR-3, or PAR-4.

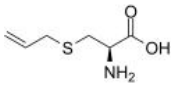


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Allyl-L-cysteine

Cat. No.: HY-W013573

S-Allyl-L-cysteine, one of the organosulfur compounds found in AGE, possess various biological effects including neurotrophic activity, anti-cancer activity, anti-inflammatory activity.

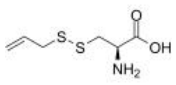


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.



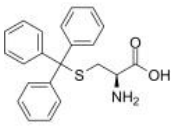
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S-Trityl-L-cysteine

(NSC 83265; S-Tritylcysteine; 3-Tritylthio-L-alanine)

Cat. No.: HY-W011102

S-Trityl-L-cysteine (NSC 83265) is a selective and allosteric **kinesin Eg5** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1 μM for the inhibition of basal ATPase activity and 140 nM for the microtubule-activated ATPase activity. S-Trityl-L-cysteine has antitumor activities.

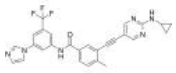


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg

S116836

Cat. No.: HY-123450

S116836, a potent, orally active **BCR-ABL** tyrosine kinase inhibitor, blocks both wild-type as well as T315I Bcr-Abl.

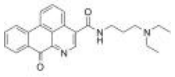


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S130

Cat. No.: HY-112818

S130 is a high affinity, selective inhibitor of **ATG4B** (a major cysteine protease) with an IC_{50} of 3.24 μM. S130 suppresses autophagy flux.

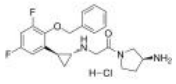


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S2116

Cat. No.: HY-136522

S2116, a N-alkylated tranylcypromine (TCP) derivative, is a potent **lysine-specific demethylase 1 (LSD1)** inhibitor. S2116 increases H3K9 methylation and reciprocal H3K27 deacetylation at super-enhancer regions.

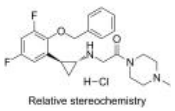


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S2157

Cat. No.: HY-136523

S2157, a N-alkylated tranylcypromine (TCP) derivative, is a potent **lysine-specific demethylase 1 (LSD1)** inhibitor. S2157 increases H3K9 methylation and reciprocal H3K27 deacetylation at super-enhancer regions.



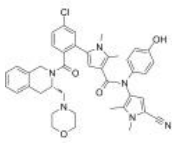
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S65487

(VOB560)

Cat. No.: HY-138697

S65487 (VOB560), a potent and selective **BCL-2** inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL. S65487 induces **apoptosis** and has anticaner activities.



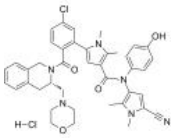
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S65487 hydrochloride

(VOB560 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-138697B

S65487 (VOB560) hydrochloride, a potent and selective **Bcl-2** inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 hydrochloride is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 hydrochloride has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL.



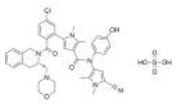
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S65487 sulfate

(VOB560 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-138697A

S65487 (VOB560) sulfate, a potent and selective **Bcl-2** inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 sulfate is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 sulfate has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL. S65487 sulfate induces **apoptosis** and has anticaner activities.



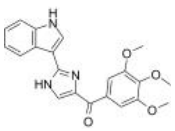
Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sabizabulin

(VERU-111; ABI-231)

Cat. No.: HY-120599

VERU-111 (ABI-231) is a potent and orally active **α and β tubulin** inhibitor, which displays strong antiproliferative activity, with an average IC_{50} of 5.2 nM against panels of melanoma and prostate cancer cell lines.



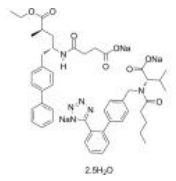
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sacubitril/Valsartan

(LCZ696)

Cat. No.: HY-18204A

Sacubitril/Valsartan (LCZ696), comprised Valsartan and Sacubitril (AHU377) in 1:1 molar ratio, is a first-in-class, orally bioavailable, and dual-acting **angiotensin receptor-neprilysin (ARN)** inhibitor for hypertension and heart failure.

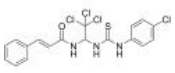


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Sal003

Cat. No.: HY-15969

Sal003 is a potent, specific and cell-permeable inhibitor of the **eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2α (eIF2α) phosphatase**. Sal003 is a derivative of salubrinal.

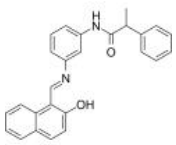


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Salermide

Cat. No.: HY-101073

Salermide is an inhibitor of **Sirt1** and **Sirt2**; can cause strong cancer-specific apoptotic cell death.



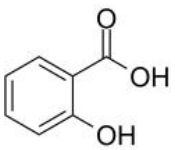
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Salicylic acid

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167

Salicylic acid (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.



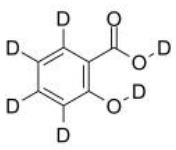
Purity: 96.22%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Salicylic acid-d6

(2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167S

Salicylic acid-D6 (2-Hydroxybenzoic acid-D6) is a deuterium labeled Salicylic acid. Salicylic acid inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation.

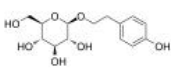


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Salidroside

(Rhodioloside) Cat. No.: HY-N0109

Salidroside is a **prolyl endopeptidase** inhibitor. Salidroside alleviates cachexia symptoms in mouse models of cancer cachexia via activating **mTOR** signalling. Salidroside protects dopaminergic neurons by enhancing PINK1/Parkin-mediated mitophagy.

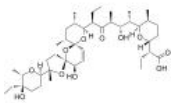


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Salinomycin

(Procoxacin) Cat. No.: HY-15597

Salinomycin (Procoxacin), a polyether potassium ionophore antibiotic, selectively inhibits the growth of **gram-positive bacteria**. Salinomycin is a potent inhibitor of **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling, blocks Wnt-induced LRP6 phosphorylation.

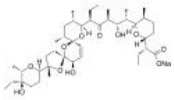


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Salinomycin sodium salt

(Salinomycin sodium; Sodium salinomycin) Cat. No.: HY-17439

Salinomycin sodium salt (Salinomycin sodium), an antibiotic potassium ionophore, is a potent inhibitor of **Wnt/β-catenin** signaling.

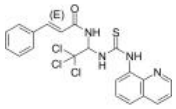


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Salubrinal

Cat. No.: HY-15486

Salubrinal is a cell-permeable and selective inhibitor of **eIF2α dephosphorylation**. Salubrinal acts as a dual-specificity phosphatase 2 (**Dusp2**) inhibitor and suppresses inflammation in anti-collagen antibody-induced arthritis.

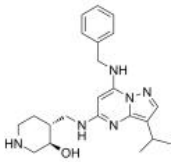


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Samuraciclib

(CT7001; ICEC0942) Cat. No.: HY-103712

Samuraciclib (CT7001) is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active **CDK7** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 41 nM. Samuraciclib displays 45-, 15-, 230- and 30-fold selectivity over CDK1, CDK2 (IC_{50} of 578 nM), CDK5 and CDK9, respectively.

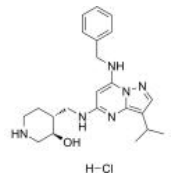


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Samuraciclib hydrochloride

(CT7001 hydrochloride; ICEC0942 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-103712A

Samuraciclib hydrochloride (CT7001 hydrochloride) is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active **CDK7** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 41 nM. Samuraciclib hydrochloride displays 45-, 15-, 230- and 30-fold selectivity over CDK1, CDK2 (IC_{50} of 578 nM), CDK5 and CDK9, respectively.

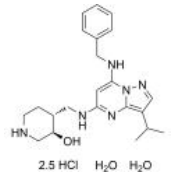


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Samuraciclib hydrochloride hydrate (CT7001 hydrochloride hydrate; ICEC0942 hydrochloride hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-103712B

Samuraciclib (CT7001) hydrochloride hydrate is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and orally active **CDK7** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 41 nM.

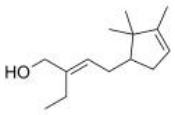


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sandacanol

Cat. No.: HY-N7707

Sandacanol is a specific agonist of **olfactory receptor** (**OR10H1**). Sandacanol induces cell cycle arrest and some **apoptosis** in bladder cancer cells.

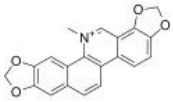


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Sanguinarine

(Sanguinarin; Sanguinarium; Pseudochelerythrine) Cat. No.: HY-N0052

Sanguinarine (Sanguinarin), a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of Sanguinaria Canadensis, can stimulate **apoptosis** via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-κB.

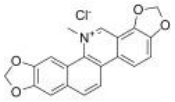


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sanguinarine chloride (Sanguinarin chloride; Sanguinarium chloride; Pseudochelerythrine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0052A

Sanguinarine (Sanguinarin) chloride, a benzophenanthridine alkaloid derived from the root of Sanguinaria Canadensis, can stimulate **apoptosis** via activating the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Sanguinarine-induced apoptosis is associated with the activation of JNK and NF-κB.

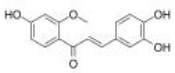


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sappanchalcone

Cat. No.: HY-59001

Sappanchalcone, a flavonoid isolated from Caesalpinia sappan L., induces caspase-dependent and AIF-dependent **apoptosis** in human colon cancer cells.

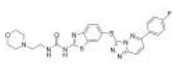


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SAR125844

Cat. No.: HY-16446

SAR125844 is a potent, highly selective, reversible and ATP-competitive **MET receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 4.2 nM. Shows inhibition of MET autophosphorylation in cell-based assays.

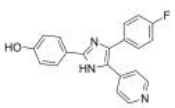


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SB 202190

Cat. No.: HY-10295

SB 202190 is a selective **p38 MAP kinase** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 50 nM and 100 nM for p38α and p38β2, respectively. SB 202190 binds to the ATP pocket of the active recombinant human p38 kinase with a K_d of 38 nM. SB 202190 has anti-cancer activity and rescued memory deficits.

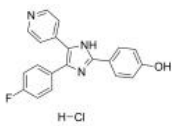


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SB 202190 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-10295A

SB 202190 hydrochloride is a selective **p38 MAP kinase** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 50 nM and 100 nM for p38α and p38β2, respectively. SB 202190 hydrochloride binds to the ATP pocket of the active recombinant human p38 kinase with a K_d of 38 nM.

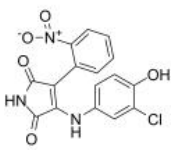


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SB 415286

Cat. No.: HY-15438

SB 415286 is a potent and selective cell permeable inhibitor of **GSK-3α**, with an IC_{50} of 77.5 nM, and a K_i of 30.75 nM; SB 415286 is equally effective at inhibiting human **GSK-3α** and **GSK-3β**.

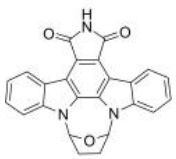


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SB-218078

Cat. No.: HY-107407

SB-218078 is a potent, selective, ATP-competitive and cell-permeable **checkpoint kinase 1 (Chk1)** inhibitor that inhibits **Chk1** phosphorylation of cdc25C with an IC_{50} of 15 nM. SB-218078 is less potently inhibits **Cdc2** (IC_{50} of 250 nM) and **PKC** (IC_{50} of 1000 nM).

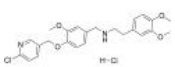


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SBE13 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15158

SBE13 Hydrochloride is a potent and selective **Plk1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 200 pM; SBE13 Hydrochloride poorly inhibits Plk2 (IC_{50}>66 μM) or Plk3 (IC_{50}=875 nM).

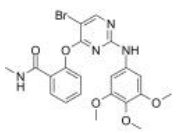


Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SBI-0206965

Cat. No.: HY-16966

SBI-0206965 is a potent, selective and cell permeable autophagy kinase **ULK1** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 108 nM for ULK1 kinase and 711 nM for the highly related kinase ULK2.

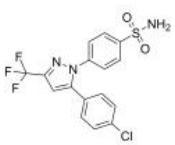


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC-236

Cat. No.: HY-W010983

SC-236 is an orally active **COX-2** specific inhibitor (IC_{50} = 10 nM) and a **PPARγ** agonist. SC-236 suppresses activator protein-1 (**AP-1**) through c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase. SC-236 exerts anti-inflammatory effects by suppressing phosphorylation of ERK in a murine model.

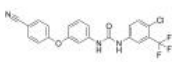


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC-43

Cat. No.: HY-136657

SC-43, a Sorafenib derivative, is a potent and orally active **SHP-1 (PTPN6)** agonist. SC-43 inhibits the phosphorylation of **STAT3** and induces cell **apoptosis**. SC-43 has anti-fibrotic and anticancer effects.

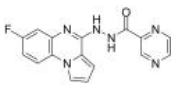


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SC144

Cat. No.: HY-15614

SC144 is a first-in-class, orally active **gp130 (IL6-beta)** inhibitor. SC144 binds gp130, induces gp130 phosphorylation (S782) and deglycosylation, abrogates Stat3 phosphorylation and nuclear translocation, and further inhibits the expression of downstream target genes.

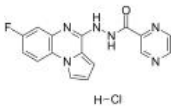


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC144 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15614A

SC144 hydrochloride is a first-in-class, orally active **gp130 (IL6-beta)** inhibitor.

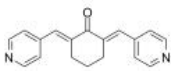


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SC66

Cat. No.: HY-19832

SC66 is an **Akt** inhibitor, reduces cell viability in a dose- and time-dependent manner, inhibits colony formation and induces apoptosis in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells.

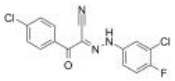


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SC99

Cat. No.: HY-124858

SC99 is an orally active, selective **STAT3** inhibitor targeting JAK2-STAT3 pathway. SC99 docks into the ATP-binding pocket of JAK2. SC99 inhibits phosphorylation of JAK2 and STAT3 with no effects on the other kinases associated with STAT3 signaling.

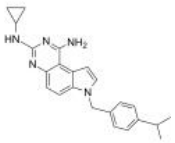


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCH79797

Cat. No.: HY-14993

SCH79797 is a highly potent, selective nonpeptide **protease activated receptor 1 (PAR1)** antagonist. SCH79797 inhibits binding of a high-affinity thrombin receptor-activating peptide to **PAR1** with an IC_{50} of 70 nM and a K_i of 35 nM.

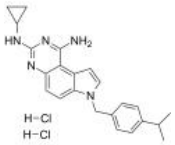


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCH79797 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-14994

SCH79797 dihydrochloride is a highly potent, selective nonpeptide **protease activated receptor 1 (PAR1)** antagonist. SCH79797 dihydrochloride inhibits binding of a high-affinity thrombin receptor-activating peptide to **PAR1** with an IC_{50} of 70 nM and a K_i of 35 nM.

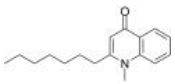


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Schinifoline

Cat. No.: HY-N4164

Schinifoline, a 4-quinolinone derivative isolated from Zanthoxylum schinifolium Sieb, improves radiosensitizing effect, and effects cell cycle and apoptotic-inducing effects in cancer .



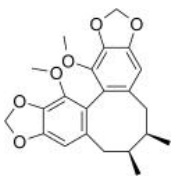
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Schisandrin C

(Schizandrin-C; Wuweizisu-C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0690

Schisandrin C (Schizandrin-C) is a phytochemical **lignan** isolated from Schizandra chinensis. Schisandrin C has diverse biological activities, including anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects.

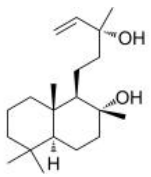


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sclareol

Cat. No.: HY-N0128

Sclareol is isolated from Salvia sclarea with **anticarcinogenic** activity. Sclareol shows strong cytotoxic activity against mouse leukemia (P-388), human epidermal carcinoma (KB) cells and human leukemia cell lines.



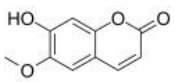
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Scopoletin

(Gelseminic acid; Chrysatropic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-N0342

Scopoletin is an inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase (**AChE**).

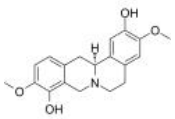


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Scoulerine

((-)-Scoulerine; Discretamine) Cat. No.: HY-N1255

Scoulerine ((-)-Scoulerine), an isoquinoline alkaloid, is a potent **antimitotic** compound. Scoulerine is also an inhibitor of **BACE1** (ß-site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1). Scoulerine inhibits proliferation, arrests cell cycle, and induces apoptosis in cancer cells.

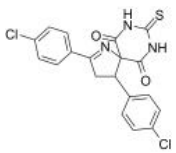


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

SCR130

Cat. No.: HY-139297

SCR130 is a SCR7-based **DNA nonhomologous end-joining (NHEJ)** inhibitor. SCR130 inhibits the end-joining of DNA in a Ligase IV-dependent manner. SCR130 is specific to Ligase IV, and shows minimal or no effect on Ligase III and Ligase I mediated joining.

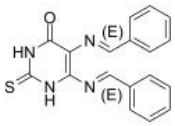


Purity: 98.00%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SCR7

Cat. No.: HY-12742

SCR7 is an unstable form that can be autocyclized into a stable form SCR7 pyrazine. SCR7 pyrazine is a **DNA ligase IV** inhibitor that blocks **nonhomologous end-joining (NHEJ)** in a ligase IV-dependent manner.

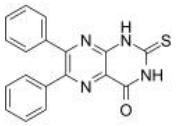


Purity: 98.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

SCR7 pyrazine

Cat. No.: HY-107845

SCR7 pyrazine is a **DNA ligase IV** inhibitor that blocks **nonhomologous end-joining (NHEJ)** in a ligase IV-dependent manner. SCR7 pyrazine is also a **CRISPR/Cas9** enhancer which increases the efficiency of Cas9-mediated homology-directed repair (HDR).

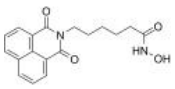


Purity: 98.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Scriptaid

(Scriptide; GCK1026) Cat. No.: HY-15489

Scriptaid is a potent **histone deacetylase (HDAC)** inhibitor, used in cancer research. Scriptaid is also a sensitizer to antivirals and has potential for epstein-barr virus (EBV)-associated lymphomas treatment.

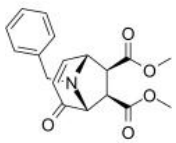


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SD-1008

Cat. No.: HY-107595

SD-1008 is a potent **JAK** inhibitor. SD-1008 inhibits tyrosyl phosphorylation of STAT3, JAK2 and Src. SD-1008 also reduces STAT3-dependent luciferase activity. SD-1008 enhances **apoptosis** induced by Paclitaxel in ovarian cancer cells via directly blocking the JAK-STAT3 signaling pathway.

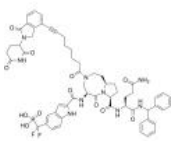


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SD-36

Cat. No.: HY-129602

SD-36 is a potent and efficacious **STAT3** PROTAC degrader (K_d=~50 nM), and demonstrates high selectivity over other STAT members. SD-36 also effectively degrades mutated STAT3 proteins in cells and suppresses the transcriptional activity of STAT3 (IC_{50}=10 nM).

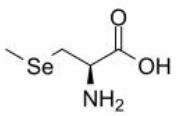


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Se-Methylselenocysteine

(Methylselenocysteine; Se-Methylseleno-L-cysteine) Cat. No.: HY-114245

Se-Methylselenocysteine, a precursor of Methylselenol, has potent cancer chemopreventive activity and anti-oxidant activity. Se-Methylselenocysteine is orally bioavailable, and induces **apoptosis**.

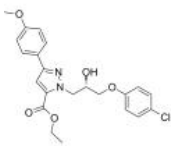


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SEC

Cat. No.: HY-125355

SEC induces activation of **ANXA7 GTPase** via the AMPK/mTORC1/STAT3 signaling pathway. SEC selectively promotes **apoptosis** in cancer cells, expressing a high level of ITGB4 by inducing ITGB4 nuclear translocation.

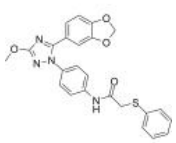


Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SecinH3

Cat. No.: HY-100559

SecinH3 is an antagonist of **cytohesins** with IC_{50}s of 5.4 μM, 2.4 μM, 5.4 μM, 5.6 μM, 5.6 μM and 65 μM for **hCyh1**, **hCyh2**, **mCyh3**, **hCyh3**, **drosophila steppke** and **yGea2-S7**, respectively.



Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SEL24-B489

Cat. No.: HY-120758

SEL24-B489 is a potent, type I, orally active, dual **PIM** and **FLT3-ITD** inhibitor, with K_d values of 2 nM for PIM1, 2 nM for PIM2 and 3 nM for PIM3, respectively.
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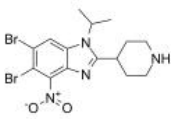


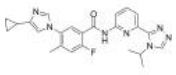
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Selonsertib

(GS-4997)

Cat. No.: HY-18938

Selonsertib (GS-4997), an orally bioavailable, selective apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (**ASK1**) inhibitor with a **pIC$_{50}$** of 8.3, has been evaluated as an experimental treatment for diabetic nephropathy and kidney fibrosis.



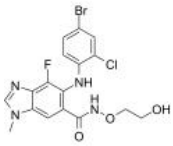
Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Selumetinib

(AZD6244; ARRY-142886)

Cat. No.: HY-50706

Selumetinib (AZD6244) is selective, non-ATP-competitive oral **MEK1/2** inhibitor, with an **IC$_{50}$** of 14 nM for MEK1. Selumetinib (AZD6244) inhibits ERK1/2 phosphorylation.



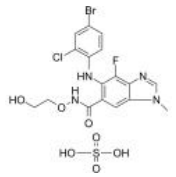
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Selumetinib sulfate

(AZD6244 sulfate; ARRY-142886 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-50706A

Selumetinib (AZD6244) is selective, non-ATP-competitive oral **MEK1/2** inhibitor, with an **IC$_{50}$** of 14 nM for MEK1. Selumetinib (AZD6244) inhibits ERK1/2 phosphorylation.



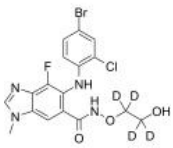
Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Selumetinib-d4

(AZD6244-d4; ARRY-142886-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-50706S

Selumetinib-d4 (AZD6244-d4) is the deuterium labeled Selumetinib. Selumetinib (AZD6244) is selective, non-ATP-competitive oral **MEK1/2** inhibitor, with an **IC$_{50}$** of 14 nM for MEK1. Selumetinib (AZD6244) inhibits ERK1/2 phosphorylation.



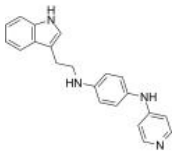
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Serdemetan

(JNJ-26854165)

Cat. No.: HY-12025

Serdemetan(JNJ-26854165) acts as a HDM2 ubiquitin ligase antagonist and also induces early apoptosis in p53 wild-type cells, inhibits cellular proliferation followed by delayed apoptosis in the absence of functional p53.

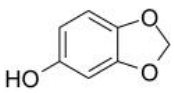


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sesamol

Cat. No.: HY-N1417

Sesamol is a constituent of sesame oil. Sesamol shows a free radical scavenging activity. Sesamol shows an IC$_{50}$=5.95±0.56 μg/mL in the DPPH assay. Anti-oxidant activities. Anticancer activities.

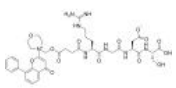


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

SF1126

Cat. No.: HY-10220

SF1126 is a relevant pan and dual first-in-class **PI3K/BRD4** inhibitor, has antitumor and anti-angiogenic activity.

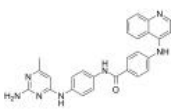


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SGI-1027

Cat. No.: HY-13962

SGI-1027 is a **DNA methyltransferase (DNMT)** inhibitor, with **IC$_{50}$**s of 7.5 μM, 8 μM, and 12.5 μM for DNMT3B, DNMT3A, and DNMT1 with poly(dI-dC) as substrate.

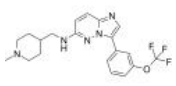


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

SGI-1776

Cat. No.: HY-13287

SGI-1776 is an inhibitor of **Pim** kinases, with **IC$_{50}$**s of 7 nM, 363 nM, and 69 nM for Pim-1, -2 and -3, respectively.



Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SHP2 protein degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-145159

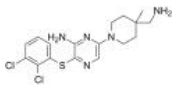
SHP2 protein degrader-1 is a potent allosteric inhibitor of **SHP2**. SHP2 protein degrader-1 induces SHP2 degradation and cell **apoptosis**. SHP2 protein degrader-1 has the potential for researching SHP2 related diseases.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SHP2-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-144396

SHP2-IN-8 is a highly potent, selective, and cellularly active allosteric **SHP2** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 23 nM and K_i of 22 nM. SHP2-IN-8 is reversible and noncompetitive. SHP2-IN-8 causes a significant thermal shift with the ΔTm of 7.01 .

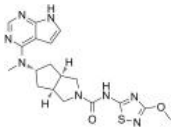


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SHR0302

Cat. No.: HY-112724

SHR0302 is a potent and orally active all members of the **JAK family** inhibitor, particularly **JAK1**. The selectivity of SHR0302 for **JAK1** is >10-fold for **JAK2**, 77-fold for **JAK3**, 420-fold for **Tyk2**.



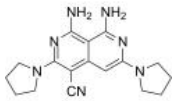
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SID 3712249

(MiR-544 Inhibitor 1)

Cat. No.: HY-19731

SID 3712249 (MiR-544 Inhibitor 1) is an inhibitor of the biogenesis of microRNA-544 (miR-544). Target: MiR-544 MiR-544 represses expression of mTOR, promoting tumor cell survival in a hypoxic environment.

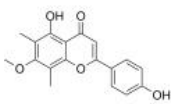


Purity: 98.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sideroxylin

Cat. No.: HY-N1306

Sideroxylin is a C-methylated flavone isolated from Callistemon lanceolatus and exerts antimicrobial activity against **Staphylococcus aureus**.



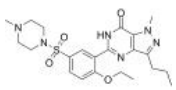
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Sildenafil

(UK-92480)

Cat. No.: HY-15025

Sildenafil (UK-92480) is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (**PDE5**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.22 nM.



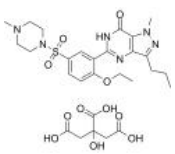
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sildenafil citrate

(UK-92480 citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-15025A

Sildenafil citrate is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (**PDE5**) inhibitor with IC_{50} of 5.22 nM.



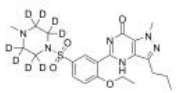
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sildenafil-d8

(UK-92480-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-15025S1

Sildenafil-d8 (UK-92480-d8) is the deuterium labeled Sildenafil. Sildenafil (UK-92480) is a potent phosphodiesterase type 5 (**PDE5**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.22 nM.



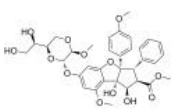
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Silvestrol

((-)-Silvestrol)

Cat. No.: HY-13251

Silvestrol is a eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4A (**eIF4A**) inhibitor isolated from the fruits and twigs of Aglaia foveolata. Silvestrol induces **autophagy** and caspase-mediated **apoptosis**.

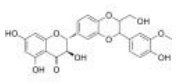


Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Silybin

Cat. No.: HY-N0779A

Silybin is a flavonolignan isolated from milk thistle (Silybum marianum) seeds. Silybin induces **apoptosis** and exhibits hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer activity.

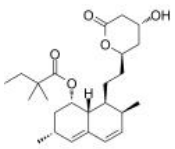


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Simvastatin

(MK 733) Cat. No.: HY-17502

Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.

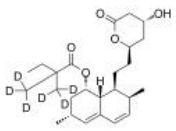


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Simvastatin-d6

(MK 733-d6) Cat. No.: HY-110231

Simvastatin-d6 (MK 733-d6) is the deuterium labeled Simvastatin. Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.

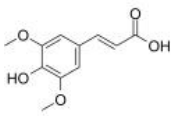


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sinapinic acid

(Sinapic acid) Cat. No.: HY-W009732

Sinapinic acid (Sinapic acid) is a phenolic compound isolated from Hydnophytum formicarum Jack. Rhizome, acts as an inhibitor of **HDAC**, with an IC_{50} of 2.27 mM, and also inhibits **ACE-I** activity.

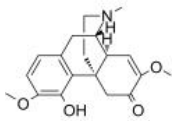


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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**.

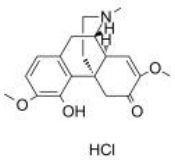


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

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**.

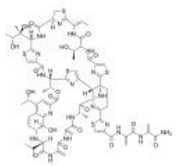


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Siomycin A

Cat. No.: HY-P1687

Siomycin A is a thiopeptide antibiotic and is a **Forkhead box M1(FOXM1)** selective inhibitor without affecting other members of the Forkhead box family. Siomycin A has anti-tumor and promotes **apoptosis**.

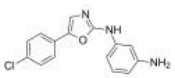


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

SIRT7 inhibitor 97491

Cat. No.: HY-135899

SIRT7 inhibitor 97491, a potent **SIRT7** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 325 nM, reduces deacetylase activity of SIRT7 in a dose-dependent manner. SIRT7 inhibitor 97491 prevents tumor progression by increasing p53 stability through acetylation at K373/382.

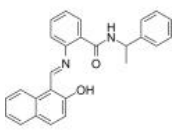


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sirtinol

Cat. No.: HY-13515

Sirtinol is a **sirtuin (SIRT)** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 48 μM, 57.7 μM and 131 μM for ySir2, hSIRT2 and hSIRT2, respectively.

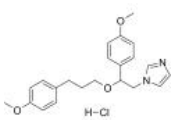


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKF-96365 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100001

SKF-96365 hydrochloride is a potent **TRP channel** blocker and a **store-operated Ca^{2+} entry (SOCE)** inhibitor. SKF-96365 hydrochloride significantly inhibits hERG, hKCNQ1/hKCNE1, hKir2.1 and hKv4.3 current, and significantly prolongs the QTc interval in isolated guinea pig hearts.

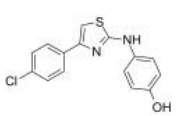


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SKI II

Cat. No.: HY-13822

SKI-II is an oral active and synthetic inhibitor of **sphingosine kinase (SK)** activity, with IC_{50} values of 78 μM and 45 μM for SK1 and for SK2, respectively. SKI II causes an irreversible inhibition of SK1 by inducing its lysosomal and/or proteasomal degradation.

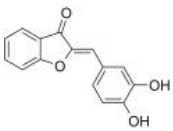


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

SKI V

Cat. No.: HY-12895

SKI V is a noncompetitive and potent non-lipid **sphingosine kinase (SPHK; SK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2 μM for GST-hSK. SKI V potently inhibits **PI3K** with an IC_{50} of 6 μM for hPI3k. SKI V decreases formation of the mitogenic second messenger sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P).

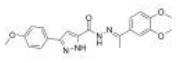


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKI-178

Cat. No.: HY-12892

SKI-178 is a potent **sphingosine kinase-1 (SphK1)** and **SphK2** inhibitor. SKI-178 is cytotoxic at IC_{50} concentrations ranging from 1.8 to 0.1 μM in both drug sensitive and multi-drug resistant cancer cell lines (i.e., MTR3, NCI-ADR and HL60/VCR cells).

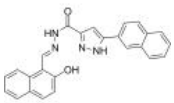


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKI-I

Cat. No.: HY-115735

SKI-I is a potent and selective inhibitor of human **sphingosine kinase (SK)**, with an IC_{50} of 1.2 μM for **ST-hSK**. SKI-I also inhibits **hERK2** (IC_{50}=11 μM). SKI-I induces **apoptosis** in tumor cell lines.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-164

Cat. No.: HY-15989

SM-164 is a cell-permeable Smac mimetic compound. SM-164 binds to **XIAP** protein containing both the BIR2 and BIR3 domains with an IC_{50} value of 1.39 nM and functions as an extremely potent antagonist of **XIAP**.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-164 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15989A

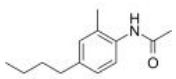
SM-164 Hydrochloride is a cell-permeable Smac mimetic compound. SM-164 binds to **XIAP** protein containing both the BIR2 and BIR3 domains with an IC_{50} value of 1.39 nM and functions as an extremely potent antagonist of **XIAP**.

Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SMIP004

Cat. No.: HY-15694

SMIP004 is a **SKP2 E3 ligase** inhibitor, which downregulates SKP2 and to stabilise p27. SMIP004 is a cancer cell selective **apoptosis** inducer of human prostate cancer cells.



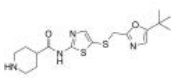
Purity: 98.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SNS-032

(BMS-387032)

Cat. No.: HY-10008

SNS-032 (BMS-387032) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **CDK2**, **CDK7**, and **CDK9** with IC_{50}s of 38 nM, 62 nM and 4 nM, respectively. SNS-032 has antitumor effect.

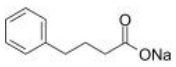


Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Sodium 4-phenylbutyrate (4-PBA sodium; 4-Phenylbutyric acid sodium; Benzenebutyric acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-15654

Sodium 4-phenylbutyrate (4-PBA sodium) is an inhibitor of **HDAC** and endoplasmic reticulum **(ER)** stress, used in cancer and infection research.



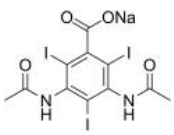
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg

Sodium diatrizoate

(Diatrizoic acid sodium salt; Sodium amidotrizoate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0926A

Sodium diatrizoate (Diatrizoic acid sodium salt) is an iodinated radiocontrast agent and has the potential for radiographic imaging of the airways. Sodium diatrizoate induces mitochondrial turnover and oxidative stress, and activating apoptosis by dysregulating calcium.

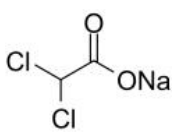


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Sodium dichloroacetate

Cat. No.: HY-Y0445A

Sodium dichloroacetate is a metabolic regulator in cancer cells' mitochondria with anticancer activity. Sodium dichloroacetate inhibits **PDHK**, resulting in decreased lactic acid in the tumor microenvironment.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium; 9-cis-Octadecenoic acid sodium; 9Z-Octadecenoic acid sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-N1446B

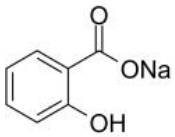
Sodium oleate (Oleic acid sodium) is an abundant monounsaturated fatty acid sodium. Sodium oleate is a **Na⁺/K⁺ ATPase** activator.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid sodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0167A

Sodium Salicylate (Salicylic acid sodium salt) inhibits cyclo-oxygenase-2 (**COX-2**) activity independently of transcription factor (NF-κB) activation. Sodium Salicylate is also a **S6K** inhibitor.

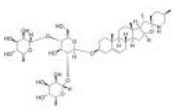


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 10 g, 50 g

Solamargine (Solamargin; δ-Solanigrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0069

Solamargine, a derivative from the steroidal solasodine in Solanum species, exhibits anticancer activities in numerous types of cancer. Solamargine induces non-selective cytotoxicity and **P-glycoprotein** inhibition.

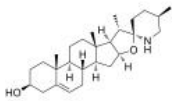


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Solasodine (Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0068

Solasodine (Purapuridine) is a steroidal alkaloid that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine has neuroprotective, antifungal, hypotensive, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, antiandrogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.

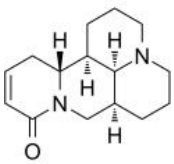


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sophocarpine

Cat. No.: HY-N0103

Sophocarpine is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

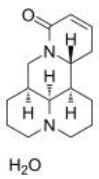


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sophocarpine monohydrate

Cat. No.: HY-N0103A

Sophocarpine (monohydrate) is one of the significant alkaloid extracted from the traditional herb medicine Sophora flavescens which has many pharmacological properties such as anti-virus, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory.

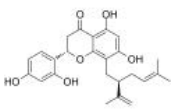


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Sophoraflavanone G (Kushenol F)

Cat. No.: HY-N1231

Sophoraflavanone G (Kushenol F) is iaolated from Sophora flavescens and shows anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory properties. Sophoraflavanone G (Kushenol F) induces MDA-MB-231 and HL-60 cells **apoptosis** through suppression of MAPK-related pathways.

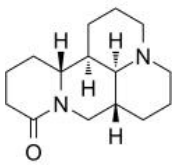


Purity: 98.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sophoridine

Cat. No.: HY-N1373

Sophoridine is a quinolizidine alkaloid isolated from leafs of Leguminous plant Sophora alopecuroides.L. Sophoridine induces **apoptosis**. Sophoridine has the potential to be a novel, potent and selective antitumor drug candidate for pancreatic cancer with well-tolerated toxicity.

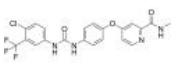


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006)

Cat. No.: HY-10201

Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 90 nM, 15 nM, 20 nM, 57 nM and 58 nM for **VEGFR2**, **VEGFR3**, **PDGFRβ**, **FLT3** and **c-Kit**, respectively.

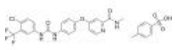


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10201A

Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively.

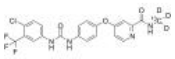


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sorafenib-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-10201S2

Sorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively.



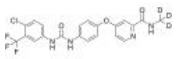
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sorafenib-d3

(Bay 43-9006-d3; Donafenib)

Cat. No.: HY-10201S

Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.



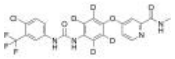
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sorafenib-d4

(Bay 43-9006-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10201S1

Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.

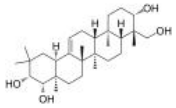


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Soyasapogenol A

Cat. No.: HY-N6073

Soyasapogenol A, a triterpene compound, isolated from the roots of Abrus cantoniensis.

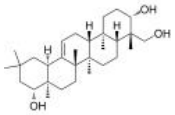


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Soyasapogenol B

Cat. No.: HY-N6074

Soyasapogenol B, an ingredient of soybean, exerts anti-proliferative, anti-metastatic activities. Soyasapogenol B triggers endoplasmic reticulum stress, which mediates **apoptosis** and **autophagy** in colorectal cancer.

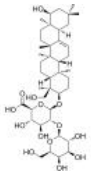


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Soyasaponin III

Cat. No.: HY-N7273

Soyasaponin III, a monodesmodic oleanane triterpenoid, is one of the main potentially bioactive saponins found in soy (Glycine max) and related products. Soyasaponin III can induce **apoptosis** in Hep-G2 cells.

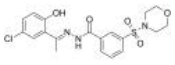


Purity: 97.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

SP2509

Cat. No.: HY-12635

SP2509 is a potent and selective antagonist of **lysine specific demethylase 1 (LSD1)** with an **IC_{50}** of 13 nM.

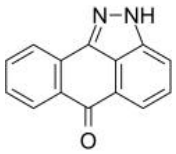


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SP600125

Cat. No.: HY-12041

SP600125 is an orally active, reversible, and ATP-competitive **JNK** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 40, 40 and 90 nM for **JNK1**, **JNK2** and **JNK3**, respectively. SP600125 is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor. SP600125 inhibits **autophagy** and activates **apoptosis**.

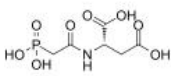


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sparfosic acid

Cat. No.: HY-112732

Sparfosic acid, a DNA antimetabolite agent, is a potent inhibitor of aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase, the enzyme catalyzing the second step of de novo pyrimidine biosynthesis.

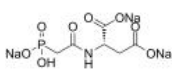


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sparfosic acid trisodium

Cat. No.: HY-112732B

Sparfosic acid trisodium is a DNA antimetabolite agent and a potent inhibitor of **aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase**. Aspartate transcarbamoyl transferase catalyzes the second step of de novo pyrimidine biosynthesis.

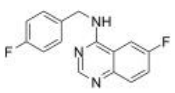


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Spautin-1

Cat. No.: HY-12990

Spautin-1 is a specific and potent **autophagy** inhibitor which inhibits ubiquitin-specific peptidases, USP10 and USP13 with IC_{50}s of 0.6-0.7 μM.

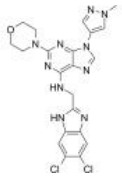


Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SR-4835

Cat. No.: HY-130250

SR-4835 is a potent, highly selective and ATP competitive dual inhibitor of **CDK12/CDK13** (CDK12: IC_{50}=99 nM, K_d=98 nM; CDK13: K_d=4.9 nM). SR-4835 acts in synergy with DNA-damaging chemotherapy and PARP inhibitors and provokes triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) cell death.

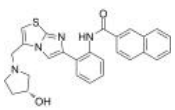


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRT 2183

Cat. No.: HY-19759

SRT 2183 is a selective **Sirtuin-1 (SIRT1)** activator with an $EC_{1.5}$ value of 0.36 μM. SRT 2183 induces growth arrest and apoptosis, concomitant with deacetylation of STAT3 and NF-κB, and reduction of c-Myc protein levels.

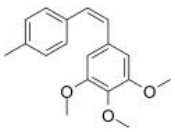


Purity: 98.48%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

SS28

Cat. No.: HY-100761

SS28, a SRT501 analog with oral bioavailability, inhibits **tubulin polymerization** to cause cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase. SS28 results in apoptosis rather than necrosis tubulin.

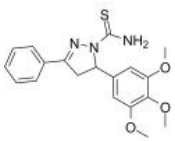


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SSE15206

Cat. No.: HY-111425

SSE15206 is a **microtubule** polymerization inhibitor (GI_{50} = 197 nM in HCT116 cells) that overcomes multidrug resistance. Causes aberrant mitosis resulting in G2/M arrest due to incomplete spindle formation in cancer cells.

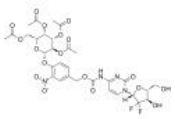


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SSK1

Cat. No.: HY-138936

SSK1, a senescence-specific killing compound, is a β-galactosidase-targeted prodrug attenuates inflammation. SSK1 is activated by lysosomal β-galactosidase and selectively killed senescent cells through the activation of **p38 MAPK** and induction of **apoptosis**.

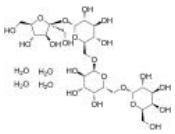


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Stachyose tetrahydrate

Cat. No.: HY-113529

Stachyose tetrahydrate, a functional oligosaccharide, acts as a prebiotic. Stachyose tetrahydrate can prevent indirectly colon cancer cell growth by promoting the proliferation of probiotics or producing beneficial materials in the intestine.

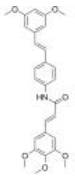


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

STAT3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-100753

STAT3-IN-1 (compound 7d) is an excellent, selective and orally active **STAT3** inhibitor, with IC_{50} values of 1.82 μM and 2.14 μM in HT29 and MDA-MB 231 cells, respectively. STAT3-IN-1 (compound 7d) induces tumor apoptosis.

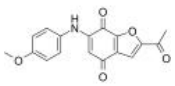


Purity: 96.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STAT3-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-146728

STAT3-IN-10 (A11) is a **STAT3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 5.18 μM. STAT3-IN-10 directly binds to STAT3 SH2 domain, inhibits tumor cell growth and induces **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

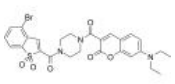


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

STAT3-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-128588

STAT3-IN-3 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3)**, with anti-proliferative activity. STAT3-IN-3 induces **apoptosis** in breast cancer cells.

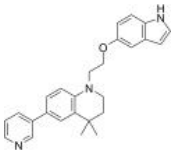


Purity: 98.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STAT5-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-102048

STAT5-IN-2 is a **STAT5** inhibitor, extracted from reference 1, example 17f. STAT5-IN-2 has potent antileukemic effect.

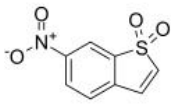


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Stattic

Cat. No.: HY-13818

Stattic is a potent **STAT3** inhibitor and inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation (at Y705 and S727). Stattic inhibits the binding of a high affinity phosphopeptide for the SH2 domain of STAT3. Stattic ameliorates the renal dysfunction in Alport syndrome (AS) mice.



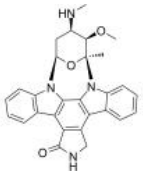
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Staurosporine

(Antibiotic AM-2282; STS; AM-2282)

Cat. No.: HY-15141

Staurosporine is a potent, ATP-competitive and non-selective inhibitor of protein kinases with IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 15 nM, 2 nM, and 3 nM for **PKC**, **PKA**, **c-Fgr**, and **Phosphorylase kinase** respectively. Staurosporine also inhibits **TAOK2** with an IC_{50} of 3 μM. Staurosporine is an apoptosis inducer.



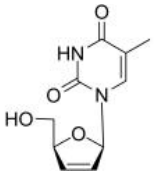
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Stavudine

(d4T)

Cat. No.: HY-B0116

Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor **(NRTI)**. Stavudine has activity against **HIV-1** and **HIV-2**. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).



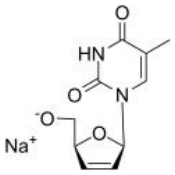
Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Stavudine sodium

(d4T sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0116A

Stavudine (d4T) sodium is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor **(NRTI)**. Stavudine sodium has activity against **HIV-1** and **HIV-2**. Stavudine sodium also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).

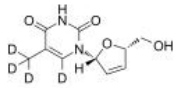


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Stavudine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-B0116S

Stavudine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Stavudine. Stavudine (d4T) is an orally active **nucleoside reverse transcriptase** inhibitor **(NRTI)**. Stavudine has activity against **HIV-1** and **HIV-2**. Stavudine also inhibits the replication of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA).

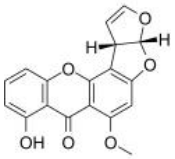


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sterigmatocystine

Cat. No.: HY-N6725

Sterigmatocystine is a precursor of aflatoxins and a mycotoxin produced by common mold strains from Aspergillus versicolor. Sterigmatocystine, a inhibitor of G1 Phase and DNA synthesis, is used to inhibit p21 activity. Sterigmatocystine has teratogenic, and carcinogenic effects in animals.

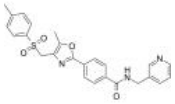


Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

STF-118804

Cat. No.: HY-12808

STF-118804 is a highly specific **NAMPT** inhibitor; reduces the viability of most B-ALL cell lines with IC_{50} <10 nM.

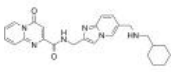


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

STM2457

Cat. No.: HY-134836

STM2457 is a first-in-class, highly potent, selective and orally active **METTL3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 16.9 nM. STM2457 can be used for the research of acute myeloid leukaemia (AML).



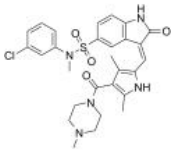
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

SU11274

(PKI-SU11274)

Cat. No.: HY-12014

SU11274 is a selective **Met** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 10 nM, but has no effects on PGDFRβ, EGFR or Tie2.

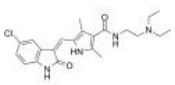


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SU11652

Cat. No.: HY-112452

SU11652 is a potent **receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)** inhibitor. SU11652 also inhibits several members of the split kinase family of RTKs, including **VEGFR**, **FGFR**, **PDGFR**, and **Kit**. SU11652 can be uesd for spontaneous cancers expressing Kit mutations research.

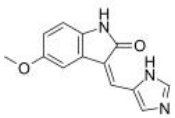


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SU9516

Cat. No.: HY-18629

SU9516 is a potent **CDK2** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 22 nM, and also shows inhibitory effects on CDK1 and CDK4, with IC_{50}s of 40, 200 nM, respectively.



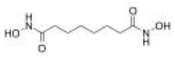
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Suberoyl bis-hydroxamic acid

(Suberohydroxamic acid; SBHA)

Cat. No.: HY-W009776

Suberoyl bis-hydroxamic acid (Suberohydroxamic acid; SBHA) is a competitive and cell-permeable **HDAC1** and **HDAC3** inhibitor with ID_{50} values of 0.25 μM and 0.30 μM, respectively.



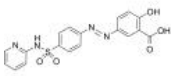
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Sulfasalazine

(NSC 667219)

Cat. No.: HY-14655

Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress **NF-κB** activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 **ferroptosis** inducer.

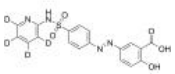


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Sulfasalazine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14655S

Sulfasalazine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Sulfasalazine. Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress **NF-κB** activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 **ferroptosis** inducer.

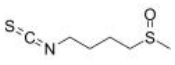


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

Sulforaphane

Cat. No.: HY-13755

Sulforaphane is an isothiocyanate present naturally in widely consumed vegetables. Sulforaphane increases tumor suppressor protein transcription and inhibits **histone deacetylase** activity.

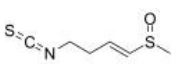


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulforaphene

Cat. No.: HY-N2450

Sulforaphene, isolated from radish seeds, exhibits an ED_{50} against velvetleaf seedlings approximately 2 x 10^{-4} M. Sulforaphene promotes cancer cells apoptosis and inhibits migration via inhibiting **EGFR**, **p-ERK1/2**, **NFκB** and other signals.



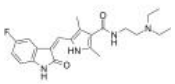
Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sunitinib

(SU 11248)

Cat. No.: HY-10255A

Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.



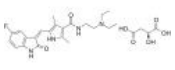
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sunitinib Malate

(SU 11248 Malate)

Cat. No.: HY-10255

Sunitinib Malate (SU 11248 Malate) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.



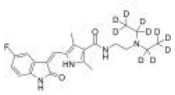
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Sunitinib-d10

(SU 11248-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-10255AS

Sunitinib D10 (SU 11248 D10) is a deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.

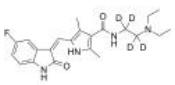


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sunitinib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-10255AS1

Sunitinib-d4 (SU 11248-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sunitinib. Sunitinib (SU 11248) is a multi-targeted receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 80 nM and 2 nM for **VEGFR2** and **PDGFRβ**, respectively.



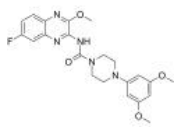
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 25 mg

Supinoxin

(RX-5902)

Cat. No.: HY-123611

Supinoxin (RX-5902) is an orally active inhibitor of **phosphorylated-p68 RNA helicase (P-p68)** and a potent first-in-class **anti-cancer agent**. Supinoxin interacts with Y593 phosphorylated-p68 and attenuates the nuclear shuttling of β-catenin.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Suramin

Cat. No.: HY-B0879

Suramin is a reversible and competitive **protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)** inhibitor. Suramin is a potent inhibitor of **sirtuins**: SirT1 (**IC_{50}**=297 nM), SirT2 (**IC_{50}**=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (**IC_{50}**=22 μM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Suramin sodium salt

(Suramin hexasodium salt)

Cat. No.: HY-B0879A

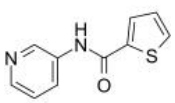
Suramin sodium salt (Suramin hexasodium salt) is a reversible and competitive **protein-tyrosine phosphatases (PTPases)** inhibitor. Suramin sodium salt is a potent inhibitor of **sirtuins**: SirT1 (**IC_{50}**=297 nM), SirT2 (**IC_{50}**=1.15 μM), and SirT5 (**IC_{50}**=22 μM).

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg

SW106065

Cat. No.: HY-124778

SW106065 is an **apoptosis** inducer in malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNST). SW106065 inhibits ATP consumption of sMPNST and other models of MPNST with an **EC_{50}** of 1 μM. SW106065 can be used for MPNST research.



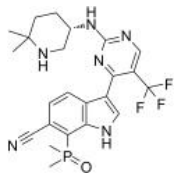
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SY-5609

(CDK7-IN-3)

Cat. No.: HY-138293

SY-5609 (CDK7-IN-3) is an orally active, highly selective, noncovalent **CDK7** inhibitor with a **K_D** of 0.065 nM. SY-5609 shows poor inhibition on CDK2 (K_i=2600 nM), CDK9 (K_i=960 nM), CDK12 (K_i=870 nM). SY-5609 induces **apoptosis** in tumor cells and has antitumor activity.

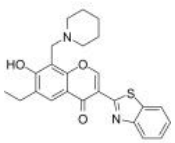


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SZL P1-41

Cat. No.: HY-100237

SZL P1-41 is a specific **Skp2** inhibitor, binds to the F-box domain of Skp2 to prevent Skp1 association and Skp2 SCF complex formation. SZL P1-41, like Skp2 deficiency, augments p27-mediated apoptosis/senescence, while it impairs Akt-driven glycolysis. Anti-tumor activities.



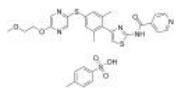
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T-1101 tosylate

(TAI-95 tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-120356A

T-1101 tosylate (TAI-95 tosylate) is a **Hec1/Nek2 (Highly expressed in cancer 1 / NIMA-related kinase 2)** inhibitor with antitumor activity. T-1101 tosylate is inactive toward normal cells, kinases and hERG.



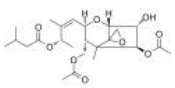
Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T-2 Toxin

(T-2 Mycotoxin)

Cat. No.: HY-N6792

T-2 Toxin (T-2 Mycotoxin) is a toxic trichothecene mycotoxin produced by various Fusarium species in feedstuffs and cereal grains, **LD_{50}** values of T-2 Toxin in mice and rats are 5.2 and 1.5 mg/kg BW[a],respectively .

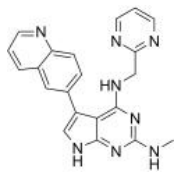


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T025

Cat. No.: HY-112296

T025 is an orally active and highly potent inhibitor of **Cdc2-like kinase (CLKs)**, with **K_d** values of 4.8, 0.096, 6.5, 0.61, 0.074, 1.5 and 32 nM for CLK1, CLK2, CLK3, CLK4, DYRK1A, DYRK1B and DYRK2, respectively. T025 induces caspase-3/7-mediated cell **apoptosis**.

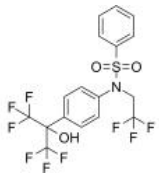


Purity: 98.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

T0901317

Cat. No.: HY-10626

T0901317 is an orally active and highly selective **LXR** agonist with an EC_{50} of 20 nM for LXRα. T0901317 activates **FXR** with an EC_{50} of 5 μM. T0901317 is **RORα** and **RORγ** dual inverse agonist with K_i values of 132 nM and 51 nM, respectively.

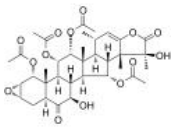


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taccalonolide A

Cat. No.: HY-N2416

Taccalonolide A is a microtubule stabilizer, which is a steroid isolated from Tacca chantrieri, with cytotoxic and antimalarial activities. Taccalonolide A causes G_2-M accumulation, Bcl-2 phosphorylation and initiation of apoptosis.



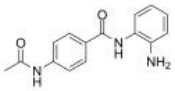
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tacedinaline

(N-acetyldinaline; CI-994; Goe-5549)

Cat. No.: HY-50934

Tacedinaline (N-acetyldinaline) is an inhibitor of the histone deacetylase (**HDAC**) with IC_{50}s of 0.9, 0.9, 1.2 μM for recombinant HDAC 1, 2 and 3 respectively.



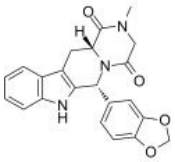
Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tadalafil

(IC-351)

Cat. No.: HY-90009A

Tadalafil (IC-351) is a **PDE5** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1.8 nM.

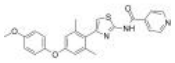


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

TAI-1

Cat. No.: HY-B0790

TAI-1, an orally active anticancer agent, is a highly potent first-in-class **Hec1** inhibitor, with a GI_{50} of 13.48 nM in K562 cells.



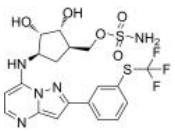
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TAK-243

(MLN7243)

Cat. No.: HY-100487

TAK-243 (MLN7243) is a first-in-class, selective ubiquitin activating enzyme, **UAE (UBA1)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=1 nM), which blocks ubiquitin conjugation, disrupting monoubiquitin signaling as well as global protein ubiquitination.



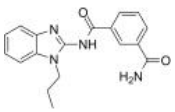
Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Takinib

(EDHS-206)

Cat. No.: HY-103490

Takinib (EDHS-206) is an orally active and selective **TAK1** inhibitor (IC_{50}=9.5 nM), more than 1.5 log more potent than the second and third ranked targets, IRAK4 (120 nM) and IRAK1 (390 nM), respectively.



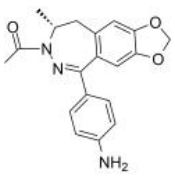
Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Talampanel

(GYKI-53773; LY-300164)

Cat. No.: HY-15079

Talampanel (LY300164) is an orally and selective α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionate (AMPA) receptor antagonis with anti-seizure activity. Talampanel (IVAX) has neuroprotective effects in rodent stroke models.



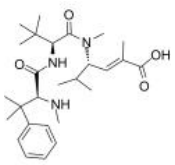
Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taltobulin

(HTI-286; SPA-110)

Cat. No.: HY-15584

Taltobulin (HTI-286), a synthetic analogue of the tripeptide hemiasterlin, is a potent **antimicrotubule** agent that circumvents P-glycoprotein-mediated resistance in vitro and in vivo.



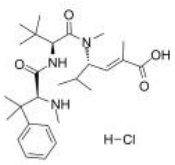
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Taltobulin hydrochloride

(HTI-286 hydrochloride; SPA-110 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-15584B

Taltobulin hydrochloride (HTI-286 hydrochloride), a synthetic analogue of the tripeptide hemiasterlin, is a potent **antimicrotubule** agent that circumvents P-glycoprotein-mediated resistance in vitro and in vivo.

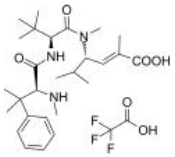


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Taltobulin trifluoroacetate

(HTI-286 trifluoroacetate; SPA-110 trifluoroacetate) Cat. No.: HY-15584A

Taltobulin trifluoroacetate (HTI-286 trifluoroacetate), a synthetic analogue of the tripeptide hemiasterlin, is a potent **antimicrotubule** agent that circumvents P-glycoprotein-mediated resistance in vitro and in vivo.

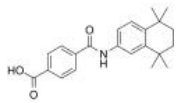


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Tamibarotene

(Am 80) Cat. No.: HY-14652

Tamibarotene is a **retinoic acid receptor α/β (RARα/β)** agonist, showing high selectivity over RARγ.

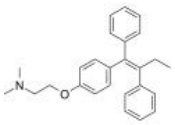


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tamoxifen

(ICI 47699; (Z)-Tamoxifen; trans-Tamoxifen) Cat. No.: HY-13757A

Tamoxifen (ICI 47699) is an orally active, selective **estrogen receptor** modulator (**SERM**) which blocks estrogen action in breast cells and can activate estrogen activity in other cells, such as bone, liver, and uterine cells.

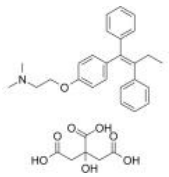


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tamoxifen Citrate (ICI 46474; (Z)-Tamoxifen Citrate; trans-Tamoxifen Citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13757

Tamoxifen Citrate (ICI 46474) is an orally active, selective estrogen receptor modulator (**SERM**) which blocks estrogen action in breast cells and can activate estrogen activity in other cells, such as bone, liver, and uterine cells.

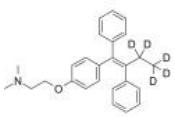


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Tamoxifen-d5

(ICI 47699-d5; (Z)-Tamoxifen-d5; trans-Tamoxifen-d5) Cat. No.: HY-13757AS

Tamoxifen-d5 (ICI 47699-d5) is a deuterium labeled Tamoxifen. Tamoxifen (ICI 47699) is an orally active, selective estrogen receptor modulator (**SERM**). Tamoxifen is a potent **Hsp90** activator and enhances the Hsp90 molecular chaperone ATPase activity.

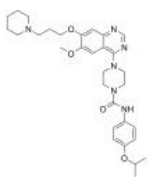


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tandutinib

(MLN518; CT53518) Cat. No.: HY-10202

Tandutinib (MLN518) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **FLT3** with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits **c-Kit** and **PDGFR** with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).

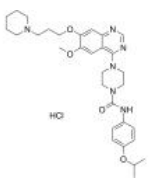


Purity: 99.48%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tandutinib hydrochloride

(MLN518 hydrochloride; CT53518 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-10202A

Tandutinib hydrochloride (MLN518 hydrochloride) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **FLT3** with an IC_{50} of 0.22 μM, and also inhibits **c-Kit** and **PDGFR** with IC_{50}s of 0.17 μM and 0.20 μM, respectively. Tandutinib hydrochloride can be used for acute myelogenous leukemia (AML).

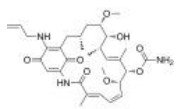


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tanespimycin

(17-AAG; NSC 330507; CP 127374) Cat. No.: HY-10211

Tanespimycin (17-AAG) is a potent **HSP90** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM, having a 100-fold higher binding affinity for tumour cell derived HSP90 than normal cell derived HSP90. Tanespimycin depletes cellular STK38/NDR1 and reduces STK38 kinase activity.

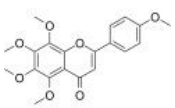


Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tangeretin

(Tangeritin; NSC53909; NSC618905) Cat. No.: HY-N0133

Tangeretin (Tangeritin), a flavonoid from citrus fruit peels, has been proven to play an important role in anti-inflammatory responses and neuroprotective effects in several disease models, and is a **Notch-1** inhibitor.

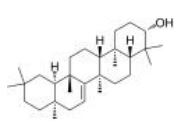


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taraxerol

Cat. No.: HY-N2477

Taraxerol is isolated from Abroma augusta L, and has anti-inflammtory and anti-cancer effects. Taraxerol attenuates acute inlammation through inhibition of **NF-κB** signaling pathway. Taraxerol induces cell **apoptosis**.

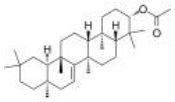


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Taraxerol acetate

Cat. No.: HY-N2599

Taraxerol acetate is a **COX-1** and **COX-2** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 116.3 μM and 94.7 μM, respectively. Taraxerol acetate the has the anticancer potential and induces cell **apoptosis**.</br>.



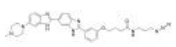
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Targapremir-210

(TGP-210)

Cat. No.: HY-15861

Targapremir-210 (TGP-210) is a potent and selective **miR-210** (miRNA-210, microRNA-210) inhibitor. Targapremir-210 inhibits pre-miR-210 processing with high binding affinity (K_d~200 nM).

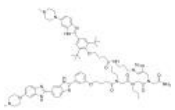


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Targaprimir-96

Cat. No.: HY-135276

Targaprimir-96 is a potent inhibitor of **microRNA-96 (miR-96) processing**. Targaprimir-96 selectively modulates miR-96 production in cancer cells and triggers **apoptosis**. Targaprimir-96 binds primary miR-96 (pri-miR-96) with low nanomolar affinity.

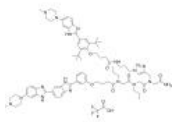


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Targaprimir-96 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-135276A

Targaprimir-96 TFA is a potent inhibitor of **microRNA-96 (miR-96) processing**. Targaprimir-96 TFA selectively modulates miR-96 production in cancer cells and triggers **apoptosis**. Targaprimir-96 TFA binds primary miR-96 (pri-miR-96) with low nanomolar affinity.

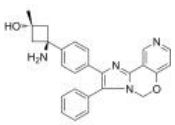


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TAS-117

Cat. No.: HY-19934

TAS-117 is a potent, selective, orally active allosteric **Akt** inhibitor (with **IC_{50}**s of 4.8, 1.6, and 44 nM for Akt1, 2, and 3, respectively). TAS-117 triggers anti-myeloma activities and enhances fatal endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress induced by proteasome inhibition.

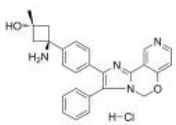


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

TAS-117 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-19934A

TAS-117 hydrochloride is a potent, selective, orally active allosteric **Akt** inhibitor (with **IC_{50}**s of 4.8, 1.6, and 44 nM for Akt1, 2, and 3, respectively).



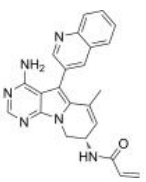
Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TAS6417

(CLN-081)

Cat. No.: HY-112299

TAS6417 (CLN-081) is a highly effective, orally active and **pan-mutation-selective EGFR** tyrosine kinase inhibitor with a unique scaffold fitting into the ATP-binding site of the EGFR hinge region, with **IC_{50}** values ranging from 1.1-8.0 nM.



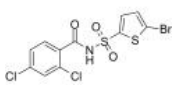
Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tasisulam

(LY 573636)

Cat. No.: HY-14804

Tasisulam is a anticancer agent and induces **apoptosis** via the intrinsic pathway, resulting in cytochrome c release and caspase-dependent cell death. Tasisulam inhibits mitotic progression and induces vascular normalization.



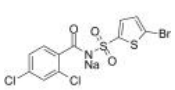
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tasisulam sodium

(LY 573636 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-14804A

Tasisulam is a anticancer agent and induces **apoptosis** via the intrinsic pathway, resulting in cytochrome c release and caspase-dependent cell death. Tasisulam inhibits mitotic progression and induces vascular normalization.



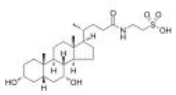
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid

(12-Deoxycholyltaurine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2027

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid induces **apoptosis** and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.

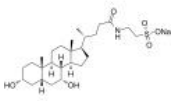


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium

(12-Deoxycholyltaurine sodium) Cat. No.: HY-N1429

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) sodium is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium induces **apoptosis** and shows obvious anti-inflammatory and immune regulation properties.

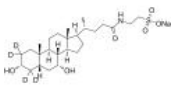


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d4 sodium

(12-Deoxycholyltaurine-d4 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-N2027S

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d4 (12-Deoxycholyltaurine-d4) sodium is the deuterium labeled Taurochenodeoxycholic acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid.

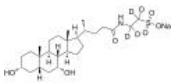


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d4-1 sodium

(12-Deoxycholyltaurine-d4-1 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-N1429S2

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d4-1 (sodium) is the deuterium labeled Taurochenodeoxycholic acid. Taurochenodeoxycholic acid (12-Deoxycholyltaurine) sodium is one of the main bioactive substances of animals' bile acid.

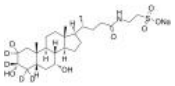


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d5 sodium

(12-Deoxycholyltaurine-d5 sodium) Cat. No.: HY-N1429S1

Taurochenodeoxycholic acid-d5 (12-Deoxycholyltaurine-d5) sodium is the deuterium labeled Taurochenodeoxycholic acid sodium.

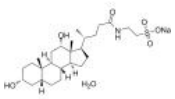


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate

(Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B1899A

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate (Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) prevents apoptosis by blocking a calcium-mediated apoptotic pathway as well as caspase-12 activation.

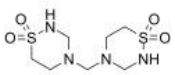


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Taurolidine

Cat. No.: HY-W011522

Taurolidine is a broad-spectrum **antimicrobial** for the prevention of central venous catheter-related infections. Taurolidine has a direct and selective antineoplastic effect on brain tumor cells by the induction of **apoptosis**.

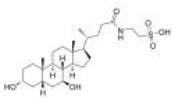


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA; UR 906) Cat. No.: HY-19696

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

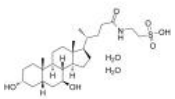


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate dihydrate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid dihydrate; TUDCA dihydrate; UR 906 dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-19696B

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TDUCA) dihydrate is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

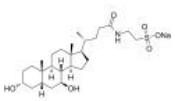


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid sodium; TUDCA sodium; UR 906 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696A

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

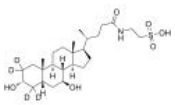


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4; TUDCA-d4; UR 906-d4) Cat. No.: HY-19696S1

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 is deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

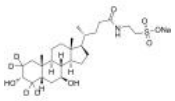


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4 sodium; TUDCA-d4 sodium; UR 906-d4 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696AS

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4) sodium is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.



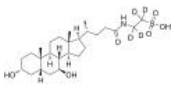
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4-1; TUDCA-d4-1; UR 906-d4-1)

Cat. No.: HY-19696S2

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

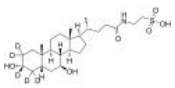


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5

Cat. No.: HY-19696S

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.



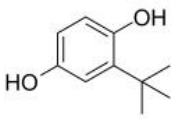
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TBHQ

(tert-Butylhydroquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-100489

TBHQ (tert-Butylhydroquinone) is a widely used **Nrf2** activator, protects against Doxorubicin (DOX)-induced cardiotoxicity through activation of **Nrf2**.

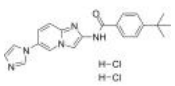


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

TC ASK 10

Cat. No.: HY-103258

TC ASK 10 (Compound 10) is a potent, selective and orally active **apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (ASK1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 14 nM. The inhibitory activities of TC ASK 10 towards other representative panel of kinases are less than 50%, except for ASK2 (IC_{50} of 0.51 μM).



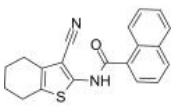
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

TCS JNK 5a

(JNK Inhibitor IX)

Cat. No.: HY-15881

TCS JNK 5a is a potent **JNK3** inhibitor with a pIC_{50} of 6.7. TCS JNK 5a also inhibits **JNK2** with a pIC_{50} of 6.5.

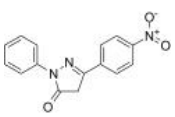


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TCS PrP Inhibitor 13

Cat. No.: HY-107662

TCS PrP Inhibitor 13, an antiprion agent, is a cellular prion protein (PrP^C) inhibitor. TCS PrP Inhibitor 13, as a protease-resistant form of prion protein (PrP-res) accumulation inhibitor, shows an IC_{50} value of 3 nM in both ScN2a and F3 cell lines.



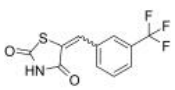
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TCS-PIM-1-4a

(SMI-4a)

Cat. No.: HY-16576

TCS-PIM-1-4a (SMI-4a) is a pan-**Pim** kinases inhibitor that blocks **mTORC1** activity via activation of **AMPK**. TCS-PIM-1-4a kills a wide range of both myeloid and lymphoid cell lines (IC_{50} values ranging from 0.8 μM to 40 μM).

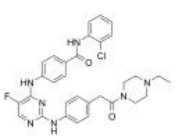


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TCS7010

Cat. No.: HY-70061

TCS7010 is a potent and highly selective **Aurora A** inhibitor with with an IC_{50} of 3.4 nM.

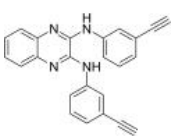


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TD52

Cat. No.: HY-135699

TD52, an Erlotinib (HY-50896) derivative, is an orally active, potent cancerous inhibitor of **protein phosphatase 2A (CIP2A)** inhibitor. TD52 mediates the **apoptotic** effect in triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) cells via regulating the CIP2A/PP2A/p-Akt signalling pathway.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tea polyphenol

Cat. No.: HY-N1925

Tea polyphenol is the floorboard of phenolic compounds in tea. Tea polyphenol exhibits biological activity including antioxidant and anti-cancer activities, inhibition of cell proliferation, induction of apoptosis, cell cycle arrest and modulation of carcinogen metabolism.

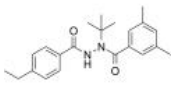
Tea polyphenol

Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 100 mg

Tebufenozide

Cat. No.: HY-B2054

Tebufenozide is a nonsteroidal ecdysone agonist used to control pest. Tebufenozide has cytotoxic and induces **apoptosis** in HeLa and insect Tn5B1-4 cells.



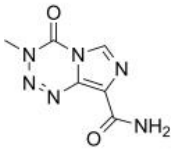
Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Temozolomide

(NSC 362856; CCRG 81045; TMZ)

Cat. No.: HY-17364

Temozolomide (NSC 362856) is an oral active **DNA alkylating** agent that crosses the blood-brain barrier. Temozolomide is also a **proautophagic** and **proapoptotic** agent.

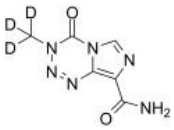


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Temozolomide-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17364S

Temozolomide-d3 (NSC 362856-d3) is the deuterium labeled Temozolomide. Temozolomide (NSC 362856) is an oral active **DNA alkylating** agent that crosses the blood-brain barrier. Temozolomide is also a **proautophagic** and **proapoptotic** agent.



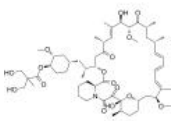
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Temsirolimus

(CCI-779)

Cat. No.: HY-50910

Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of **mTOR** with an IC_{50} of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates **autophagy** and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.



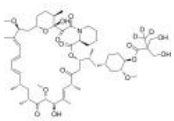
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Temsirolimus-d3

(CCI-779-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-50910S

Temsirolimus-d3 (CCI-779-d3) is the deuterium labeled Temsirolimus. Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of **mTOR** with an IC_{50} of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates **autophagy** and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.



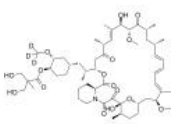
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Temsirolimus-d3-1

(CCI-779-d3-1)

Cat. No.: HY-50910S2

Temsirolimus-d3-1 (CCI-779-d3-1) is the deuterium labeled Temsirolimus. Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of **mTOR** with an IC_{50} of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates **autophagy** and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.



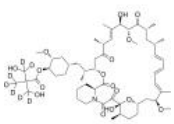
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Temsirolimus-d7

(CCI-779-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-50910S1

Temsirolimus-d7 (CCI-779-d7) is the deuterium labeled Temsirolimus. Temsirolimus is an inhibitor of **mTOR** with an IC_{50} of 1.76 μM. Temsirolimus activates **autophagy** and prevents deterioration of cardiac function in animal model.



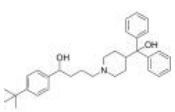
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terfenadine

((±)-Terfenadine; MDL-991)

Cat. No.: HY-B1193

Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of Ca^{2+} homeostasis.



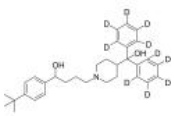
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Terfenadine-d10

((±)-Terfenadine-d10; MDL-991-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-B1193S1

Terfenadine-d10 ((±)-Terfenadine-d10) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

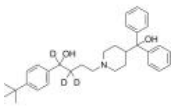


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terfenadine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1193S

Terfenadine-d3 ((±)-Terfenadine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

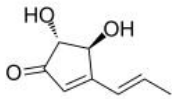


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2000 μg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Terrein

Cat. No.: HY-119808

Terrein is a melanogenesis inhibitor. Terrein induces **apoptosis** in breast cancer cell lines . Terrein is an inhibitor of quorum sensing and c-di-GMP in Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

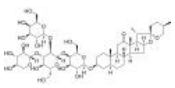


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Terrestrosin D

Cat. No.: HY-N5074

Terrestrosin D, a steroidal saponin from Tribulus terrestris L., induces cell cycle arrest and cancer cells apoptosis. Terrestrosin D has antiangiogenic activities.



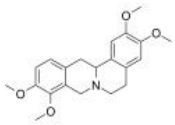
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tetrahydropalmatine

(DL-Tetrahydropalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0300

Tetrahydropalmatine possesses analgesic effects. Tetrahydropalmatine acts through inhibition of amygdaloid release of **dopamine** to inhibit an epileptic attack in rats.

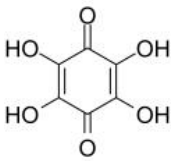


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tetrahydroxyquinone

(Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone; Tetrahydroxybenzoquinone) Cat. No.: HY-B1106

Tetrahydroxyquinone (Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone), a primitive anticataract agent, is a redox active benzoquinone. Tetrahydroxyquinone can take part in a redox cycle with semiquinone radicals, leading to the formation of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.



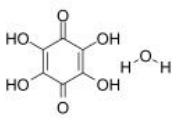
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetrahydroxyquinone monohydrate

(Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone monohydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-B1106A

Tetrahydroxyquinone monohydrate (Tetrahydroxy-1,4-benzoquinone monohydrate), a primitive anticataract agent, is a redox active benzoquinone.



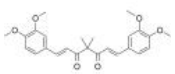
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Tetramethylcurcumin

(FLLL31)

Cat. No.: HY-N2521

Tetramethylcurcumin (FLLL31), derived from curcumin, specifically suppresses the phosphorylation of **STAT3** by binding selectively to Janus kinase 2 and the STAT3 Src homology-2 domain. Tetramethylcurcumin exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects.

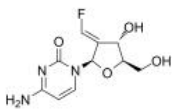


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Tezacitabine

Cat. No.: HY-106014

Tezacitabine is a cytostatic and cytotoxic antimetabolite and a **nucleoside analogue**. Tezacitabine irreversibly inhibits the **ribonucleotide reductase** and interferes with **DNA replication** and **repair**. Tezacitabine effectively induces cells **apoptotic**.

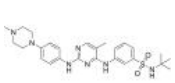


Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

TG101209

Cat. No.: HY-10410

TG101209 is a selective **JAK2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 6 nM, less potent to **Flt3** and **RET** with IC_{50} of 25 nM and 17 nM, appr 30-fold selective for JAK2 than JAK3, and sensitive to JAK2V617F and MPLW515L/K mutations.

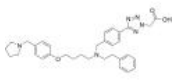


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TH1834

Cat. No.: HY-123604

TH1834 is a specific **Tip60 (KAT5) histone acetyltransferase (HAT)** inhibitor. TH1834 induces **apoptosis** and increases DNA damage in breast cancer. TH1834 does not affect the activity of related histone acetyltransferase MOF. Anticancer activity.

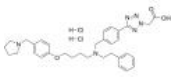


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TH1834 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-123604A

TH1834 dihydrochloride is a specific **Tip60 (KAT5) histone acetyltransferase** inhibitor. TH1834 dihydrochloride induces **apoptosis** and increases DNA damage in breast cancer. TH1834 dihydrochloride does not affect the activity of related histone acetyltransferase MOF. Anticancer activity.

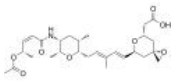


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thailanstatin D

Cat. No.: HY-139104

Thailanstatin D, an analogue of Thailanstatin A, is able to inhibit **AR-V7 gene splicing** by interfering the interaction between U2AF65 and SAP155 and preventing them from binding to polypyrimidine tract located between the branch point and the 3' splice site.

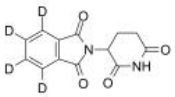


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Thalidomide D4

Cat. No.: HY-14658S

Thalidomide D4 is a deuterium labeled Thalidomide. Thalidomide inhibits **cereblon (CRBN)**, a part of the **cullin-4 E3 ubiquitin ligase** complex CUL4-RBX1-DDB1, with a K_d of ~250 nM, and has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory and anti-angiogenic cancer properties.

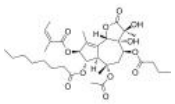


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thapsigargin

Cat. No.: HY-13433

Thapsigargin, an **endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress** inducer, is an inhibitor of microsomal **Ca^{2+}-ATPase**. Thapsigargin efficiently inhibits coronavirus (HCoV-229E, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2) replication in different cell types.

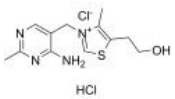


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride; Vitamin B1 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0680

Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

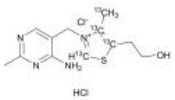


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

Thiamine monochloride-C13 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-N0680S

Thiamine monochloride-C13 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Thiamine hydrochloride. Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

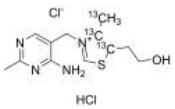


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiamine-13C3 hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride-13C3 hydrochloride; Vitamin B1-13C3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0680S3

Thiamine-13C3 (Thiamine chloride-13C3) hydrochloride is the 13C-labeled Thiamine (hydrochloride). Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

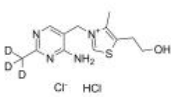


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiamine-d3 hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride-d3 hydrochloride; Vitamin B1-d3 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0680S1

Thiamine-d3 (Thiamine chloride-d3) hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Thiamine hydrochloride. Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

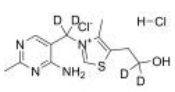


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiamine-d4 hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride-d4 hydrochloride; Vitamin B1-d4 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0680S2

Thiamine-d4 (hydrochloride) is deuterium labeled Thiamine (hydrochloride). Thiamine hydrochloride (Thiamine chloride hydrochloride) is an essential micronutrient needed as a cofactor for many central metabolic enzymes.

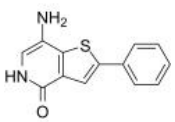


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thienopyridone

Cat. No.: HY-128153

Thienopyridone is a potent and selective **phosphatase of regenerating liver (PRL) phosphatase** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 173 nM, 277 nM and 128 nM for **PRL-1**, **PRL-2**, and **PRL-3**, respectively. Thienopyridone shows minimal effects on other phosphatases.

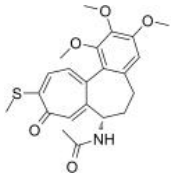


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thiocolchicine

Cat. No.: HY-116852

Thiocolchicine, a derivative modified in the C Ring of Colchicine (HY-16569) with enhanced biological properties. Thiocolchicine is a potent inhibitor of **tubulin polymerization** (IC_{50}=2.5 μM) and competitively binds to tubulin with a K_i of 0.7 μM.

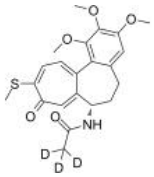


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thiocolchicine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-116852S

Thiocolchicine-d3 is deuterium labeled Thiocolchicine. Thiocolchicine, a derivative modified in the C Ring of Colchicine (HY-16569) with enhanced biological properties.

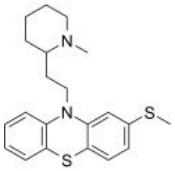


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thioridazine

Cat. No.: HY-B0965A

Thioridazine, an antagonist of the **dopamine receptor D2** family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities. Thioridazine is also a potent inhibitor of **PI3K-Akt-mTOR** signaling pathways with anti-angiogenic effect.

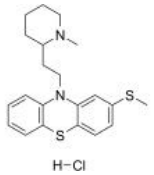


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thioridazine hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0965

Thioridazine hydrochloride, an orally active antagonist of the **dopamine receptor D2** family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities.

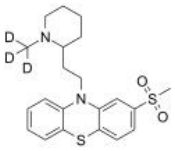


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Thioridazine-d3 2-Sulfone

Cat. No.: HY-B0965S

Thioridazine-d3 2-Sulfone is the deuterium labeled Thioridazine hydrochloride. Thioridazine hydrochloride, an orally active antagonist of the **dopamine receptor D2** family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities.

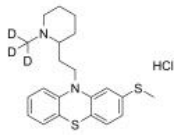


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Thioridazine-d3 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-B0965AS

Thioridazine-d3 hydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Thioridazine. Thioridazine, an antagonist of the **dopamine receptor D2** family proteins, exhibits potent anti-psychotic and anti-anxiety activities.

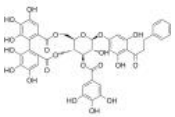


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Thonningianin A

Cat. No.: HY-N4084

Thonningianin A, an ellagitannin, is isolated from the methanolic extract of the African medicinal herb, Thonningia sanguinea. The antioxidant properties of Th A involve radical scavenging, anti-superoxide formation and metal chelation. Anti-cancer activities.



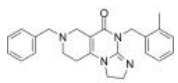
Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TIC10

(ONC-201)

Cat. No.: HY-15615A

TIC10 (ONC-201) is a potent, orally active, and stable tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand **(TRAIL)** inducer which acts by inhibiting Akt and ERK, consequently activating Foxo3a and significantly inducing cell surface TRAIL.



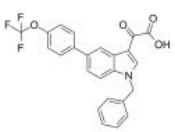
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tiplaxtinin

(PAI-039; Tiplasinin)

Cat. No.: HY-15253

Tiplaxtinin is a selective and orally efficacious inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (**PAI-1**) with IC_{50} of 2.7 μM.



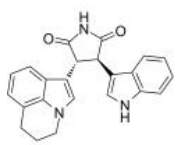
Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tivantinib

(ARQ 197)

Cat. No.: HY-50686

Tivantinib is a highly selective **c-Met** tyrosine kinase inhibitor with a K_i of 355 nM.

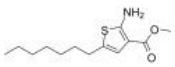


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

TJ191

Cat. No.: HY-120075

TJ191 is a potent and specific **anti-cancer agent** that targets low TβRIII-expressing malignant T-cell leukemia/lymphoma cells. TJ191 has no affects on the proliferation of other cancer cells or normal fibroblasts or immune cells. TJ191 can be used for cancer research.

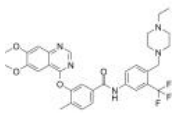


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TL02-59

Cat. No.: HY-112852

TL02-59 is an orally active, selective Src-family kinase **Fgr** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.03 nM. TL02-59 inhibits **Lyn** and **Hck** with IC_{50}s of 0.1 nM and 160 nM, respectively. TL02-59 potently suppresses acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) cell growth.

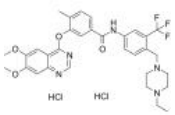


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TL02-59 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112852A

TL02-59 dihydrochloride is an orally active, selective Src-family kinase **Fgr** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.03 nM. TL02-59 dihydrochloride inhibits **Lyn** and **Hck** with IC_{50}s of 0.1 nM and 160 nM, respectively.

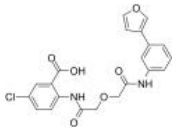


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TM5441

Cat. No.: HY-101761

TM5441 is an orally bioavailable inhibitor of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (**PAI-1**), has **IC_{50}** values between 13.9 and 51.1 μM and induces intrinsic apoptosis in several human cancer cell lines.



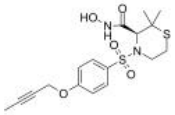
Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TMI-1

(WAY-171318)

Cat. No.: HY-101448

TMI-1 is a potent inhibitor of disintegrin metalloenzyme 17 (**ADAM17**) and other MMPs. TMI-1 inhibits LPS-induced TNF-α secretion in human primary monocytes, and human whole blood.

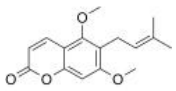


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Toddaculin

Cat. No.: HY-N9359

Toddaculin is a natural coumarin that can induce differentiation and apoptosis in leukemic cells. Toddaculin suppresses excess osteoclast activity and enhances osteoblast differentiation and mineralization. Toddaculin also exhibits anti-inflammatory activity.



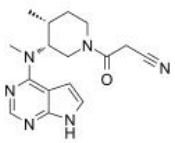
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Tofacitinib

(Tasocitinib; CP-690550)

Cat. No.: HY-40354

Tofacitinib is an orally available **JAK3/2/1** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively.



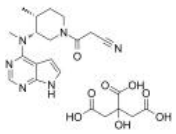
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tofacitinib citrate

(Tasocitinib citrate; CP-690550 citrate)

Cat. No.: HY-40354A

Tofacitinib citrate is an orally available **JAK1/2/3** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively. Tofacitinib citrate has antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activities.



Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tofacitinib Prodrug-1

Cat. No.: HY-145829

Tofacitinib Prodrug-1 is an effective and oral active prodrug to mitigate the systemic adverse effects of Tofacitinib. Tofacitinib Prodrug-1 can effectively attenuate the oxazolone-induced colitis in mice model with low toxicity.

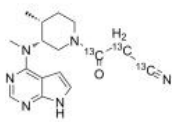
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tofacitinib-13C3

(Tasocitinib-13C3; CP-690550-13C3)

Cat. No.: HY-40354S

Tofacitinib-13C3 (Tasocitinib-13C3) is the 13C-labeled Tofacitinib. Tofacitinib is an orally available **JAK3/2/1** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively.

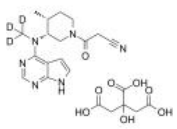


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tofacitinib-d3 citrate

(Tasocitinib-d3 citrate; CP-690550-d3 citrate) Cat. No.: HY-40354AS

Tofacitinib-d3 (citrate) is deuterium labeled Tofacitinib (citrate). Tofacitinib citrate is an orally available JAK1/2/3 inhibitor with IC50s of 1, 20, and 112 nM, respectively. Tofacitinib citrate has antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral activities.

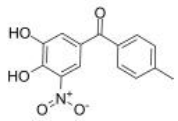


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tolcapone

(Ro 40-7592) Cat. No.: HY-17406

Tolcapone (Ro 40-7592) is a selective, orally active and powerful mixed (peripheral and central) **COMT** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 773nM in the liver. Tolcapone is also a potent inhibitor of α-syn and Aβ42 oligomerization and fibrillogenesis.

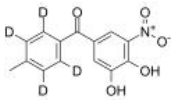


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tolcapone-d4

(Ro 40-7592-d4) Cat. No.: HY-17406S1

Tolcapone-d4 (Ro 40-7592-d4) is the deuterium labeled Tolcapone. Tolcapone (Ro 40-7592) is a selective, orally active and powerful mixed (peripheral and central) **COMT** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 773nM in the liver.

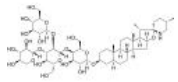


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Tomatine

(α-Tomatine; Lycopersicin; Tomatin) Cat. No.: HY-N2166

Tomatine is a glycoalkaloid, found in the tomato plant (Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.). Tomatine elicits neurotoxicity in RIP1 kinase and caspase-independent manner. Tomatine promotes the upregulation of nuclear apoptosis inducing factor (AIF) in neuroblastoma cells.

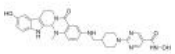


Purity: 99.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Top/HDAC-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-145852

Top/HDAC-IN-2 (45b), a **Top and HDAC** dual inhibitor, exhibits potent **antitumor** activities and induces **apoptosis**.

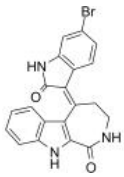


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Topo I-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145859

Topo I-IN-1 (Compound 14d) is a potent **Topo I** inhibitor with antitumor activity and DNA intercalative capability. Topo I-IN-1 induces cell **apoptosis**.

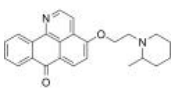


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Topoisomerase I inhibitor 5

Cat. No.: HY-144774

Topoisomerase I inhibitor 5 is an effective **topoisomerase** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of. Topoisomerase I inhibitor 5 can interfere with DNA and significantly inhibit the activity of Topoisomerase I.

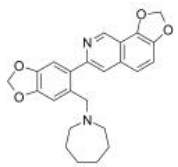


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Topoisomerase I/II inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-146504

Topoisomerase I/II inhibitor 3 (compound 7) is a potent **topoisomerase I (Topo I)** and **II (Topo II)** dual inhibitor. Topoisomerase I/II inhibitor 3 can inhibit cell proliferation, invasion and migration, and induce **apoptosis** by inhibiting **PI3K**/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway.

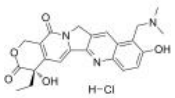


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Topotecan Hydrochloride

(SKF 104864A Hydrochloride; NSC 609669 Hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-13768A

Topotecan Hydrochloride (SKF 104864A Hydrochloride) is a **Topoisomerase I** inhibitor with potent antineoplastic activities.

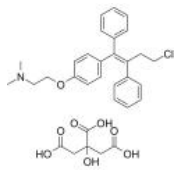


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Toremifene citrate

(Z-Toremifene citrate; NK 622; FC-1157a) Cat. No.: HY-B0005

Toremifene citrate (Z-Toremifene citrate) is a second-generation selective **estrogen-receptor modulator (SERM)** in development for the prevention of osteoporosis.

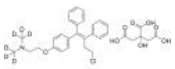


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Toremifene-d6 citrate

Cat. No.: HY-B0005S

Toremifene-d6 (Z-Toremifene-d6) citrate is the deuterium labeled Toremifene citrate. Toremifene citrate (Z-Toremifene citrate) is a second-generation selective **estrogen-receptor modulator (SERM)** in development for the prevention of osteoporosis.

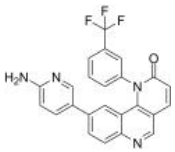


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Torin 2

Cat. No.: HY-13002

Torin 2 is an **mTOR** inhibitor with **EC_{50}** of 0.25 nM for inhibiting cellular mTOR activity, and exhibits 800-fold selectivity over PI3K (EC_{50}: 200 nM). Torin 2 also inhibits **DNA-PK** with an **IC_{50}** of 0.5 nM in the cell free assay. Torin 2 can suppress both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.



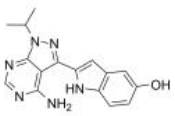
Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Torkinib

(PP 242)

Cat. No.: HY-10474

Torkinib (PP 242) is a selective and ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 8 nM. PP242 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** with **IC_{50}**s of 30 nM and 58 nM, respectively.



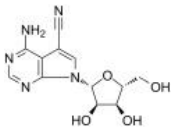
Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Toyocamycin

(Vengicide)

Cat. No.: HY-103248

Toyocamycin (Vengicide) is an adenosine analog produced by Actinomycete, acts as an **XBP1** inhibitor, inhibits IRE1α-induced ATP-dependent XBP1 mRNA cleavage, with an **IC_{50}** of 80 nM. Toyocamycin (Vengicide) induces apoptosis.

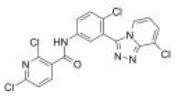


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TPB15

Cat. No.: HY-147670

TPB15 is an orally active and potent **Hh** (Hedgehog) signaling inhibitor. TPB15 markedly induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in MDA-MB-468 cells. TPB15 blocks **Smo** (Smoothened) translocation into the cilia and reduced Smo protein and mRNA expression.

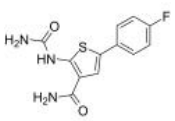


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TPCA-1

Cat. No.: HY-10074

TPCA-1 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **IKK-2** with **IC_{50}** of 17.9 nM. TPCA-1 is an effective inhibitor of **STAT3** phosphorylation, DNA binding, and transactivation.



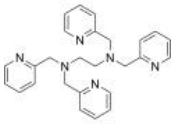
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TPEN

(TPEDA)

Cat. No.: HY-100202

TPEN (TPEDA) is a specific cell-permeable heavy metal chelator. TPEN has a higher affinity for Zn^{2+}, but a lower affinity for Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}. TPEN induces DNA damage and increases intracellular **ROS** production. TPEN also inhibits cell proliferation and induces **apoptosis**.



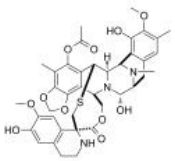
Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Trabectedin

(Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743)

Cat. No.: HY-50936

Trabectedin (Ecteinascidin 743; ET-743) is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.



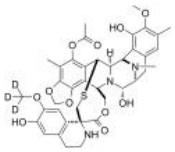
Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Trabectedin D3

(Ecteinascidin 743 D3; ET-743 D3)

Cat. No.: HY-50936S

Trabectedin D3 (Ecteinascidin 743 D3) is deuterium labeled Trabectedin. Trabectedin is a tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloid with potent antitumor activity.



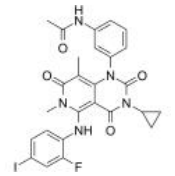
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

Trametinib

(GSK1120212; JTP-74057)

Cat. No.: HY-10999

Trametinib (GSK1120212; JTP-74057) is an orally active **MEK** inhibitor that inhibits MEK1 and MEK2 with **IC_{50}**s of about 2 nM. Trametinib activates **autophagy** and induces **apoptosis**.

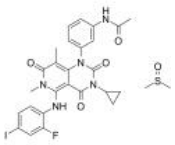


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trametinib (DMSO solvate)

(GSK-1120212 (DMSO solvate); JTP-74057 (DMSO solvate)) Cat. No.: HY-10999A

Trametinib (DMSO solvate) (GSK-1120212 (DMSO solvate);JTP-74057 (DMSO solvate)) is an orally active **MEK** inhibitor that inhibits MEK1 and MEK2 with IC_{50}s of about 2 nM. Trametinib (DMSO solvate) activates **autophagy** and induces **apoptosis**.

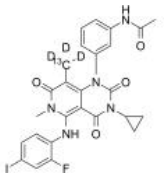


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trametinib-13C,d3

(GSK1120212-13C,d3; JTP-74057-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-10999S2

Trametinib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Trametinib (GSK1120212; JTP-74057) is an orally active MEK inhibitor that inhibits MEK1 and MEK2 with IC50s of about 2 nM. Trametinib activates autophagy and induces apoptosis.

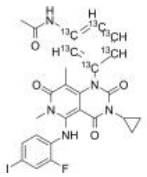


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trametinib-13C6

Cat. No.: HY-10999S1

Trametinib-13C6 is the 13C-labeled Trametinib. Trametinib (GSK1120212; JTP-74057) is an orally active **MEK** inhibitor that inhibits MEK1 and MEK2 with IC_{50}s of about 2 nM. Trametinib activates **autophagy** and induces **apoptosis**.

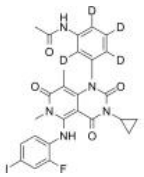


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trametinib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-10999S

Trametinib-d4 is the deuterium labeled Trametinib. Trametinib (GSK1120212; JTP-74057) is an orally active **MEK** inhibitor that inhibits MEK1 and MEK2 with IC_{50}s of about 2 nM. Trametinib activates **autophagy** and induces **apoptosis**.

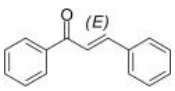


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

trans-Chalcone

Cat. No.: HY-Y0598

trans-Chalcone, isolated from Aronia melanocarpa skin, is a biphenolic core structure of flavonoids precursor. trans-Chalcone is a potent **fatty acid synthase (FAS)** and **α-amylase** inhibitor.

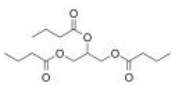


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

Tributyrin

(Glyceryl tributyrate) Cat. No.: HY-W011404

Tributyrin (Glyceryl tributyrate), a neutral short-chain fatty acid triglyceride, is a stable and rapidly absorbed prodrug of Butyric Acid.

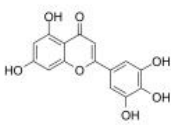


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mL

Tricetin

Cat. No.: HY-131592

Tricetin is a potent competitive inhibitor of the **Keap1-Nrf2** Protein Protein Interaction (PPI).

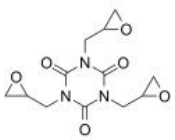


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triglycidyl isocyanurate

(TGIC; Teroxirone) Cat. No.: HY-W011434

Triglycidyl isocyanurate (TGIC; Teroxirone) is a triazene triepoxide with antiangiogenic and antineoplastic activities. Triglycidyl isocyanurate inhibits the growth of non-small-cell-lung cancer cells via **p53** activation.

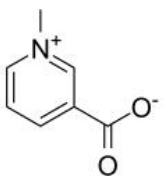


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Trigonelline

(Trigenolline) Cat. No.: HY-N0414

Trigonelline, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline is an efficient **Nrf2** inhibitor capable of blocking Nrf2-dependent proteasome activity and thereby apoptosis protection in pancreatic cancer cells.

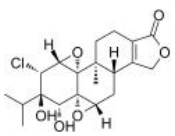


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tripchlorolide

Cat. No.: HY-N10408

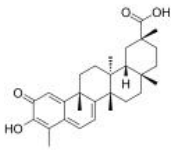
Tripchlorolide is a neuroprotective agent that can be found in Tripterygium wilfordii. Tripchlorolide prevents tumor growth by inducing apoptosis and autophagy. Tripchlorolide improves cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tripterin
(Celastrol) Cat. No.: HY-13067

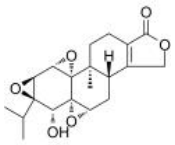
Tripterin (Celastrol) is a **proteasome** inhibitor which potently and preferentially inhibits the chymotrypsin-like activity of a purified **20S proteasome** with IC_{50} of 2.5 μM.



Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Triptolide
(PG490) Cat. No.: HY-32735

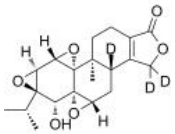
Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and antitumour effects. Triptolide is a **NF-κB** activation inhibitor.



Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg

Triptolide-d3
(PG490-d3) Cat. No.: HY-32735S

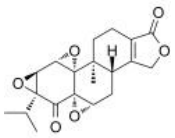
Triptolide-d3 (PG490-d3) is the deuterium labeled Triptolide. Triptolide is a diterpenoid triepoxide extracted from the root of Tripterygium wilfordii with immunosuppressive, anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and antitumour effects.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triptonide
(NSC 165677; PG 492) Cat. No.: HY-32736

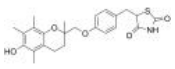
Triptonide (NSC 165677) is a natural product identified in Tripterygium wilfordii Hook F.. Triptonide is a **Wnt** signaling inhibitor with an IC_{50} of appropriately 0.3nM.



Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Troglitazone
(CS-045) Cat. No.: HY-50935

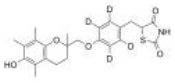
Troglitazone is a **PPARγ** agonist, with EC_{50}s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.



Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Troglitazone-d4
(CS-045-d4) Cat. No.: HY-50935S

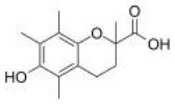
Troglitazone-d4 is deuterium labeled Troglitazone. Troglitazone is a PPARγ agonist, with EC50s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trolox
Cat. No.: HY-101445

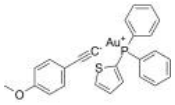
Trolox is an analogue of vitamin E with a powerful antioxidant effect. Trolox is also a powerful inhibitor of membrane damage.



Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

TrxR inhibitor D9
Cat. No.: HY-136279

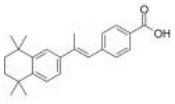
TrxR inhibitor D9 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **thioredoxin reductase (TrxR)**, with an EC_{50} of 2.8 nM. TrxR inhibitor D9 has the capability to inhibit tumor proliferation both in vitro and in vivo.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TTNPB
(Ro 13-7410; Arotinoid acid; AGN191183) Cat. No.: HY-15682

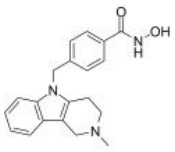
TTNPB is a highly potent **RAR** agonist. Competitive binding assays using human RARs yield IC_{50}s of α=5.1 nM, β= 4.5 nM, and γ=9.3 nM, respectively.



Purity: 98.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tubastatin A
Cat. No.: HY-13271A

Tubastatin A is a potent and selective **HDAC6** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 15 nM in a cell-free assay, and is selective (1000-fold more) against all other isozymes except HDAC8 (57-fold more).

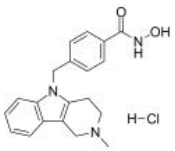


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tubastatin A Hydrochloride

(Tubastatin A HCl; TSA HCl) Cat. No.: HY-13271

Tubastatin A (Hydrochloride) is a potent and selective **HDAC6** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 15 nM in a cell-free assay, and is selective (1000-fold more) against all other isozymes except HDAC8 (57-fold more).

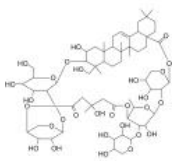


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Tubeimoside I

(Tubeimoside-1; Lobatoside-H) Cat. No.: HY-N0890

Tubeimoside I(Lobatoside-H) is an extract from Chinese herbal medicine Bolbostemma paniculatum (MAXIM.) FRANQUET (Cucurbitaceae) has been shown as a potent anti-tumor agent for a variety of human cancers.

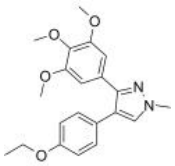


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tubulin inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-112607

Tubulin inhibitor 1 is a **tubulin** inhibitor, inhibits tubulin polymerization. Tubulin inhibitor 1 shows potent anti-tumor activity, casues cellular mitotic arrest in the G2/M phase, and induces cellular **apoptosis**.

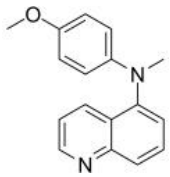


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tubulin inhibitor 17

Cat. No.: HY-144748

Tubulin inhibitor 17 (Compound 3b) is a **tubulin polymerization** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 12.38 μM. Tubulin inhibitor 17 has anticancer activities and induces cell **apoptosis**.

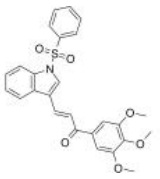


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin inhibitor 23

Cat. No.: HY-144818

Tubulin inhibitor 23 is a potent **Tubulin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4.8 μM. Tubulin inhibitor 23 induces cell **apoptosis**. Tubulin inhibitor 23 shows antiangiogenic activity in a dose-dependent manner. Tubulin inhibitor 23 has the potential for the research of leukaemia.

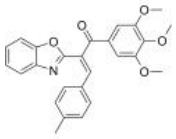


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin polymerization-IN-17

Cat. No.: HY-146362

Tubulin polymerization-IN-17 (compound 23g) is a potent inhibitor of **tubulin** polymerization. Tubulin polymerization-IN-17 exhibits tubulin depolymerization and induced cell **apoptosis** and inhibits migration.

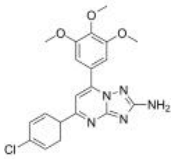


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin polymerization-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-145868

Tubulin polymerization-IN-3 (compound 4c) is a potent **tubulin polymerization** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3.84 μM. Tubulin polymerization-IN-3 can induce apoptosis in colon cancer cells.

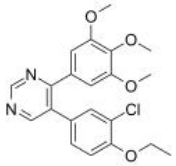


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin polymerization-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-144786

Tubulin polymerization-IN-4 is a potent **tubulin polymerization** inhibitor with IC_{50} value of 4.6 μM.

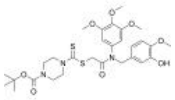


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin polymerization-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-144299

Tubulin polymerization-IN-5 (compound 20q) is a potent **tubulin** inhibitor with potential anticancer activities. Tubulin polymerization-IN-5 can arrest ESCC cells at G2/M phase and cause cells **apoptosis**.

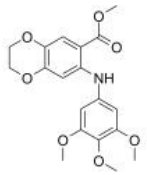


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin polymerization-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-146505

Tubulin polymerization-IN-6 (compound 5f) is a potent **tubulin polymerization** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 1.09 μM. Tubulin polymerization-IN-6 inhibits cell migration and tube formation and contributes to the anti-angiogenesis.

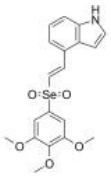


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulin polymerization-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-146718

Tubulin polymerization-IN-9 is a potent **tubulin** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.82 μM. Tubulin polymerization-IN-9 causes cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase, and induces cell **apoptosis** and depolarized mitochondria of K562 cells.

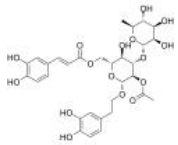


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubuloside B

Cat. No.: HY-N7637

Tubuloside B, one of the phenylethanoids isolated from the stems of Cistanche salsa, inhibits TNFα-induced apoptosis. Tubuloside B possesses antioxidative effects.



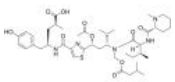
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Tubulysin A

(TubA)

Cat. No.: HY-15995

Tubulysin A(TubA) is a myxobacterial product that can function as an antiangiogenic agent in many in vitro assays; anti-microtubule, anti-mitotic, an apoptosis inducer, anticancer, anti-angiogenic, and antiproliferative.

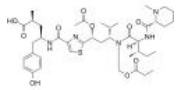


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tubulysin C

Cat. No.: HY-N2347

Tubulysin C is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

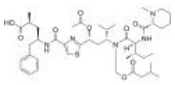


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin D

Cat. No.: HY-N2348

Tubulysin D is one of the most potent derivatives among the tubulysins isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

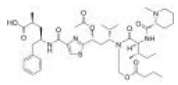


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin E

Cat. No.: HY-N2346

Tubulysin E is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

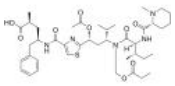


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin F

Cat. No.: HY-N7049

Tubulysin F is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

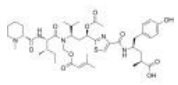


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin G

Cat. No.: HY-N7050

Tubulysin G is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

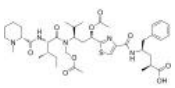


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin H

Cat. No.: HY-N7051

Tubulysin H is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

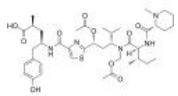


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin I

Cat. No.: HY-N7052

Tubulysin I is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

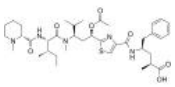


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Tubulysin M

Cat. No.: HY-N7053

Tubulysin M is a highly cytotoxic peptide isolated from the myxobacterial species Archangium geophyra and Angiococcus disciformis.

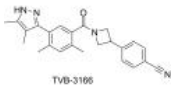


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TVB-3166

Cat. No.: HY-120394

TVB-3166 is an orally-available, reversible, and selective **fatty acid synthase (FASN)** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**s of 42 nM and 81 nM for biochemical FASN and cellular palmitate synthesis, respectively. TVB-3166 induces **apoptosis**, and inhibits in-vivo xenograft tumor growth.



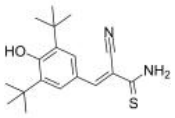
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tyrphostin AG 879

(AG 879)

Cat. No.: HY-20878

Tyrphostin AG 879 (AG 879) is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor that inhibits **TrKA** phosphorylation (**IC_{50}** of 10 μM), but not TrKB and TrKC.



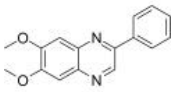
Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tyrphostin AG1296

(AG1296)

Cat. No.: HY-13894

Tyrphostin AG1296 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **platelet-derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.8 μM.



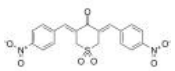
Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ubiquitin Isopeptidase Inhibitor I, G5

(NSC144303)

Cat. No.: HY-100738

Ubiquitin Isopeptidase Inhibitor I, G5 (NSC 144303) is an apoptosome-independent **caspase** and **apoptosis** activator with **IC_{50}** values of 1.76 and 1.6 μM in E1A and E1A/C9DN cells, respectively.

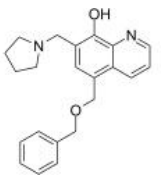


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UC-112

Cat. No.: HY-12842

UC-112 is a novel potent IAP(Inhibitor of apoptosis) inhibitor; potently inhibit cell growth in two human melanoma (A375 and M14) and two human prostate (PC-3 and DU145) cancer cell lines(IC50=0.7-3.4 uM).

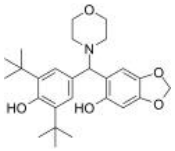


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

UC-514321

Cat. No.: HY-120395

UC-514321, a structural analog of NSC370284 with higher activity, directly targets **STAT3/5** and represses **TET1** expression, but not TET2 or TET3. UC-514321 has the potential to treat acute myeloid leukemia (AML) both in vitro and in vivo, with low toxicity.

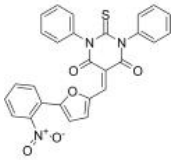


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ucf-101

Cat. No.: HY-125959

Ucf-101 is a selective and competitive inhibitor of **pro-apoptotic protease Omi/HtrA2**, with an **IC_{50}** of 9.5 μM for **His-Omi**. Ucf-101 exhibits very little activity against various other serine proteases (IC_{50}>200 μM).

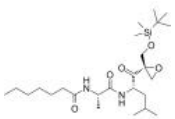


Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

UK-101

Cat. No.: HY-119037

UK-101 is a potent and selective **immunoproteasome β1i (LMP2)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 104 nM, displays 144- and 10-fold selectivity over β1c (**IC_{50}**=15 μM) and β5 subunit (**IC_{50}**=1 μM), respectivey.

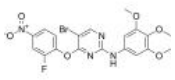


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ULK1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-143466

ULK1-IN-2 (compound 3s) is a potent **ULK1** inhibitor. ULK1-IN-2 shows highest cytotoxic effect against cancer cell lines, with **IC_{50}** of 1.94 μM in A549. ULK1-IN-2 can induce apoptosis and simultaneously block autophagy, and can be used to study NSCLC (Non-small cell lung cancer).

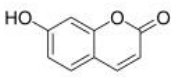


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Umbelliferone

(7-Hydroxycoumarin; Hydrangin; NSC 19790) Cat. No.: HY-N0573

Umbelliferone (7-Hydroxycoumarin), a natural product of the coumarin family, is a fluorescing compound which can be used as a sunscreen agent.

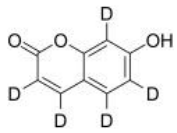


Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Umbelliferone-d5

(7-Hydroxycoumarin-d5; Hydrangin-d5; NSC 19790-d5) Cat. No.: HY-N0573S

Umbelliferone-d5 (7-Hydroxycoumarin-d5) is the deuterium labeled Umbelliferone. Umbelliferone (7-Hydroxycoumarin), a natural product of the coumarin family, is a fluorescing compound which can be used as a sunscreen agent.

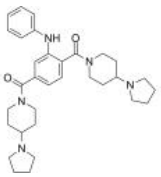


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

UNC1215

Cat. No.: HY-15649

UNC1215 is a potent and selective inhibitor for the **methyllysine (Kme) reading domain** function of **L3MBTL3** with a K_d value of 120 nM and an IC_{50} of 40 nM. UNC1215 has the potential to treat malignant brain tumor.

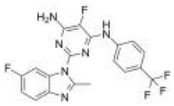


Purity: 98.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Unesbulin

(PTC596) Cat. No.: HY-112041

Unesbulin (PTC596) is an orally active and selective B-cell-specific Moloney murine leukemia virus integration site 1 (**BMI-1**) inhibitor. Unesbulin downregulates MCL-1 and induces p53-independent mitochondrial **apoptosis** in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells.

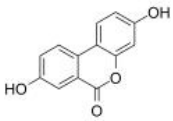


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Urolithin A

Cat. No.: HY-100599

Urolithin A, a gut-microbial metabolite of ellagic acid, exerts anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative, and antioxidant properties. Urolithin A induces **autophagy** and **apoptosis**, suppresses cell cycle progression, and inhibits **DNA synthesis**.

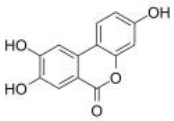


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Urolithin C

Cat. No.: HY-135897

Urolithin C, a gut-microbial metabolite of Ellagic acid, is a glucose-dependent activator of **insulin secretion**. Urolithin C is a **L-type Ca^{2+} channel** opener and enhances **Ca^{2+}** influx.

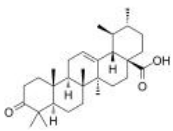


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ursonic acid

(3-Ketoursolic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N1486

Ursolic acid, a naturally occurring triterpenoid, induces the apoptosis of human cancer cells through multiple signaling pathways.

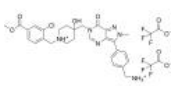


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

USP7-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-146887

USP7-IN-9 is a highly potent **ubiquitin-specific protease 7 (USP7)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 40.8 nM. USP7-IN-9 can induce **apoptosis** and arrest cell progression at G0/G1 and S phases in RS4; 11 cells.

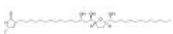


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Uvarigrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2632

Uvarigrin, isolated from the roots of Uvaria calamistrata, induces tumor multidrug resistance cell apoptosis and triggers Caspase-9 activation.

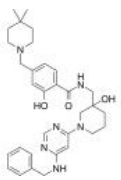


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 µg, 1 mg, 2 mg

UZH1

Cat. No.: HY-134673

UZH1 is a racemate of UZH1a and UZH1b. UZH1a is a potent and selective **METTL3** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 280 nM. UZH1b (IC_{50}=28 µM) is essentially inactive. UZH1 can be used for epitranscriptomic modulation of cellular processes. UZH1 has antitumor activity.

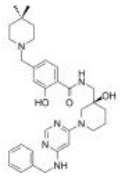


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UZH1a

Cat. No.: HY-134673A

UZH1a is a potent and selective **METTL3** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 280 nM. UZH1a can be used for epitranscriptomic modulation of cellular processes. UZH1a has antitumor activity. UZH1a also can be used as a chemical probe for studying METTL3.



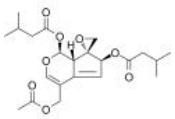
Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Valepotriate

(Valtrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0718

Valepotriate, isolated from Valeriana jatamansi Jones, has anti-epileptic and anti-cancer activities.



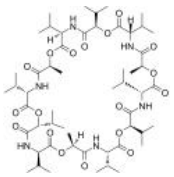
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Valinomycin

(NSC 122023)

Cat. No.: HY-N6693

Valinomycin (NSC 122023), a cyclic depsipeptide antibiotic, act as a potassium selective ionophore. Valinomycin (NSC 122023) inhibits lymphocyte proliferation by its effects on the cell membrane, and induces apoptosis in CHO cells.



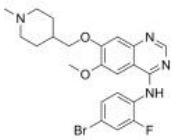
Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Vandetanib

(ZD6474)

Cat. No.: HY-10260

Vandetanib (D6474) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** tyrosine kinase activity (**IC_{50}**=40 nM). Vandetanib also has activity versus the tyrosine kinase activity of **VEGFR3/FLT4** (**IC_{50}**=110 nM) and **EGFR/HER1** (**IC_{50}**=500 nM).



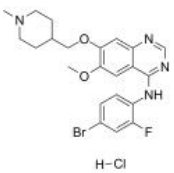
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Vandetanib hydrochloride

(ZD6474 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10260B

Vandetanib hydrochloride (D6474 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** tyrosine kinase activity (**IC_{50}**=40 nM). Vandetanib hydrochloride also has activity versus the tyrosine kinase activity of **VEGFR3/FLT4** (**IC_{50}**=110 nM) and **EGFR/HER1** (**IC_{50}**=500 nM).



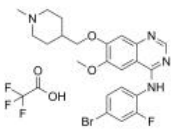
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vandetanib trifluoroacetate

(ZD6474 trifluoroacetate)

Cat. No.: HY-10260A

Vandetanib trifluoroacetate (D6474 trifluoroacetate) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** tyrosine kinase activity (**IC_{50}**=40 nM).

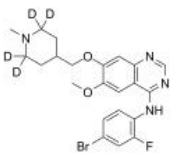


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vandetanib-d4

Cat. No.: HY-10260S1

Vandetanib-d4 (ZD6474-d4) is the deuterium labeled Vandetanib. Vandetanib (ZD6474) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** tyrosine kinase activity (**IC_{50}**=40 nM).



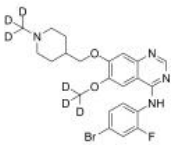
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 2.5 mg, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Vandetanib-d6

(ZD6474-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-10260S

Vandetanib-d6 (ZD6474-d6) is the deuterium labeled Vandetanib. Vandetanib (D6474) is a potent, orally active inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** tyrosine kinase activity (**IC_{50}**=40 nM).



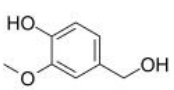
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vanillyl alcohol

(p-(Hydroxymethyl)guaiacol)

Cat. No.: HY-N2067

Vanillyl alcohol (p-(Hydroxymethyl)guaiacol), derived from vanillin, is a phenolic alcohol and is used as a flavoring agent in foods and beverages.

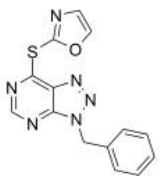


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

VAS 3947

Cat. No.: HY-111447

VAS 3947, a specific **NADPH oxidase (NOX)** inhibitor, exerts a potent antiplatelet effect. VAS3947 induces **apoptosis** independently of anti-NOX activity, via UPR activation, mainly due to aggregation and misfolding of proteins.

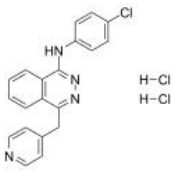


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vatalanib dihydrochloride (PTK787 dihydrochloride; CGP-797870 dihydrochloride; ZK-222584 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-12018

Vatalanib dihydrochloride (PTK787 dihydrochloride) is an inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** with IC_{50} of 37 nM.

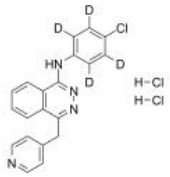


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vatalanib-d4 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12018S

Vatalanib-d4 (PTK787-d4) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Vatalanib dihydrochloride. Vatalanib (PTK787) dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of **VEGFR2/KDR** with IC_{50} of 37 nM.

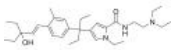


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

VDR agonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-114310

VDR agonist 1 (compound 28) is a nonsteroidal **Vitamin D receptor (VDR)** agonist, with an IC_{50} of 690 nM in MCF-7 cells.

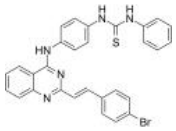


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-145856

VEGFR-2-IN-11 (Compound 8h) is a potent **VEGFR-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 60.27 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-11 shows antitumor activity and induces cell **apoptosis**.

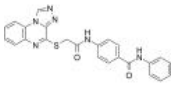


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-144754

VEGFR-2-IN-13 (Compound 19a) is a potent **VEGFR-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.4 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-13 disrupts the HepG2 cell cycle by arresting the G2/M phase and induces **apoptosis**.

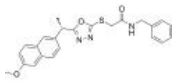


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-144795

VEGFR-2-IN-14 (Compound 5) is a potent **VEGFR-2** inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-14 arrests the HepG2 cell growth at the Pre-G1 phase and induces **apoptosis**.

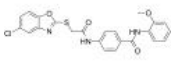


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-15

Cat. No.: HY-144796

VEGFR-2-IN-15 (Compound 14b) is a potent **VEGFR-2** inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-15 arrests the HepG2 cell growth at the Pre-G1 phase and induces **apoptosis**.

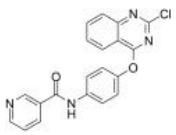


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-18

Cat. No.: HY-144805

VEGFR-2-IN-18 (Compound 15d) is a potent **VEGFR-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 60 nM. VEGFR-2-IN-18 induces cell **apoptosis**. VEGFR-2-IN-18 shows antitumor activities.

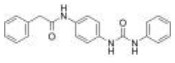


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2-IN-19

Cat. No.: HY-146367

VEGFR-2-IN-19 (Compound 15b) is a potent **VEGFR2** inhibitor. VEGFR-2-IN-19 induces cell **apoptosis** and increases intracellular **reactive oxygen species** level. VEGFR-2-IN-19 can be used as an anticancer agent.

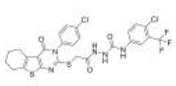


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146491

VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-1 (Compound 4b) is a dual **VEGFR-2** and **BRAF** kinases inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.049, 0.063 and 0.005 μM against VEGFR-2, $BRAF^{V600E}$ and $BRAF^{WT}$, respectively. VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-1 induces **apoptosis** and arrests the cell cycle mainly in the G1/S phase.

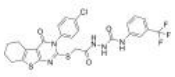


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-146492

VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-2 (Compound 4a) is a dual **VEGFR-2** and **BRAF** kinases inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.111, 0.089 and 0.071 μM against VEGFR-2, $BRAF^{V600E}$ and $BRAF^{WT}$, respectively. VEGFR-2/BRAF-IN-2 induces **apoptosis** and arrests the cell cycle mainly in the G1 phase.

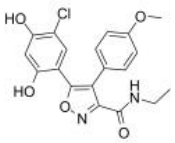


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VER-50589

Cat. No.: HY-15984

VER-50589 is a **Hsp90** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 21 nM and a K_d of 4.5 nM.



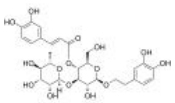
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Verbascoside

(Acteoside; Kusaginin; TJC160)

Cat. No.: HY-N0021

Verbascoside is isolated from Lantana camara, acts as an ATP-competitive inhibitor of **PKC**, with an IC_{50} of 25 μM, and has antitumor, anti-inflammatory and antineuropathic pain activity.



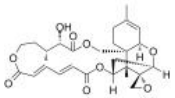
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Verrucarin A

(Muconomycin A)

Cat. No.: HY-107426

Verrucarin A (Muconomycin A), a Type D macrocyclic mycotoxin derived from the pathogen fungus Myrothecium verrucaria, is an inhibitor of **protein synthesis**.



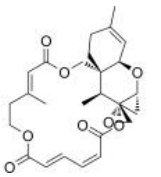
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Verrucarin J

(Muconomycin B)

Cat. No.: HY-N10113

Verrucarin J (Muconomycin B) is a metabolite of the Myrothecium fungus family. Verrucarin J generates reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and induces **apoptosis** of cancer cell lines, such as A549, HCT 116 and SW-620 cells.



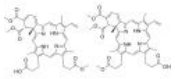
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Verteporfin

(CL 318952)

Cat. No.: HY-B0146

Verteporfin (CL 318952) is a photosensitizer for photodynamic therapy to eliminate the abnormal blood vessels in the eye associated with conditions such as age-related macular degeneration. Verteporfin is a **YAP** inhibitor which disrupts YAP-TEAD interactions.



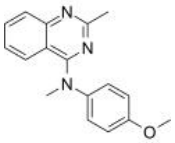
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Verubulin

(MPC 6827)

Cat. No.: HY-14907

Verubulin (MPC-6827) is a **microtubule**-disrupting agent with potent and broad-spectrum in vitro and in vivo cytotoxic activities, and acts as a promising candidate for the treatment of multiple cancer types.



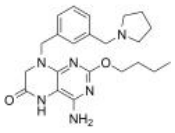
Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vesatolimod

(GS-9620)

Cat. No.: HY-15601

Vesatolimod (GS-9620) is a potent, selective and orally active agonist of **Toll-Like Receptor (TLR7)** with an EC_{50} of 291 nM.

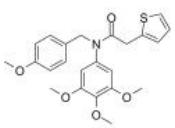


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VII-31

Cat. No.: HY-133558

VII-31 is a potent **NEDDylation** pathway activator to inhibit the tumor progression in vitro and in vivo. VII-31 induces **apoptosis** via intrinsic and extrinsic pathways.



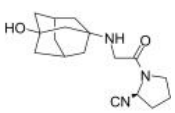
Purity: 98.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vildagliptin

(LAF237; NVP-LAF 237)

Cat. No.: HY-14291

Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

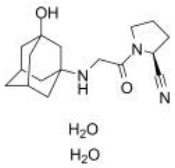


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Vildagliptin dihydrate

(LAF237 dihydrate; NVP-LAF 237 dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-14291A

Vildagliptin dihydrate (LAF237 dihydrate) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin dihydrate possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

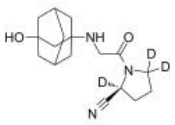


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d3

(LAF237-d3; NVP-LAF 237-d3) Cat. No.: HY-14291S

Vildagliptin-d3 (LAF237-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

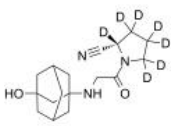


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d7

(LAF237-d7; NVP-LAF 237-d7) Cat. No.: HY-14291S1

Vildagliptin-d7 is deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor with an IC50 of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

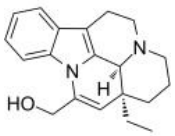


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vin-C01

Cat. No.: HY-147502

Vin-C01 is a potent **pancreatic β-cells** protective agent with an EC_{50} of 0.22 μM. Vin-C01 effectively promotes β-cell survival and protects β-cells from STZ-induced **apoptosis**. Vin-C01 can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.

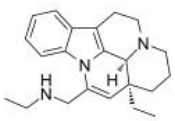


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vin-F03

Cat. No.: HY-147503

Vin-F03 is a potent **pancreatic β-cells** protective agent with an EC_{50} of 0.27 μM. Vin-F03 effectively promotes β-cell survival and protects β-cells from STZ-induced **apoptosis**. Vin-F03 can be used for type 2 diabetes mellitus research.

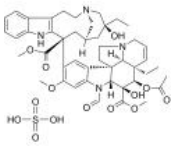


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vincristine sulfate (Leurocristine sulfate; NSC-67574 sulfate; 22-Oxovincaleukoblastine sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-N0488

Vincristine sulfate is an antitumor vinca alkaloid which inhibits **microtubule** formation in mitotic spindle, resulting in an arrest of dividing cells at the metaphase stage. It binds to **microtubule** with a K_i of 85 nM.

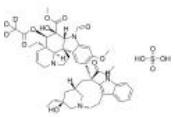


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Vincristine-d3 sulfate (Leurocristine-d3 sulfate; NSC-67574-d3 sulfate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0488S

Vincristine-d3 (Leurocristine-d3) sulfate is the deuterium labeled Vincristine sulfate. Vincristine sulfate is an antitumor vinca alkaloid which inhibits **microtubule** formation in mitotic spindle, resulting in an arrest of dividing cells at the metaphase stage.

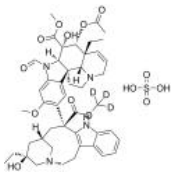


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Vincristine-d3-ester sulfate (Leurocristine-d3-ester sulfate; NSC-67574-d3-ester sulfate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0488S1

Vincristine-d3-ester (Leurocristine-d3-ester) sulfate is the deuterium labeled Vincristine sulfate. Vincristine sulfate is an antitumor vinca alkaloid which inhibits **microtubule** formation in mitotic spindle, resulting in an arrest of dividing cells at the metaphase stage.

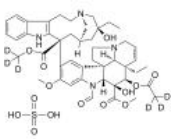


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Vincristine-d6 sulfate (Leurocristine-d6 sulfate; NSC-67574-d6 sulfate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-N0488S2

Vincristine-d6 (Leurocristine-d6) sulfate is the deuterium labeled Vincristine sulfate. Vincristine sulfate is an antitumor vinca alkaloid which inhibits **microtubule** formation in mitotic spindle, resulting in an arrest of dividing cells at the metaphase stage.

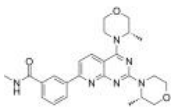


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vistusertib

(AZD2014) Cat. No.: HY-15247

Vistusertib (AZD2014) is an ATP competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.81 nM. AZD2014 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** complexes.

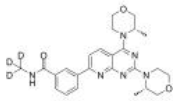


Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Vistusertib-d3

(AZD2014-d3) Cat. No.: HY-15247S

Vistusertib-d3 (AZD2014-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vistusertib. Vistusertib (AZD2014) is an ATP competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.81 nM. AZD2014 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2** complexes.

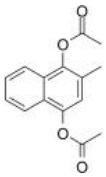


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vitamin K4

(acetomenaphthone) Cat. No.: HY-B1508

Vitamin K4 is a chemically synthesized Vitamin K which plays an important role in the normal blood coagulation system.

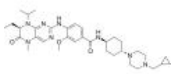


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 1 g

Volasertib

(BI 6727) Cat. No.: HY-12137

Volasertib (BI 6727) is an orally active, highly potent and ATP-competitive **Polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.87 nM. Volasertib inhibits PLK2 and PLK3 with IC_{50}s of 5 and 56 nM, respectively. Volasertib induces mitotic arrest and **apoptosis**.

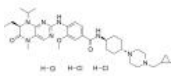


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Volasertib trihydrochloride

(BI 6727 trihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-12137A

Volasertib (BI 6727) trihydrochloride is an orally active, highly potent and ATP-competitive **Polo-like kinase 1 (PLK1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.87 nM. Volasertib trihydrochloride inhibits PLK2 and PLK3 with IC_{50}s of 5 and 56 nM, respectively.

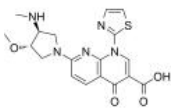


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Voreloxin

(SNS-595; Vosaroxin; AG 7352) Cat. No.: HY-10534

Voreloxin (SNS-595; Vosaroxin; AG 7352) is a first-in-class **topoisomerase II** inhibitor that intercalates DNA and induces site-selective DNA DSB, G2 arrest, and apoptosis.

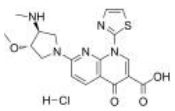


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Voreloxin Hydrochloride (SNS-595 Hydrochloride; Vosaroxin Hydrochloride; AG 7352 Hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-16518

Voreloxin Hydrochloride is a first-in-class **topoisomerase II** inhibitor that intercalates DNA and induces site-selective DNA DSB, G2 arrest, and apoptosis.

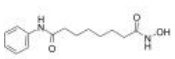


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Vorinostat

(SAHA; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid) Cat. No.: HY-10221

Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **HDAC3 (Class I)**, **HDAC6** and **HDAC7 (Class II)** and **HDAC11 (Class IV)**, with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively. Vorinostat induces cell **apoptosis**.

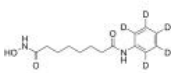


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 250 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Vorinostat-d5

(SAHA-d5; Suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid-d5) Cat. No.: HY-115412

Vorinostat-d5 (SAHA-d5) is the deuterium labeled Vorinostat. Vorinostat (SAHA) is a potent and orally active pan-inhibitor of **HDAC1**, **HDAC2** and **HDAC3 (Class I)**, **HDAC7 (Class II)** and **HDAC11 (Class IV)**, with ID_{50} values of 10 nM and 20 nM for HDAC1 and HDAC3, respectively.

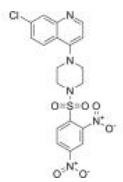


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

VR23

Cat. No.: HY-18741

VR23 is a small molecule that potently inhibits the activities of **trypsin-like proteasomes** (IC_{50}=1 nM), **chymotrypsin-like proteasomes** (IC_{50}=50-100 nM), and **caspase-like proteasomes** (IC_{50}=3 μM).

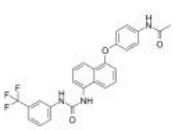


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VS 8

Cat. No.: HY-143491

VS 8 (Compound VS 8) is a potent, orally active **VEGFR-2** inhibitor with significant **anti-angiogenic** effects. VS 8 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and migration. VS 8 is active against CSCs (Cancer stem cells).

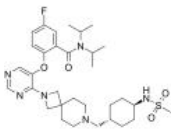


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VTP50469

Cat. No.: HY-114162

VTP50469 is a potent, highly selective and orally active **Menin-MLL interaction** inhibitor with a K_i of 104 pM. VTP50469 has potently anti-leukemia activity.

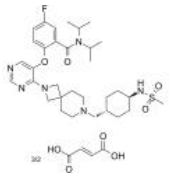


Purity: 99.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

VTP50469 fumarate

Cat. No.: HY-114162A

VTP50469 fumarate is a potent, highly selective and orally active **Menin-MLL interaction** inhibitor with a K_i of 104 pM. VTP50469 fumarate has potently anti-leukemia activity.

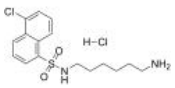


Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

W-7 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-100912

W-7 hydrochloride is a selective **calmodulin** antagonist. W-7 hydrochloride inhibits the **Ca^{2+}-calmodulin**-dependent **phosphodiesterase** and **myosin light chain kinase** with IC_{50} values of 28 μM and 51 μM, respectively. W-7 hydrochloride induces **apoptosis** and has antitumor activity.

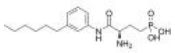


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 25 mg, 50 mg

W146

Cat. No.: HY-101395

W146 is a selective antagonist of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1 (**S1PR1**) with an EC_{50} value of 398 nM.

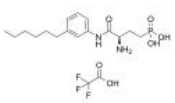


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg

W146 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-101395A

W146 TFA is a selective antagonist of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1 (**S1PR1**) with an EC_{50} value of 398 nM.

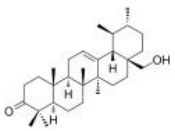


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Waltonitone

Cat. No.: HY-128366

Waltonitone is a ursane-type pentacyclic triterpene isolated from Gentian waltonii Burkill. Waltonitone significantly inhibits hepatocellular carcinoma cells growth and induces **apoptosis** in vitro and in vivo.

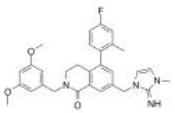


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

WDR5-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-133121

WDR5-IN-1 is a potent and selective **WD repeat domain 5 (WDR5)** inhibitor, with a K_d of <0.02 nM. WDR5-IN-1 inhibits MLL1 histone methyltransferase (HMT) activity with an IC_{50} of 2.2 nM.

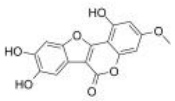


Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Wedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0551

Wedelolactone, a natural product from Ecliptae herba, suppresses LPS-induced **caspase-11** expression by directly inhibiting the IKK Complex. Wedelolactone inhibits **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-Lox**) (IC_{50}~2.5 μM) activity by an oxygen radical scavenging mechanism.

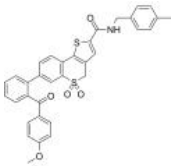


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

WEHI-9625

Cat. No.: HY-128777

WEHI-9625 is a tricyclic sulfone, first-in-class inhibitor of **apoptosis** with an EC_{50} of 69 nM. WEHI-9625 binds to **VDAC2** and promotes its ability to inhibit **apoptosis** driven by mouse BAK. WEHI-9625 is completely inactive against both human BAK and the closely related apoptosis effector BAX.

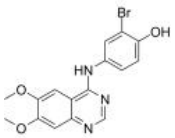


Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WHI-P154

Cat. No.: HY-13895

WHI-P154 is a potent **EGFR** inhibitor, and also modestly blocks **JAK3**, with IC_{50}s of 4 nM and 1.8 μM, respectively.

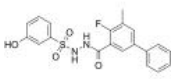


Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

WM-3835

Cat. No.: HY-134901

WM-3835 is a potent and high-specific **HBO1** (**KAT7** or **MYST2**) inhibitor and binds directly to the acetyl-CoA binding site of HBO1 33. WM-3835 activates **apoptosis** while inhibits osteosarcoma (OS) cell proliferation, migration and invasion.

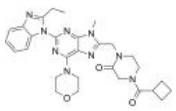


Purity: 98.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WNY1613

Cat. No.: HY-147792

WNY1613 is a potent and selective PI3Kδ inhibitor with piperazinone-containing purine scaffold. WNY1613 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** and inhibits the phosphorylation of PI3K downstream components in NHL cell lines. WNY1613 exhibits anti-NHL activity in vitro and in vivo.

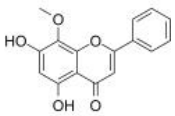


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Wogonin

Cat. No.: HY-N0400

Wogonin is a naturally occurring mono-flavonoid, can inhibit the activity of **CDK8** and **Wnt**, and exhibits anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor effects.

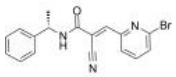


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

WP1066

Cat. No.: HY-15312

WP1066 is an inhibitor of **JAK2** and **STAT3**, and also shows effect on STAT5 and ERK1/2, without affecting JAK1 and JAK3.

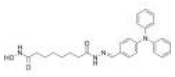


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

WT-161

Cat. No.: HY-100871

WT-161 is a potent and selective **HDAC6** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.40 nM.

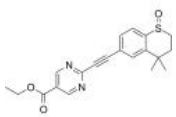


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WYC-209

Cat. No.: HY-124136

WYC-209, a synthetic retinoid, is a **retinoic acid receptor (RAR)** agonist. WYC-209 induces apoptosis primarily via the **caspase 3** pathway (IC_{50}=0.19μM for inmalignant murine melanoma TRCs), and has long-term effects with little toxicity.



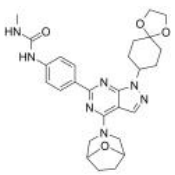
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WYE-132

(WYE-125132)

Cat. No.: HY-10044

WYE-132 (WYE-125132) is a highly potent, ATP-competitive, and specific **mTOR** kinase inhibitor (IC_{50}: 0.19±0.07 nM; >5,000-fold selective versus PI3Ks). WYE-132 (WYE-125132) inhibits **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**.

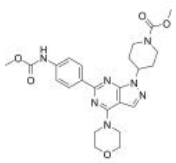


Purity: 99.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WYE-354

Cat. No.: HY-12034

WYE-354 is an ATP-competitive **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5 nM. WYE-354 also inhibits **PI3Kα** and **PI3Kγ** with IC_{50}s of 1.89 μM and 7.37 μM, respectively. WYE-354 inhibits both **mTORC1** and **mTORC2**. WYE-354 induces autophagy activation in vitro.

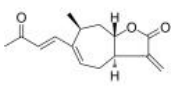


Purity: 98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Xanthatin

Cat. No.: HY-N3032

Xanthatin is isolated from Xanthium strumarium leaves.

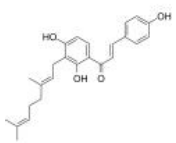


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Xanthoangelol

Cat. No.: HY-111588

Xanthoangelol, extracted from Angelica keiskei, suppresses obesity-induced inflammatory responses. Xanthoangelol possesses antibacterial activity. Xanthoangelol inhibits monoamine oxidases. Xanthoangelol induces apoptosis in neuroblastoma and leukemia cells.

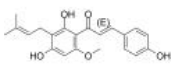


Purity: 98.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Xanthohumol

Cat. No.: HY-N1067

Xanthohumol is one of the principal flavonoids isolated from hops, the inhibitor of diacylglycerol acetyltransferase (**DGAT**), **COX-1** and COX-2, and shows anti-cancer and anti-angiogenic activities.

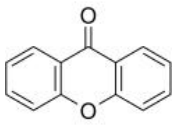


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Xanthone

Cat. No.: HY-N0126

Xanthone is isolated from Mangosteen and is known to control cell division and growth, apoptosis, inflammation, and metastasis in different stages of carcinogenesis.

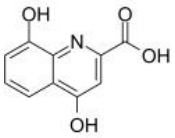


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

Xanthurenic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W014666

Xanthurenic acid is a putative endogenous **Group II metabotropic glutamate receptor** agonist, on sensory transmission in the thalamus.



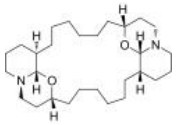
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Xestospongin C

((-)-Xestospongin C)

Cat. No.: HY-103312

Xestospongin C ((-)-Xestospongin C) is a selective, reversible **inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor (IP3R)** inhibitor. Xestospongin C acts as an inhibitor of the sarcoplasmic/endoplasmic reticulum Ca^{2+} ATPase (SERCA) pump of internal stores.

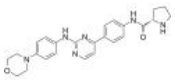


Purity: ≥90.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 μg, 25 μg

XL019

Cat. No.: HY-13775

XL019 is a potent, orally active, and selective **JAK2** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 2.2, 134.3, and 214.2 nM for JAK2, JAK1 and JAK3, respectively.

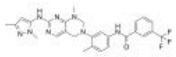


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XMU-MP-3

Cat. No.: HY-136531

XMU-MP-3 is a potent non-covalent **BTK** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 10.7 nM and 17.0 nM for BTK WT and BTK C481S mutation in the presence of 10 μM ATP, respectively. XMU-MP-3 also induces **apoptosis**.

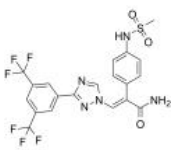


Purity: 98.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

XPO1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144763

XPO1-IN-1 (compound D4) is an orally active and potent **XPO1** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 24 nM in MM.1S cell. XPO1-IN-1 can efficiently induce cell apoptosis and cell cycle arrest. XPO1-IN-1 displays favorable metabolic stability and pharmacokinetic properties.

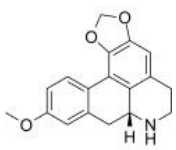


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Xylopine

Cat. No.: HY-N9534

Xylopine is an aporphine alkaloid with cytotoxic activity on cancer cells. Xylopine induces oxidative stress, causes G2/M cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

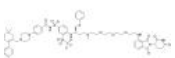


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

XZ739

Cat. No.: HY-133557

XZ739, a **Cereblon**-dependent PROTAC **BCL-XL** (**Bcl-2** family member) degrader with a DC_{50} value of 2.5 nM in MOLT-4 cells after 16 h treatment. XZ739 also induces cell death through caspase-mediated **apoptosis**.

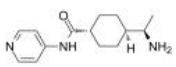


Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Y-27632

Cat. No.: HY-10071

Y-27632 is an orally active, ATP-competitive inhibitor of **ROCK-I** and **ROCK-II**, with K_is of 220 and 300 nM, respectively. Y-27632 attenuates Doxorubicin-induced **apoptosis** of human cardiac stem cells.

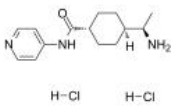


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Y-27632 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-10583

Y-27632 dihydrochloride is an orally active, ATP-competitive inhibitor of **ROCK-I** and **ROCK-II**, with K_is of 220 and 300 nM, respectively. Y-27632 dihydrochloride attenuates Doxorubicin-induced **apoptosis** of human cardiac stem cells.

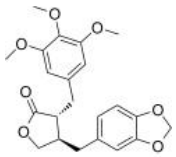


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Yatein

Cat. No.: HY-N1060

Yatein is a lignan isolated from A. chilensis, with antiproliferative activity. Yatein suppresses **herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1)** replication by interruption the immediate-early gene expression.



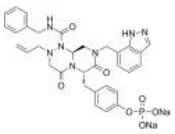
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

YB-0158

(Wnt pathway inhibitor 2)

Cat. No.: HY-136541

YB-0158 (Wnt pathway inhibitor 2) is a reverse-turn peptidomimetic and a potent **colorectal cancer stem cell (CSC)** targeting agent. YB-0158 disrupts Sam68-Src interactions and induces **apoptosis** in CRC cells. Anti-cancer activities.

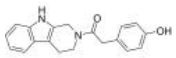


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YH-306

Cat. No.: HY-120213

YH-306 is an antitumor agent. YH-306 suppresses colorectal tumour growth and metastasis via **FAK** pathway. YH-306 significantly inhibits the migration and invasion of colorectal cancer cells. YH-306 potently suppresses uninhibited proliferation and induces cell **apoptosis**.

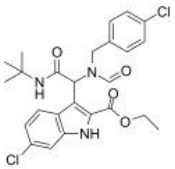


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YH239-EE

Cat. No.: HY-12287

YH239-EE, ethyl ester of the free carboxylic acid compound YH239, is a potent p53-MDM2 antagonizing and apoptosis-inducing agent. IC50 value: Target: MDM2/p53 YH239-EE inhibits the growth of OCI-AML-3 cells with wild type p53 by inhibiting the p53-MDM2 interaction.

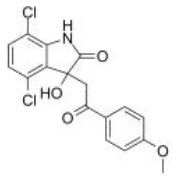


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

YK-4-279

Cat. No.: HY-14507

YK 4-279 is an inhibitor of RNA Helicase A (RHA) binding to the oncogenic transciption factor EWS-FLI1. YK-4-279 inhibits Ewing's sarcoma family tumor (ESFT) cell growth; YK-4-279 induces apoptosis.

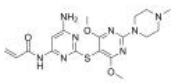


Purity: 99.61%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YK5

Cat. No.: HY-120909

YK5 is a potent and selective **Hsp70** inhibitor. YK5 selectively and tightly binds to the cytosolic Hsp70s in cancer cells. YK5 has biological activity partly by interfering with the formation of active oncogenic Hsp70/Hsp90/client protein complexes.

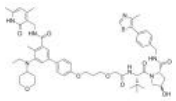


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YM281

Cat. No.: HY-145762

YM281 is a potent **EZH2** inhibitor. YM281 induces cell **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at the G0/G1 phase. YM281 shows antitumor effects in vivo. YM281 has the potential for the research of lymphoma.

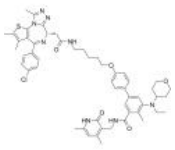


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YM458

Cat. No.: HY-146999

YM458 is a potent **EZH2** and **BRD4** dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 490 nM and 34 nM, respectively. YM458 inhibits cell proliferation and colony formation and induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in solid cancer cells. YM458 can be used for researching anticancer.

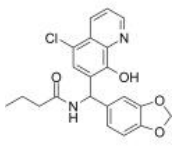


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

YUM70

Cat. No.: HY-138364

YUM70 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **glucose-regulated protein 78 (GRP78)**, with an IC_{50} of 1.5 μM for inhibiting GRP78 ATPase activity of the full-length protein. YUM70 induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated apoptosis in pancreatic cancer.

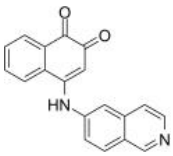


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

YZ129

Cat. No.: HY-114413

YZ129 is an inhibitor of the HSP90-calcineurin-NFAT pathway against glioblastoma, directly binding to **heat shock protein 90 (HSP90)** with an IC_{50} of 820 nM on NFAT nuclear translocation.



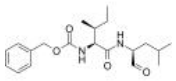
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-Ile-Leu-aldehyde

(Z-IL-CHO; GSI-XII; γ-Secretase inhibitor XII)

Cat. No.: HY-12465

Z-Ile-Leu-aldehyde (Z-IL-CHO) is a potent and competitive peptide aldehyde inhibitor of **γ-secretase** and **notch**.

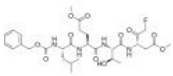


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-138203

Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK is a selective **caspase-8** inhibitor. Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK can inhibit cell apoptosis.

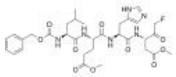


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-LEHD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1010

Z-LEHD-FMK is a selective and irreversible inhibitor of **caspase-9**, protects against lethal reperfusion injury and attenuates apoptosis. Z-LEHD-FMK exhibits the neuroprotective effect in a rat model of spinal cord trauma.

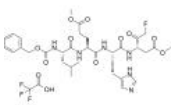


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Z-LEHD-FMK TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1010A

Z-LEHD-FMK TFA is a selective and irreversible inhibitor of **caspase-9**, protects against lethal reperfusion injury and attenuates apoptosis. Z-LEHD-FMK TFA exhibits the neuroprotective effect in a rat model of spinal cord trauma.

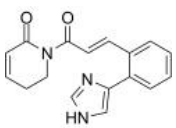


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZC0101

Cat. No.: HY-147772

ZC0101 is a potent, orally active **IDO1** and **TrxR** dual inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.084 μM and 7.98 μM, respectively. ZC0101 effectively induces **apoptosis** and **ROS** accumulation in cancer cells.

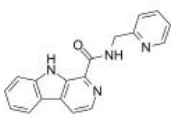


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZDLD13

Cat. No.: HY-115908

ZDLD13, a β-carboline, is an orally active and selective **CDK4/CycD3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.38 μM.

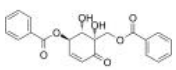


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zeylenone

Cat. No.: HY-N2051

Zeylenone, a naturally occurring cyclohexene oxide, inhibits proliferation and induces **apoptosis** in cervical carcinoma cells via PI3K/AKT/mTOR and MAPK/ERK pathways.



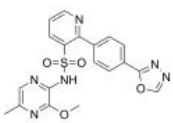
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zibotentan

(ZD4054)

Cat. No.: HY-10088

Zibotentan (ZD4054) is a potent, selective and orally active **endothelin A (ET_A) receptor** antagonist with a K_i of 13 nM. Zibotentan has no inhibitory effect on ETB.



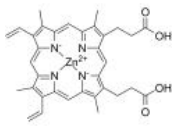
Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zinc Protoporphyrin

(Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX; ZnPP; Zinc Protoporphyrin-9)

Cat. No.: HY-101193

Zinc Protoporphyrin (Zn(II)-protoporphyrin IX) is an orally active and competitive **heme oxygenase-1 (HO-1)** inhibitor and markedly attenuates the protective effects of Phloroglucinol (PG) against H_2O_2.

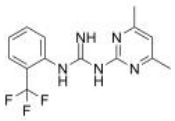


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

ZINC69391

Cat. No.: HY-102078

ZINC69391, a specific **Rac1** inhibitor, interferes with Rac1-GEF interaction by masking Trp56 residue on Rac1 surface. ZINC69391 interferes with the interaction of Rac1 with Dock180 and reduces Rac1-GTP levels.

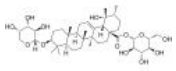


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ziyuglycoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N0331

Ziyuglycoside I isolated from S. officinalis root, has anti-wrinkle activity, and increases the expression of type I collagen. Ziyuglycoside I could be used as an active ingredient for cosmetics.

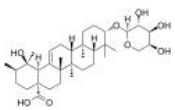


Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ziyuglycoside II

Cat. No.: HY-N0332

Ziyuglycoside II is a triterpenoid saponin compound extracted from Sanguisorba officinalis L.. Ziyuglycoside II induces reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) production and **apoptosis**. Anti-inflammation and anti-cancer effect.

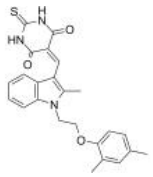


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ZLDI-8

Cat. No.: HY-123931

ZLDI-8 is a **Notch** activating/cleaving enzyme **ADAM-17** inhibitor and inhibits the cleavage of **Notch** protein. ZLDI-8 decreases the expression of pro-survival/anti-apoptosis and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) related proteins.

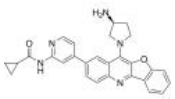


Purity: 98.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ZLHQ-5f

Cat. No.: HY-147698

ZLHQ-5f is a dual **CDK2** and **Topo I** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.145 μM against CDK2/CycA2. ZLHQ-5f arrests the cell cycle in S-phase, triggers **apoptosis** in HCT116 cells, and has a good safety profile.

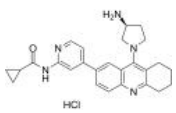


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZLWT-37

Cat. No.: HY-147771

ZLWT-37 is a potent, orally active **CDKs** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 0.002 μM and 0.054 μM against **CDK9** and **CDK2**, respectively. ZLWT-37 induces **apoptosis** and arrests the cell cycle in the G2/M phase in HCT116 cells.

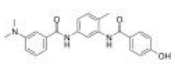


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZM 336372

Cat. No.: HY-13343

ZM 336372 is a potent inhibitor of the protein kinase **c-Raf**. The IC_{50} value is 0.07 μM in the standard assay, which contains 0.1 mM ATP.

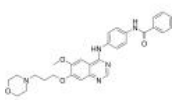


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ZM-447439

Cat. No.: HY-10128

ZM-447439 is an **aurora** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 110 and 130 nM for aurora A and B, respectively.

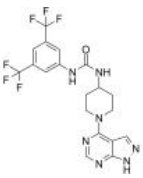


Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ZMF-10

Cat. No.: HY-146786

ZMF-10 is a highly potent **PAK1** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 174 nM, 1.038 μM and 1.372 μM for PAK1, PAK2 and PAK3, respectively. ZMF-10 can inhibit PAK1 activity to affect PAK1-regulated **apoptosis**, ER-Stress and migration in MDA-MB-231 cells. ZMF-10 can be used for researching anticancer.

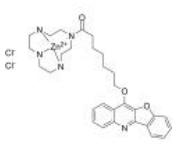


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zn(BQTC)

Cat. No.: HY-146287

Zn(BQTC) is a highly potent **mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)** and **nuclear DNA (nDNA)** inhibitor. Zn(BQTC) causes severe damage to the mtDNA and nDNA, sequentially disruptes mitochondrial and nuclear functions.

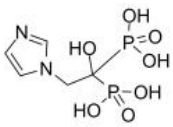


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zoledronic Acid

(Zoledronate; CGP 42446; CGP42446A; ZOL 446) Cat. No.: HY-13777

Zoledronic Acid (Zoledronate) is a third-generation bisphosphonate (BP), with potent anti-resorptive activity. Zoledronic Acid inhibits the differentiation and apoptosis of osteoclasts. Zoledronic Acid also has anti-cancer effects.

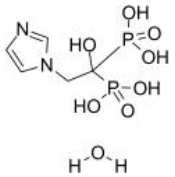


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Zoledronic acid monohydrate (Zoledronate monohydrate; CGP 42446 monohydrate; CGP42446A monohydrate; ...)

Cat. No.: HY-13777A

Zoledronic acid monohydrate (Zoledronate monohydrate) is a third-generation bisphosphonate (BP), with potent anti-resorptive activity. Zoledronic acid monohydrate inhibits the differentiation and apoptosis of osteoclasts.

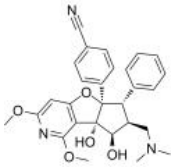


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Zotatifin

(eFT226) Cat. No.: HY-112163

Zotatifin (eFT226) is a potent, selective, and well-tolerated **eIF4A** inhibitor. Zotatifin promotes eIF4A binding to specific mRNA sequences with recognition motifs in the 5′-UTRs (IC_{50}=2 nM) and interferes with the assembly of the eIF4F initiation complex.

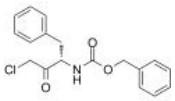


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg

ZPCK

(SL-01) Cat. No.: HY-100709

ZPCK is an oral active prodrug of gemcitabine that was designed for improved oral bioavailability.

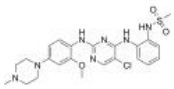


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ZX-29

Cat. No.: HY-135887

ZX-29 is a potent and selective **ALK** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 2.1 nM, 1.3 nM and 3.9 nM for **ALK**, **ALK L1196M** and **ALK G1202R** mutations, respectively. ZX-29 is inactive against EGFR.

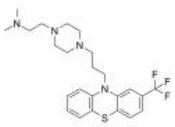


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ZZW-115

Cat. No.: HY-111838

ZZW-115 is a potent **NUPR1** inhibitor, with a K_d of 2.1 μM. ZZW-115 induces tumor cell death by necroptosis and **apoptosis**. Anticancer activity.

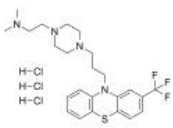


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ZZW-115 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111838A

ZZW-115 hydrochloride is a potent **NUPR1** inhibitor, with a K_d of 2.1 μM. ZZW-115 hydrochloride induces tumor cell death by necroptosis and **apoptosis**. Anticancer activity.

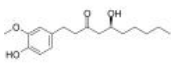


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

[6]-Gingerol

((S)-(+)-[6]Gingerol; 6-Gingerol) Cat. No.: HY-14615

-Gingerol is an active compound isolated from Ginger (Zingiber officinale Rosc), exhibits a variety of biological activities including anticancer, anti-inflammation, and anti-oxidation.

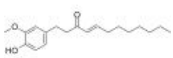


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

[8]-Shogaol

Cat. No.: HY-N2435

-Shogaol, one of the pungent phenolic compounds in ginger, exhibits anti-platelet activity (IC_{50}=5 μM) and inhibits COX-2 (IC_{50}=17.5 μM). -Shogaol induces apoptosis in human leukemia cells.

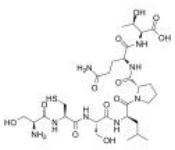


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

[D-Leu-4]-OB3

Cat. No.: HY-P3342

[D-Leu-4]-OB3 inhibits expressions of pro-inflammatory, proliferative and metastatic genes and PD-L1 expression. [D-Leu-4]-OB3 stimulates expression of pro-apoptotic genes.

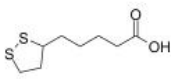


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Lipoic Acid

(Thioctic acid; (±)-α-Lipoic acid; DL-α-Lipoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0492

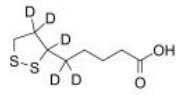
α-Lipoic Acid is an antioxidant, which is an essential cofactor of **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits **NF-κB**-dependent **HIV-1** LTR activation. α-Lipoic Acid induces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-mediated **apoptosis** in hepatoma cells.



Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg

α-Lipoic Acid-d5 (Thioctic acid-d5; (±)-α-Lipoic acid-d5; DL-α-Lipoic acid-d5) Cat. No.: HY-N0492S

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 **mitochondrial** enzyme complexes. α-Lipoic Acid inhibits **NF-κB**-dependent **HIV-1** LTR activation.

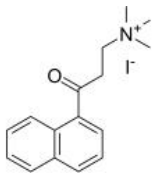


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

α-NETA

Cat. No.: HY-138097

α-NETA is a potent and noncompetitive **choline acetyltransferase (ChA)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 9 μM. α-NETA is a potent ALDH1A1 (IC_{50}=0.04 μM) and **chemokine-like receptor-1 (CMKLR1)** antagonist.

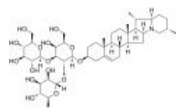


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

α-Solanine

Cat. No.: HY-N6602

α-solanine, a bioactive component and one of the major steroidal glycoalkaloids in potatoes, has been observed to inhibit growth and induce **apoptosis** in cancer cells.

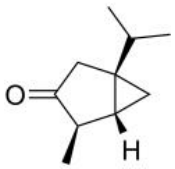


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Thujone

Cat. No.: HY-121618

α-Thujone is a monoterpene isolated from Thuja occidentalis essential oil with potent anti-tumor activities. α-Thujone is a reversible modulator of the **GABA type A receptor** and the IC_{50} for α-Thujone is 21 μM in suppressing the **GABA**-induced currents.

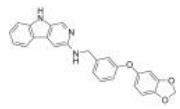


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

αβ-Tubulin-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144132

αβ-Tubulin-IN-1 is a potent and orally active **αβ-Tubulin** inhibitor. αβ-Tubulin-IN-1 induces cell cycle arrest at G2/M and efficient **apoptosis**. αβ-Tubulin-IN-1 inhibits tumor cell migration and Metastasis. αβ-Tubulin-IN-1 shows significant antitumor efficacy in a dose dependent manner.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Carotene

(Provitamin A; beta-Carotene) Cat. No.: HY-N0411

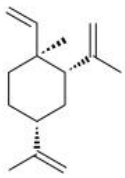
β-Carotene (Provitamin A), a carotenoid compound, is a naturally-occurring vitamin A precursor. β-Carotene is a modulator of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**, with antioxidant and antiinflammatory activities.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Elemene

((-)-β-Elemene; Levo-β-elemene) Cat. No.: HY-107324

β-Elemene ((-)-β-Elemene; Levo-β-elemene) is isolated from natural plant Curcuma wenyujin with an antitumor activity. β-Elemene can induce cell **apoptosis**.

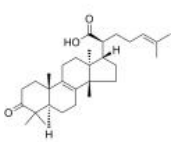


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

β-Elemonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2454

β-Elemonic acid is a triterpene isolated from Boswellia papyrifera. β-Elemonic acid induces cell **apoptosis**, reactive oxygen species (**ROS**) and **COX-2** expression and inhibits **prolyl endopeptidase**. β-Elemonic acid exhibits anticancer and anti-inflammatory effects.

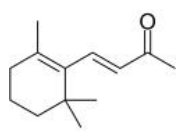


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

β-Ionone

Cat. No.: HY-W015084

β-Ionone is effective in the induction of **apoptosis** in gastric adenocarcinoma SGC7901 cells. Anti-cancer activity.

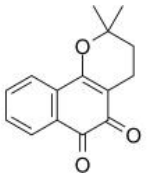


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Lapachone

(ARQ-501; NSC-26326) Cat. No.: HY-13555

β-Lapachone (ARQ-501;NSC-26326) is a naturally occurring O-naphthoquinone, acts as a **topoisomerase I** inhibitor, and induces apoptosis by inhibiting cell cycle progression.

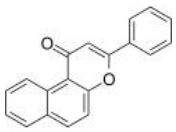


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

β-Naphthoflavone

(5,6-Benzoflavone; beta-NF) Cat. No.: HY-114740

β-Naphthoflavone is a non-carcinogenic **AhR** agonist as a positive control for the induction of AhR transcriptional activity. β-Naphthoflavone inhibits hydrogen peroxide-induced apoptosis.

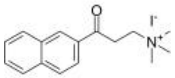


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-NETA

Cat. No.: HY-124957

β-NETA is a potent and noncompetitive **choline acetyltransferase** (ChA; IC_{50}=76 μM) and **cholinesterase** (ChE; IC_{50}=40 μM) inhibitor. β-NETA weakly inhibits **acetylcholinesterase** (AChE; IC_{50}=1 mM).

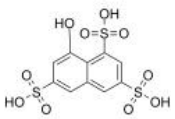


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ζ-Stat

(NSC37044) Cat. No.: HY-123979

ζ-Stat (NSC37044) is a specific and atypical **PKC-ζ** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM. ζ-Stat can reduce melanoma cell lines proliferation and induce apoptosis, and has antitumor activity in vitro.

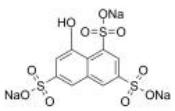


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ζ-Stat trisodium

(NSC37044 trisodium) Cat. No.: HY-123979A

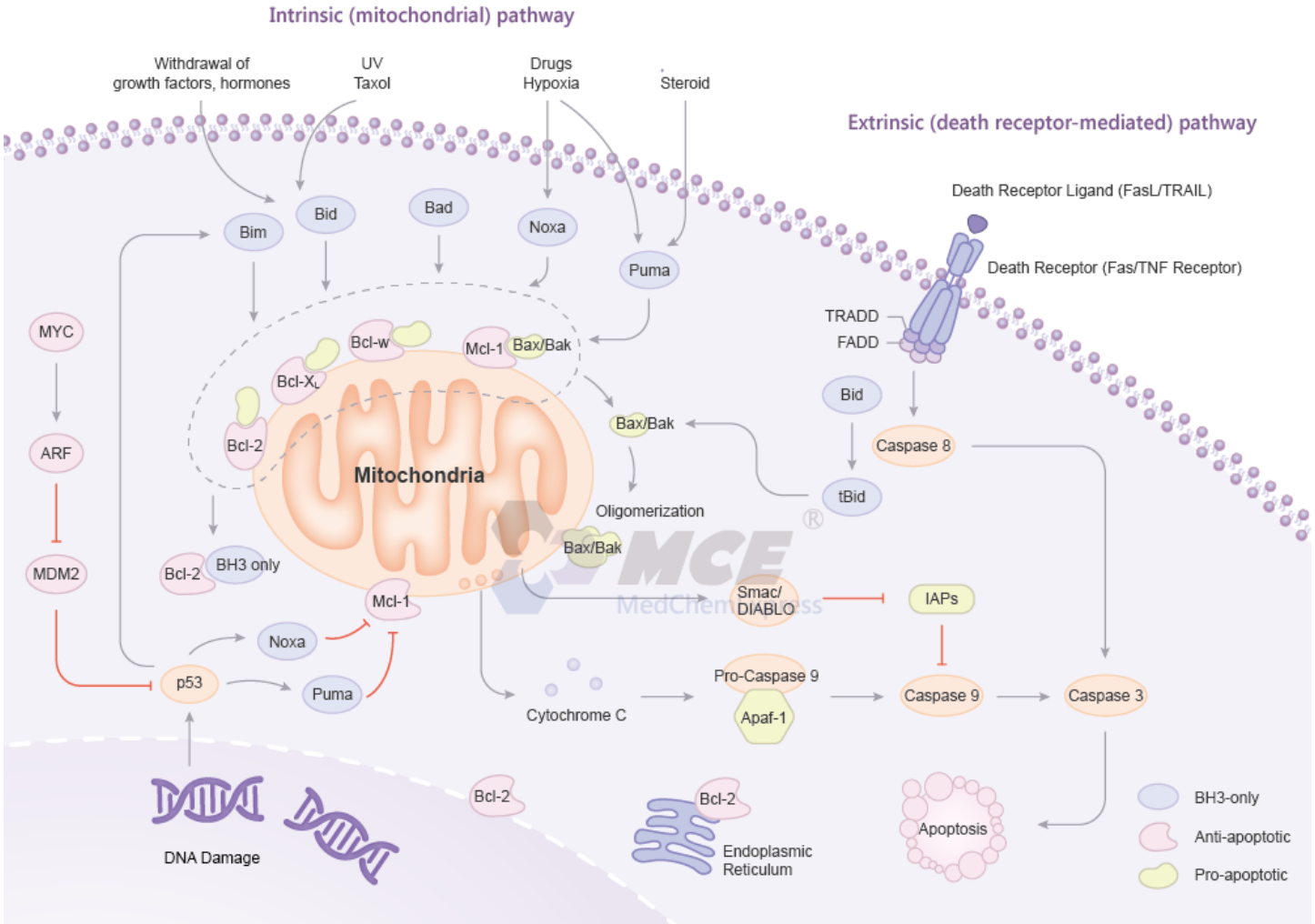
ζ-Stat trisodium (NSC37044 trisodium) is a specific and atypical **PKC-ζ** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 5 μM. ζ-Stat trisodium can reduce melanoma cell lines proliferation and induce apoptosis, and has antitumor activity in vitro.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bcl-2 Family

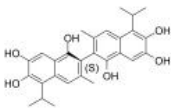
Bcl-2 is a family of evolutionarily related proteins. These proteins govern mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) and can be either pro-apoptotic (Bax, Bad, Bak and Bok among others) or anti-apoptotic (including Bcl-2 proper, Bcl-xL, and Bcl-w, among an assortment of others). There are a total of 25 genes in the Bcl-2 family known to date. Human genes encoding proteins that belong to this family include: Bak1, Bax, Bal-2, Bok, Mcl-1.


Intrinsic (mitochondrial) pathway
Withdrawal of growth factors, hormones
UV Taxol
Drugs Hypoxia
Steroid
Extrinsic (death receptor-mediated) pathway
Death Receptor Ligand (FasL/TRAIL)
Death Receptor (Fas/TNF Receptor)
TRADD
FADD
Bid
Caspase 8
tBid
Bim
Bad
Noxa
Puma
MYC
ARF
MDM2
Bcl-w
Mcl-1
Bax/Bak
Bcl-X$_L$
Bcl-2
Mitochondria
Oligomerization
BH3 only
Smac/ DIABLO
IAPs
Noxa
p53
Puma
Cytochrome C
Pro-Caspase 9
Apaf-1
Caspase 9
Caspase 3
DNA Damage
Endoplasmic Reticulum
Apoptosis
BH3-only
Anti-apoptotic
Pro-apoptotic

(+)-Apogossypol

(Apogossypol; NSC736630) Cat. No.: HY-13408

(+)-Apogossypol is a **pan-BCL-2** antagonist. (+)-Apogossypol binds to **Mcl-1**, **Bcl-2** and **Bcl-xL** with EC_{50}s of 2.6, 2.8 and 3.69 μM, respectively.

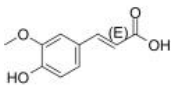


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid

((E)-Coniferic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0060B

(E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.

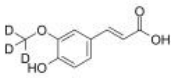


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid-d3

((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) Cat. No.: HY-N0060BS

(E)-Ferulic acid-d3 ((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled (E)-Ferulic acid. (E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.

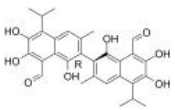


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(-)-Gossypol

(AT-101; R-(-)-gossypol acetic acid) Cat. No.: HY-15464

(R)-(-)-Gossypol (AT-101) is the levorotatory isomer of a natural product Gossypol. AT-101 is determined to bind to **Bcl-2**, **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-xL** proteins with K_is of 260±30 nM, 170±10 nM, and 480±40 nM, respectively.

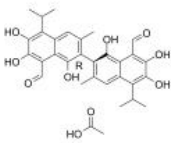


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(R)-(-)-Gossypol acetic acid (AT-101 (acetic acid); (-)-Gossypol acetic acid; (R)-Gossypol acetic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-15464A

(R)-(-)-Gossypol acetic acid (AT-101 (acetic acid)) is the levorotatory isomer of a natural product Gossypol. AT-101 is determined to bind to **Bcl-2**, **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-xL** proteins with K_is of 260±30 nM, 170±10 nM, and 480±40 nM, respectively.

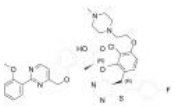


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

(R)-MIK665

Cat. No.: HY-112218A

(R)-MIK665 is the less active enantiomer of MIK665. MIK665 is a special Mcl-1 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.81 nM.

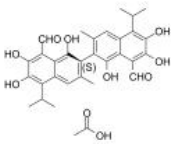


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-Gossypol (acetic acid)

((S)-(+)-Gossypol acetic acid) Cat. No.: HY-15464D

(S)-Gossypol is the isomer of a natural product Gossypol. (S)-Gossypol binds to the BH3-binding groove of **Bcl-xL** and **Bcl-2** proteins with high affinity.

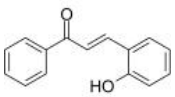


Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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-kB.

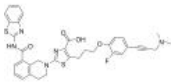


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

A-1155463

Cat. No.: HY-19725

A-1155463 is a highly potent and selective **BCL-XL** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 70 nM in Molt-4 cell.

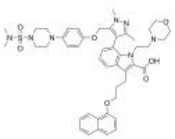


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-1210477

Cat. No.: HY-12468

A-1210477 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **MCL-1** with a K_i of 0.45 nM. A-1210477 specifically binds MCL-1 and promotes **apoptosis** of cancer cells in an MCL-1-dependent manner.

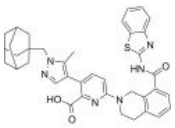


Purity: 98.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-1331852

Cat. No.: HY-19741

A-1331852 is an orally available **BCL-XL** selective inhibitor with a K_i of less than 10 pM.

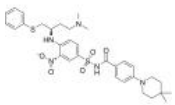


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

A-385358

Cat. No.: HY-16014

A-385358 is a selective inhibitor of **Bcl-X_L** with K_is of 0.80 and 67 nM for **Bcl-X_L** and **Bcl-2**, respectively.

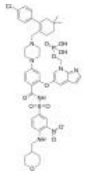


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABBV-167

Cat. No.: HY-142209

ABBV-167 is a phosphate prodrug of the **BCL-2** inhibitor venetoclax.

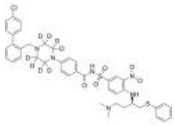


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ABT 737-d8

Cat. No.: HY-50907S

ABT 737-d8 is the deuterium labeled ABT-737. ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic, is a potent **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-x_L** and **Bcl-w** inhibitor with EC_{50}s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, respectively.

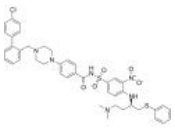


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

ABT-737

Cat. No.: HY-50907

ABT-737, a BH3 mimetic, is a potent **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-x_L** and **Bcl-w** inhibitor with EC_{50}s of 30.3 nM, 78.7 nM, and 197.8 nM, respectively. ABT-737 induces the disruption of the BCL-2/BAX complex and BAK-dependent but BIM-independent activation of the intrinsic **apoptotic** pathway.

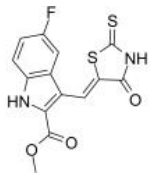


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Anticancer agent 43

Cat. No.: HY-146548

Anticancer Agent 43 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer Agent 43 induces **apoptosis** by caspase 3, PARP1, and Bax dependent mechanisms. Anticancer Agent 43 induces DNA damage.

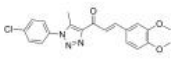


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 56

Cat. No.: HY-146444

Anticancer agent 56 (compound 4d) is a potent anti-cancer agent with drug-likeness properties, possessing anticancer activity against several cancer cell lines (IC_{50}<3 μM).

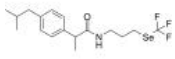


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 63

Cat. No.: HY-147504

Anticancer agent 63 (compound 3h) shows active in reducing the viability of different cancer cell lines, including SW480, HeLa, A549 and MCF-7, with **IC_{50}** values at 24 h of 4.9, 11.5, 9.4, and 3.4 μM, respectively.

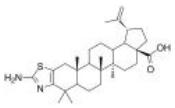


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 64

Cat. No.: HY-147514

Anticancer agent 64 (compound 5m) shows cytotoxic activity in CCRF-CEM cells, with **IC_{50}** of 2.4 μM. Anticancer agent 64 shows good anticancer activity through **apoptosis** induction. Anticancer agent 64 induces caspase 3 and 7 activation and PARP cleavage.

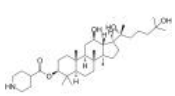


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 65

Cat. No.: HY-146105

Anticancer agent 65 (compound 4c) shows excellent activity in cancer cell lines, especially A549 cells, with an **IC_{50}** of 1.07 μM. Anticancer agent 65 induces S-phase arrest in A549 cells and increases the expression level of p53 and p21.

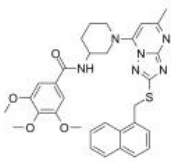


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-55

Cat. No.: HY-146038

Antitumor agent-55 (compound 5q) is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits PC3, with an IC_{50} of 0.91 μM. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits the colony formation, suppresses the cell migration in PC3.

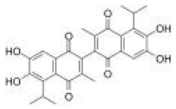


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apogossypolone (ApoG2)

Cat. No.: HY-19551

Apogossypolone (ApoG2) is an orally active **Bcl-2 family proteins** inhibitor with K_i values of 35, 25 and 660 nM for Bcl-2, Mcl-1 and Bcl-X_L, respectively. Apogossypolone shows antitumor activities, induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy**. Apogossypolone also has antifungal activity.

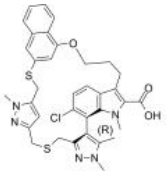


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD-5991

Cat. No.: HY-101533

AZD-5991 is a potent and selective **Mcl-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.7 nM in FRET assay and a K_d of 0.17 nM in surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assay.

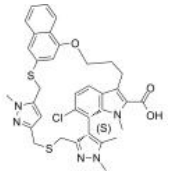


Purity: 99.50%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AZD-5991 (S-enantiomer)

Cat. No.: HY-101533B

AZD-5991 S-enantiomer is the less active enantiomer of AZD-5991. AZD-5991 S-enantiomer is a **Mcl-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.3 μM in FRET assay and a K_d of 0.98 μM in surface plasmon resonance (SPR) assay.

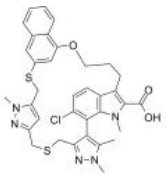


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD-5991 Racemate

Cat. No.: HY-101533A

AZD-5991 Racemate is the racemate of AZD-5991. AZD-5991 Racemate is a **Mcl-1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <3 nM in FRET assay.

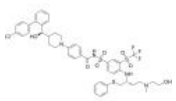


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

AZD4320

Cat. No.: HY-112416

AZD4320 is a novel BH3-mimicking dual **BCL2/BCLxL** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 26 nM, 17 nM, and 170 nM for KPUM-MS3, KPUM-UH1, and STR-428 cells, respectively.



Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAD (103-127) (human)

Cat. No.: HY-P2468

BAD (103-127) (human), the 25-mer Bad peptide, is derived from the BH3 domain of BAD, can antagonize the function of **Bcl-xL**. BAD (103-127) (human) is reported to have almost 800-fold higher affinity for Bcl-XL than the 16-mer peptide.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BAD (103-127) (human), FAM-labeled

Cat. No.: HY-P2499

BAD (103-127) (human), FAM-labeled is a FAM-labeled human BAD (103-127) (HY-P2468). BAD (103-127) (human), the 25-mer Bad peptide, is derived from the BH3 domain of BAD, can antagonize the function of Bcl-xL.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BAI1

Cat. No.: HY-103269

BAI1 is a selective and allosteric inhibitor of **BAX**, an apoptosis regulator. BAI1 directly binds to BAX and allosterically inhibits BAX activation. BAI1 has the potential for the research of diseases mediated by BAX-dependent cell death.

Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bak BH3

Cat. No.: HY-P0300

Bak BH3 is derived from the BH3 domain of Bak, can antagonize the function of **Bcl-xL** in cells.

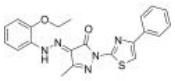
GQVGRQLAIIGDDINR

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

BAM7

Cat. No.: HY-15341

BAM7 is a direct and selective activator of proapoptotic **BAX** with an IC_{50} of 3.3 μM.

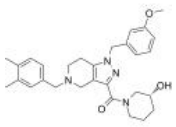


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Bax activator-1

Cat. No.: HY-122760

Bax activator-1 (compound 106) is a **Bax** activator that induces Bax-dependent tumor cell apoptosis.



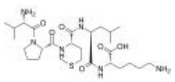
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bax inhibitor peptide V5

(BIP-V5; BAX Inhibiting Peptide V5)

Cat. No.: HY-P0081

Bax inhibitor peptide V5 (BIP-V5) is a **Bax**-mediated apoptosis inhibitor, used for cancer treatment.

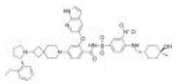


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Bcl-2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-131247

Bcl-2-IN-2 is a potent and selective **Bcl-2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.034 nM and also inhibits Bcl-xL with an IC_{50} of 43 nM, showing >1000-fold selectivity for Bcl-2 over Bcl-xL.

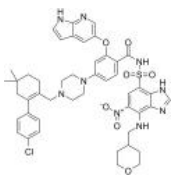


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-143872

Bcl-2-IN-4 is a potent, orally active and selective Bcl-2 inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.5 nM. Bcl-2-IN-4 displays >200-fold selectivity over Bcl-xL (IC_{50} of 411 nM). Bcl-2-IN-4 inhibits RS4; 11 cell proliferation with an IC_{50} of 2.7 nM (WO2021180040A1; compound 2).

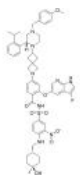


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-143873

Bcl-2-IN-5 is a **BCL-2** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.12 nM, 0.14 nM and 0.22 nM for **Bcl-2** wild type, **Bcl-2 D103Y** and **Bcl-2 G101V**, respectively.

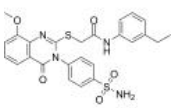


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-144791

Bcl-2-IN-6 (compound 10) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.

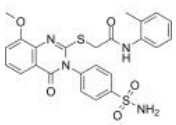


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-144792

Bcl-2-IN-7 (compound 6) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.

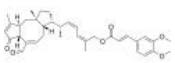


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-144819

Bcl-2-IN-8 is a potent anticancer agent. Bcl-2-IN-8 shows anti-proliferative activity against both drug-sensitive and drug-resistant cancer cells. Bcl-2-IN-8 induce **apoptosis** and cell cycle arrest at G1 phase. Bcl-2-IN-8 inhibits cell migration in a dose-dependent manner.

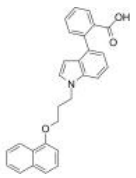


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144430

Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-1 (compound 3) is a **Bcl-2/Mcl-1** inhibitor, with K_is of 1.19 μM and 4.53 μM for **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2, respectively. Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-1 can be used for the research of cancer.**.

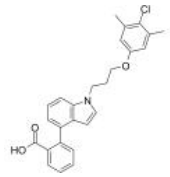


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144428

Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-2 (compound 2) is a **Bcl-2/Mcl-1** inhibitor, with K_is of 0.88 μM and 4.70 μM for **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2, respectively. Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-2 can be used for the research of cancer.**.

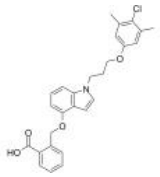


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144431

Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-3 (compound 1) is a **Bcl-2/Mcl-1** inhibitor, with K_is of 0.14 μM and 0.23 μM for **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2, respectively. Bcl-2/Mcl-1-IN-3 can be used for the research of cancer.**.

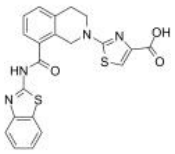


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-xL antagonist 2

Cat. No.: HY-12908

Bcl-xL antagonist 2 is a potent, selective, and orally active antagonist of **BCL-X_L** with an **IC_{50}** and **K_i** of 0.091 μM and 65 nM, respectively. Bcl-xL antagonist 2 promotes the **apoptosis** of cancer cells.

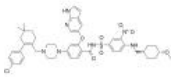


Purity: 98.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCL2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135273

BCL2-IN-1 is a potent **Bcl-2** inhibitor. BCL2-IN-1 binds Bcl-2 with a **K_i** of <0.01 nM.

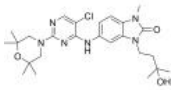


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BCL6-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-136640

BCL6-IN-4 is a potent **B-cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 97 nM. BCL6-IN-4 has anti-tumor activities.

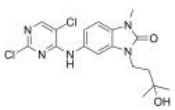


Purity: 98.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCL6-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-136774

BCL6-IN-5 is a potent **BCL6** inhibitor exacted from patent WO2018215801A1, example 1n, has a **pIC_{50}** of 5.82.

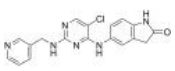


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BCL6-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-115532

BCL6-IN-7 is a potent BCL6–corepressor interaction inhibitor.

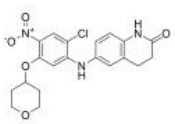


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BCL6-IN-8c

Cat. No.: HY-119402

BCL6-IN-8c is a potent and orally active **B-cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)-corepressor interaction** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.10 μM in cell-free enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

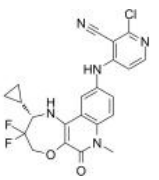


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BCL6-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-146183

BCL6-IN-9 (compound 1) is a potent **B-cell lymphoma 6 protein (BCL6)** inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 3.9 nM. BCL6-IN-9 can be used for the research of cancer.

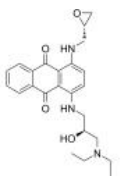


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BDA-366

Cat. No.: HY-101083

BDA-366 is a potent **Bcl2** antagonist (K_i = 3.3 nM), binding Bcl2-BH4 domain with high affinity and selectivity. BDA-366 induces conformational change in Bcl2 that abrogates its antiapoptotic function, converting it from a survival molecule to a cell death inducer.



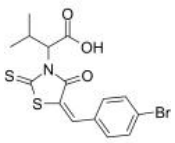
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BH3I-1

(BHI1; BH 3I1)

Cat. No.: HY-100383

BH3I-1 is a **Bcl-2 family** antagonist, which inhibits the binding of the **Bak** BH3 peptide to **Bcl-xL** with a K_i of 2.4±0.2 μM in FP assay. BH3I-1 has a K_d of 5.3 μM against the **p53/MDM2** pair.

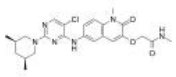


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-3802

Cat. No.: HY-108705

BI-3802 is a highly potent **BCL6** degrader and inhibits the Bric-à-brac (BTB) domain of BCL6 with an IC_{50} of ≤3 nM. BI-3802 induces the polymerization of BCL6 and promotes BCL6 degration depended on E3 ligase **SIAH1**. BI-3802 has antitumor activity.

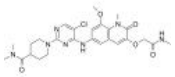


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-3812

Cat. No.: HY-111381

BI-3812 is potent and efficacious **BCL6** inhibitor, inhibiting the BTB domain of BCL6, with an IC_{50} of ≤3 nM; BI-3812 has antitumor activity.

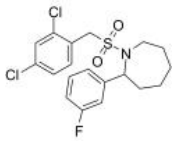


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bim-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-115930

Bim-IN-1 is a potent **Bim** expression inhibitor. Bim-IN-1 reduces **Bim** expression levels and has little inhibitory effect upon protein kinase A activity and minimal toxicity.

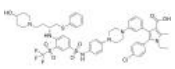


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BM 957

Cat. No.: HY-18106

BM 957 is a potent Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL inhibitor, with K_i**s** of 1.2, <1 nM and IC_{50}**s** of 5.4, 6.0 nM respectively.

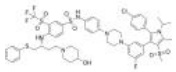


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BM-1197

Cat. No.: HY-120882

BM-1197 is a potent and selective inhibitor of dual **Bcl-2/Bcl-xL**, with IC_{50}s of 3.5 nM and 5.2 nM for Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, respectively. BM-1197 exhibits antitumor effects both in vitro and in vivo.

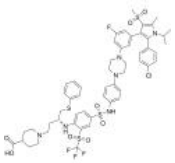


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BM-1244

Cat. No.: HY-138832

BM-1244 is a potent **Bcl-xL/Bcl-2** inhibitor with K_is of 134 and 450 nM for Bcl- xL and Bcl-2, respectively. BM-1244 inhibits senescent fibroblasts (SnCs) with an EC_{50} of 5 nM. (From patent WO2019033119A1).

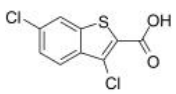


Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

BT2

Cat. No.: HY-114855

BT2 is a **BCKDC kinase (BDK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 3.19 μM. BT2 binding to **BDK** triggers helix movements in the N-terminal domain, resulting in the dissociation of **BDK** from the branched-chain α-ketoacid dehydrogenase complex (BCKDC).

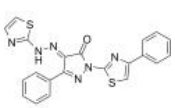


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

BTSA1

Cat. No.: HY-123054

BTSA1 is a potent, high affinity and orally active **BAX** activator with an IC_{50} of 250 nM and an EC_{50} of 144 nM. BTSA1 binds with high affinity and specificity to the N-terminal activation site and induces conformational changes to **BAX** leading to **BAX**-mediated **apoptosis**.

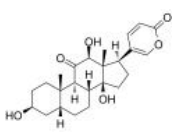


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bufarenogin

Cat. No.: HY-N6573

Bufarenogin induces intrinsic **apoptosis** via **Bax** and **ANT** cooperation.



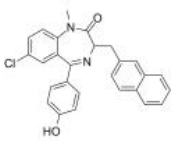
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Bz 423

(BZ48)

Cat. No.: HY-13108

Bz 423 is a pro-apoptotic 1,4-benzodiazepine with therapeutic properties in murine models of lupus demonstrating selectivity for autoreactive lymphocytes, and activates Bax and Bak.

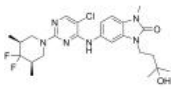


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CCT369260

Cat. No.: HY-129188

CCT369260 (compound 1) is an orally avtive **B-cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)** inhibitor with anti-tumor activity. CCT369260 (compound 1) exhibits an IC_{50} of 520 nM.

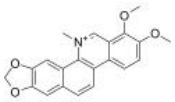


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Chelerythrine

Cat. No.: HY-N2359

Chelerythrine is a natural alkaloid, acts as a potent and selective Ca^{2+}/phospholipid-dependent **PKC** antagonist, with an IC_{50} of 0.7 μM. Chelerythrine has antitumor, antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activity.

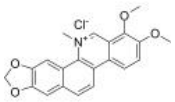


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Chelerythrine chloride

Cat. No.: HY-12048

Chelerythrine chloride is a potent, cell-permeable inhibitor of **protein kinase C**, with an IC_{50} of 660 nM. Chelerythrine chloride inhibits the **Bcl-XL-Bak BH3** peptide binding with IC_{50} of 1.5 μM and displaces Bax from Bcl-XL. Chelerythrine chloride induces **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.

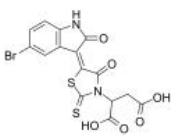


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CID5721353

Cat. No.: HY-100502

CID5721353 is an inhibitor of **BCL6** with an IC_{50} value of 212 μM, which corresponds to a K_i of 147 μM.

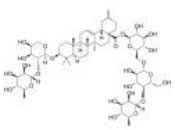


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ciwujianoside B

Cat. No.: HY-N0307

Ciwujianoside B is isolated from Eleutherococcus senticosus leaf, is able to penetrate and work in the brain after the oral administration. Ciwujianoside B significantly enhances object recognition memory.

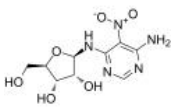


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Clitocine

Cat. No.: HY-118341

Clitocine, an adenosine nucleoside analog isolated from mushroom, is a potent and efficacious **readthrough** agent. Clitocine acts as a suppressor of **nonsense mutations** and can induce the production of p53 protein in cells harboring p53 nonsense-mutated alleles.



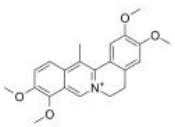
Purity: 95.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dehydrocorydaline

(13-Methylpalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0674

Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline elevates **p38 MAPK** activation. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.



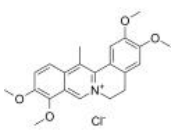
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline chloride

(13-Methylpalmatine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0674A

Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline chloride elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.



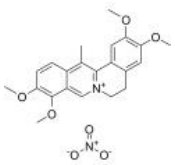
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate

(13-Methylpalmatine nitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N4238

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) is an alkaloid. Dehydrocorydaline regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.



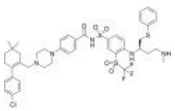
Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Desmorpholinyl Navitoclax-NH-Me

(Desmorpholinyl ABT-263-NH-Me)

Cat. No.: HY-131232

Desmorpholinyl Navitoclax-NH-Me is a **Bcl-xL** inhibitor. Desmorpholinyl Navitoclax-NH-Me and a CRBN ligand for the E3 ubiquitin ligase can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC BCL-XL degrader XZ739 (HY-133557).

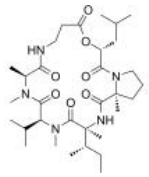


Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Destruxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6690

Destruxin B, isolated from entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, is one of the cyclodepsipeptides with insecticidal and anticancer activities.

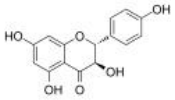


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dihydrokaempferol

Cat. No.: HY-N2897

Dihydrokaempferol is isolated from Bauhinia championii (Benth). Dihydrokaempferol induces **apoptosis** and inhibits Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL expression. Dihydrokaempferol is a good candidate for new antiarthritic drugs.

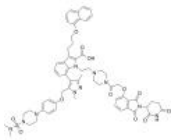


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

dMCL1-2

Cat. No.: HY-128360

dMCL1-2 is a potent and selective PROTAC of **myeloid cell leukemia 1 (MCL1)** (**Bcl-2** family member) based on **Cereblon**, which binds to MCL1 with a K_D of 30 nM. dMCL1-2 activats the cellular apoptosis machinery by degradation of MCL1.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

F1324

Cat. No.: HY-100866

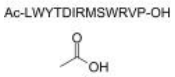
F1324 is a potent, high affinity peptidic inhibitor of **B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)** with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. F1324 exhibits binding $t_{1/2}$ value of 441 s and has strong inhibition activity against BCL6 PPI.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

F1324 acetate

Cat. No.: HY-100866B

F1324 acetate is a potent, high affinity peptidic inhibitor of **B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)**, with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. F1324 acetate exhibits binding $t_{1/2}$ value of 441 s and has strong inhibition activity against BCL6 PPI.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

F1324 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-100866A

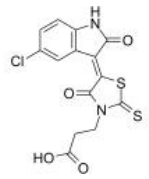
F1324 TFA is a potent, high affinity peptidic inhibitor of **B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL6)**, with an IC_{50} of 1 nM. F1324 TFA exhibits binding $t_{1/2}$ value of 441 s and has strong inhibition activity against BCL6 PPI.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FX1

Cat. No.: HY-102027

FX1 is a potent and specific **BCL6** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of around 35 μM.



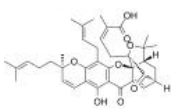
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Gambogic Acid

(Beta-Guttiferin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0087

Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) is derived from the gamboges resin of the tree Garcinia hanburyi. Gambogic Acid (Beta-Guttiferin) inhibits **Bcl-X_L**, **Bcl-2**, **Bcl-W**, **Bcl-B**, **Bfl-1** and **Mcl-1** with IC_{50}s of 1.47 μM, 1.21 μM, 2.02 μM, 0.66 μM, 1.06 μM and 0.79 μM.

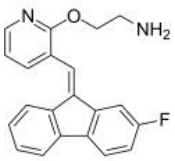


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

GL0388

Cat. No.: HY-132173

GL0388 is a **Bax** activator that results in Bax insertion into mitochondrial membrane. GL0388 shows antiproliferative activities against various cancer cells, with IC_{50}s of 0.299-1.57 μM. GL0388 activates Bax and induce Bax-mediated **apoptosis**.



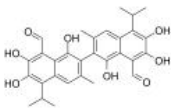
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Gossypol

(BL 193)

Cat. No.: HY-13407

Gossypol binds to **Bcl-xL** protein and **Bcl-2** protein with K_is of 0.5-0.6 μM and 0.2-0.3 mM, respectively.



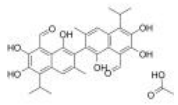
Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Gossypol (acetic acid)

((±)-Gossypol-acetic acid; BL-193 (acetic acid))

Cat. No.: HY-17510

Gossypol acetic acid ((±)-Gossypol-acetic acid) binds to **Bcl-xL** protein and **Bcl-2** protein with K_is of 0.5-0.6 μM and 0.2-0.3 mM, respectively.

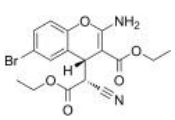


Purity: 99.17%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

HA14-1

Cat. No.: HY-12011

HA14-1 is a **Bcl-2/Bcl-X_L** antagonist. HA14-1 binds the designated pocket on Bcl-2 with the **IC_{50}** of ≈9 μM in competing with the Bcl-2 binding of Flu-BakBH3, and inhibits its function.

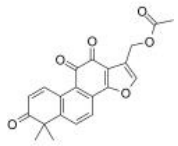


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

IDO1/TDO-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144778

IDO1/TDO-IN-1 (30) is a potent dual **IDO1** (uncompetitive, K_i of 0.23 μM) and **TDO** (competitive, K_i of 0.73 μM) inhibitor. IDO1/TDO-IN-1 (30) significantly promotes cell apoptosis through the potential mitochondria-mediated Bcl-2/Bax pathway.

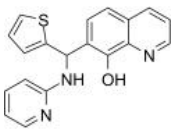


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IMB-XH1

Cat. No.: HY-12826

IMB-XH1 is an inhibitor of myeloid cell factor 1 (**Mcl-1**). IMB-XH1 is a non-competitive **Delhi metallo-β-lactamase** (**NDM-1**) inhibitor. The **IC_{50}**s of IMB-XH1 against metallo-β-lactamases NDM-1, IMP-4, ImiS and L1 are 0.4637 μM, 3.980 μM, 0.2287 μM and 1.158 μM, respectively.

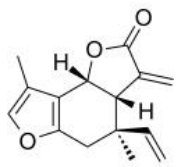


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Isolinderalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N3001

Isolinderalactone suppresses human glioblastoma growth and angiogenic activity through the inhibition of **VEGFR2** activation in endothelial cells. Isolinderalactone suppresses the expression of **B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2)**, **survi**.

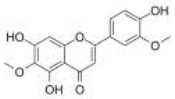


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Jaceosidin

Cat. No.: HY-N0831

Jaceosidin is a flavonoid isolated from Artemisia vestita, induces apoptosis in cancer cells, activates **Bax** and down-regulates Mcl-1 and c-FLIP expression.



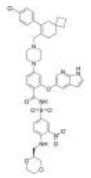
Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Lisaftoclax

(APG-2575; Bcl-2/Bcl-xl inhibitor 1)

Cat. No.: HY-129179

Lisaftoclax (compound 6) is a dual **Bcl-2** and **Bcl-xl** inhibitor with anti-tumor activity, extracted from patent WO2018027097A1. Lisaftoclax exhibits **IC_{50}** values of 2 nM and 5.9 nM for Bcl-2 and Bcl-xl, respectively.

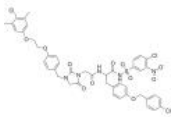


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

M24

Cat. No.: HY-115928

M24 is a **Mcl-1** selective inhibitor. M24 exhibits good binding affinity against Mcl-1 with K_i value of 0.33 μM. M24 exhibits good anti-proliferative activity and induce apoptosis in HepG2 cells.



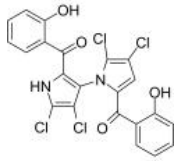
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Maritoclax

(Marinopyrrole A)

Cat. No.: HY-15613

Maritoclax (Marinopyrrole A) is a novel and specific **Mcl-1** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** value of 10.1 μM, and shows >8 fold selectivity than BCL-xl (IC_{50} > 80 μM).

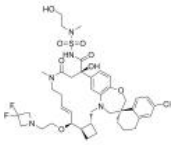


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mcl-1 antagonist 1

Cat. No.: HY-130261

Mcl-1 antagonist 1 is a **Mcl-1** protein antagonist extracted from patent WO2019173181, compound 200.

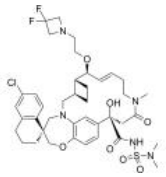


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl-1 inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-133015

Mcl-1 inhibitor 3 (compound 1) is a highly potent and orally activate macrocyclic **Mcl-1** inhibitor (K_i= 0.061 nM; IC_{50}=19 nM in an OPM-2 cell viability assay). Mcl-1 inhibitor 3 shows good pharmacokinetic properties and excellent in vivo efficacy without toxicity.</br>.

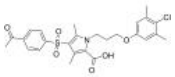


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl-1 inhibitor 6

Cat. No.: HY-132307

Mcl-1 inhibitor 6 is an orally active, selective **myeloid cell leukemia 1 (Mcl-1)** protein inhibitor with a K_d of 0.23 nM and a K_i of 0.02 μM.

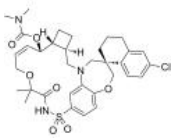


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl-1 inhibitor 7

Cat. No.: HY-145825

Mcl-1 inhibitor 7 is a potent **Mcl-1** inhibitor, example 35, extracted from patent WO2020097577A.

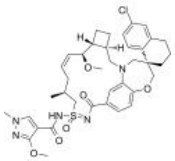


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl-1 inhibitor 8

Cat. No.: HY-145826

Mcl-1 inhibitor 8 is a **MCL-1** inhibitor, example 228, extracted from patent WO2019222112.

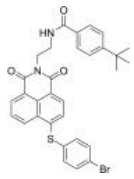


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-129681

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-2 (Compound Nap-1) is a potent and selective **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2** dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 4.45 and 3.18 μM, respectively.

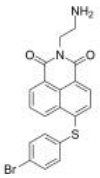


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-129700

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-2 (Compound 6) is a potent and selective **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2** dual inhibitor.

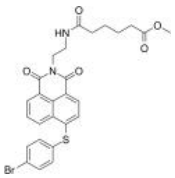


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-129701

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-3 (Compound 2) is a potent and selective **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2** dual inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5.95 and 4.78 μM, respectively.

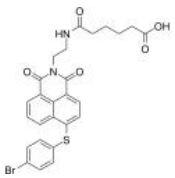


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-129702

MCL-1/BCL-2-IN-4 (Compound 7) is a potent and selective **Mcl-1** and **Bcl-2** dual inhibitor.

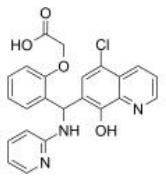


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-16669

Mcl1-IN-1 is an inhibitor of myeloid cell factor 1 (**Mcl-1**) (IC_{50}=2.4 μM).

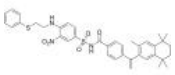


Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mcl1-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-100762

Mcl1-IN-11 (Compound G) is a selective **Mcl-1** inhibitor, less potent at Bcl-2, with K_is of 0.06 and 4.2 μM, respectively.

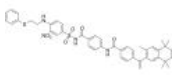


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-100763

Mcl1-IN-12 (Compound F) is a selective **Mcl-1** inhibitor, less potent at Bcl-2, with K_is of 0.29 and 3.1 μM, respectively. Anti-tumor activity.

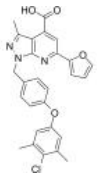


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-111468

Mcl1-IN-3 is an inhibitor of **Mcl1** extracted from patent WO2015153959A2, compound example 57; has an IC_{50} and K_i of 0.67 and 0.13 μM, respectively.

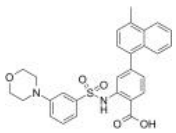


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-111467

Mcl1-IN-4 is an inhibitor of **Mcl1** with an IC_{50} of 0.2 μM.

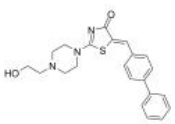


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-122627

Mcl1-IN-8 (Comp8) is a **Mcl-1-PUMA** interface inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.3 μM. Mcl1-IN-8 (Comp8) exhibits dual activity on reduce PUMA-dependent apoptosis while deactivating Mcl-1-mediated anti-apoptosis in cancer cells.

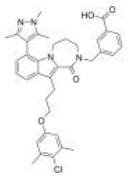


Purity: 95.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Mcl1-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-128607

Mcl1-IN-9 is a potent **myeloid cell leukemia-1 (Mcl-1)** Inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 446 nM in reengineered BCR-ABL+ B-ALL cells and a K_i of 0.03 nM.



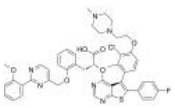
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MIK665

(S-64315)

Cat. No.: HY-112218

MIK665 (S-64315), derived from S63845, is a myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 **(MCL1)** inhibitor. MIK665 has an IC_{50} of 1.81 nM for MCL1.



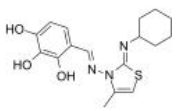
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

MIM1

(Inhibitor of Mcl-1)

Cat. No.: HY-16695

MIM-1 is an inhibitor of myeloid cell factor 1 (**Mcl-1**).

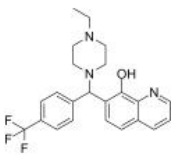


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

ML311

Cat. No.: HY-101778

ML311 is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **Mcl-1/Bim** interaction.

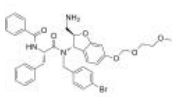


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MSN-125

Cat. No.: HY-120079

MSN-125 is a potent **Bax** and **Bak** oligomerization inhibitor. MSN-125 prevents mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP) with an IC_{50} of 4 μM.

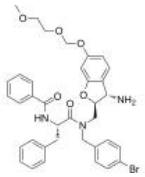


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MSN-50

Cat. No.: HY-118948

MSN-50 is a **Bax** and **Bak** oligomerization inhibitor. MSN-50 efficiently inhibits liposome permeabilization, prevents genotoxic cell death and promotes neuroprotection.



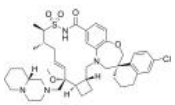
Purity: 98.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Murizatoclax

(AMG 397)

Cat. No.: HY-109184

Murizatoclax (AMG 397) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **myeloid leukemia 1 (MCL-1)** inhibitor, with a K_i of 15 pM. Murizatoclax competitive binds to the BH3-binding groove of MCL1 with pro-apoptotic BCL-2 family members.



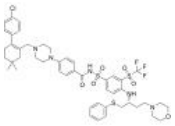
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Navitoclax

(ABT-263)

Cat. No.: HY-10087

Navitoclax (ABT-263) is a potent and orally active **Bcl-2 family protein** inhibitor that binds to multiple anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins, such as Bcl-x_L, Bcl-2 and Bcl-w, with a K_i of less than 1 nM.

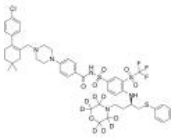


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Navitoclax-d8

Cat. No.: HY-10087S

Navitoclax-d8 is the deuterium labeled Navitoclax. Navitoclax (ABT-263) is a potent and orally active **Bcl-2 family protein** inhibitor that binds to multiple anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family proteins, such as Bcl-x_L, Bcl-2 and Bcl-w, with a K_i of less than 1 nM.



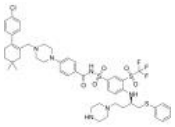
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Navitoclax-piperazine

(ABT-263-piperazine)

Cat. No.: HY-44432

Navitoclax-piperazine (ABT-263-piperazine) is a **B-cell lymphoma extra large (BCL-XL)** inhibitor. Navitoclax-piperazine and a VHL ligand for the E3 ubiquitin ligase can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC DT2216 (HY-130604).

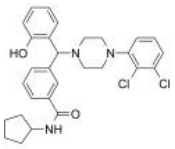


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NPB

Cat. No.: HY-119368

NPB is a specific and potent inhibitor of **BAD phosphorylation at Ser99**, with an IC_{50} of 0.41 μM.



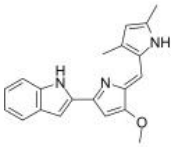
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Obatoclax

(GX15-070)

Cat. No.: HY-10969A

Obatoclax (GX15-070), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-**BCL-2** family proteins inhibitor with a K_i of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclax induces **autophagy**-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation.



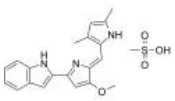
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Obatoclax Mesylate

(GX15-070 Mesylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10969

Obatoclax Mesylate (GX15-070 Mesylate), a BH3 mimetic, is a pan-**BCL-2** family proteins inhibitor with a K_i of 220 nM for BCL-2. Obatoclax Mesylate induces **autophagy**-dependent cell death and targets cyclin D1 for proteasomal degradation.



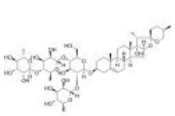
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Paris saponin VII

(Chonglou Saponin VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N3584

Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Trillium tschonoskii Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with **Akt/MAPK** and the inhibition of **P-gp**.



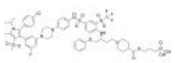
Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Pelcitoclax

(APG-1252)

Cat. No.: HY-109185

Pelcitoclax (APG-1252) is a potent **Bcl-2/Bcl-xl** inhibitor with antineoplastic and pro-apoptotic effects.



Purity: 95.53%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-131188

PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-1 is a **PROTAC** that comprises a **Bcl-xL** (**Bcl-2** family member) ligand binding group, a linker and an **IAP** E3 ligases binding group.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-2

Cat. No.: HY-139309

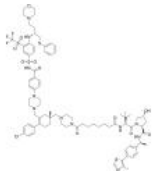
PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-2 is a potent **Bcl-xL** (**Bcl-2** family member) degrader based on **von Hippel-Lindau** ligand, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-3

Cat. No.: HY-132997

PROTAC Bcl-xL degrader-3 is a potent **ROTAC Bcl-xL** degrader (WO2020163823A2, compound 44).

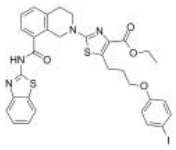


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PROTAC Bcl-xL ligand-1

Cat. No.: HY-139304

PROTAC Bcl-xL ligand-1 is a ligand for Bcl-xL that can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.

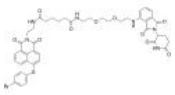


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PROTAC Bcl2 degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-125876

PROTAC Bcl2 degrader-1 (Compound C5) is a **PROTAC** based on **Cereblon** ligand, which potently and selectively induces the degradation of **Bcl-2** (IC_{50}, 4.94 μM; DC_{50}, 3.0 μM) and **Mcl-1** (IC_{50}, 11.81 μM) by introducing the E3 ligase cereblon (CRBN)-binding ligand pomalidomide to...

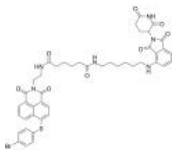


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PROTAC Mcl1 degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-125877

PROTAC Mcl1 degrader-1 (compound C3), a proteolysis targeting chimera (PROTAC) based on **Cereblon** ligand, is a potently and selectively **Mcl-1** (**Bcl-2** family member) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.78 μM.



Purity: 98.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PUMA BH3

Cat. No.: HY-P1562

PUMA BH3 is a p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis (PUMA) BH3 domain peptide, acts as a direct activator of **Bak**, with a K_d of 26 nM.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PUMA BH3 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1562A

PUMA BH3 (TFA) is a p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis (PUMA) BH3 domain peptide, acts as a direct activator of **Bak**, with a K_d of 26 nM.

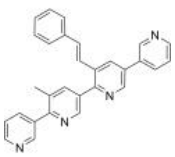
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pyridoclax

(MR-29072)

Cat. No.: HY-12527

Pyridoclax is a potential **Mcl-1** inhibitor.



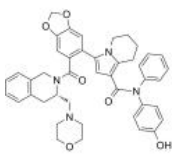
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

S55746

(BCL201)

Cat. No.: HY-117288

S55746 (BCL201) is a potent, orally active and selective **BCL-2** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.3 nM and a K_d of 3.9 nM. S55746 (BCL201) has antitumor activity with low toxicity.

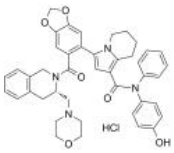


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S55746 hydrochloride

(BCL201 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-117288A

S55746 hydrochloride (BCL201 hydrochloride) is a potent, orally active and selective **BCL-2** inhibitor, with a K_i of 1.3 nM and a K_d of 3.9 nM. S55746 hydrochloride (BCL201 hydrochloride) has antitumor activity with low toxicity.

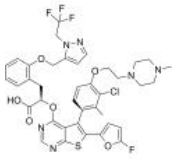


Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S63845

Cat. No.: HY-100741

S63845 is a potent and selective **myeloid cell leukemia 1 (MCL1)** inhibitor with a K_d of 0.19 nM for **human MCL1**.

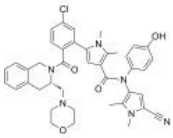


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S65487

(VOB560) Cat. No.: HY-138697

S65487 (VOB560), a potent and selective **BCL-2** inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL. S65487 induces **apoptosis** and has anticaner activities.

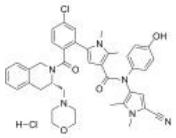


Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S65487 hydrochloride

(VOB560 hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-138697B

S65487 (VOB560) hydrochloride, a potent and selective **Bcl-2** inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 hydrochloride is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 hydrochloride has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL.

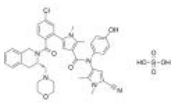


Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

S65487 sulfate

(VOB560 sulfate) Cat. No.: HY-138697A

S65487 (VOB560) sulfate, a potent and selective **Bcl-2** inhibitor, is a prodrug of S55746. S65487 sulfate is also active on BCL-2 mutations, such as G101V and D103Y. S65487 sulfate has poor affinity with MCL-1, BFL-1 and BCL-XL. S65487 sulfate induces **apoptosis** and has anticaner activities.

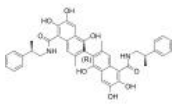


Purity: 98.08%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sabutoclax

(BI-97C1) Cat. No.: HY-15191

Sabutoclax is a potent and effective **Bcl-2 Family (Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Mcl-1, Bfl-1)** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 0.32 μM, 0.31 μM, 0.20 μM, and 0.62 μM, respectively.

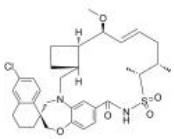


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tapotoclax

(AMG-176) Cat. No.: HY-101565

Tapotoclax (AMG-176) is a potent, selective and orally active **MCL-1** inhibitor, with a K_i of 0.13 nM.

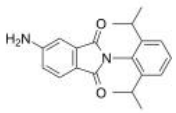


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

TC11

Cat. No.: HY-129478

TC11 is a **MCL1** degrader. TC11 is also a **Caspase-9** and **CDK1** activator. TC11 structurally relates to immunomodulatory drugs as phenylphthalimide derivative. TC11 induces apoptotic death caused by degradation of **MCL1** during prolonged mitotic arrest.

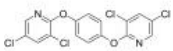


Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TCPOBOP

Cat. No.: HY-103243

TCPOBOP is a **constitutive androstane receptor (CAR)** agonist that induces robust hepatocyte proliferation and hepatomegaly without any liver injury or tissue loss. TCPOBOP attenuates Fas-induced murine liver injury by altering **Bcl-2** proteins.

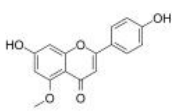


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Thevetiaflavone

(Apigenin-5-methyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N1157

Thevetiaflavone could upregulate the expression of **Bcl2** and downregulate that of **Bax** and **caspase3**.

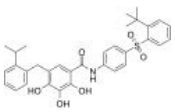


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TW-37

Cat. No.: HY-12020

TW-37 is a potent **Bcl-2** inhibitor with K_i values of 260, 290 and 1110 nM for **Mcl-1**, **Bcl-2** and **Bcl-xL**, respectively.

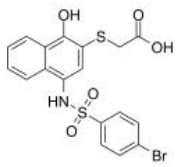


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

UMI-77

Cat. No.: HY-18628

UMI-77 is a selective **Mcl-1** inhibitor, which shows high binding affinity to **Mcl-1** (IC_{50}=0.31 μM). UMI-77 binds to the BH3 binding groove of **Mcl-1** with K_i of 490 nM, showing selectivity over other members of anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 members.

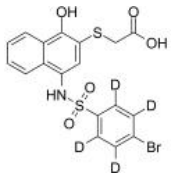


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UMI-77-d4

Cat. No.: HY-18628S

UMI-77-d4 is the deuterium labeled UMI-77. UMI-77 is a selective **Mcl-1** inhibitor, which shows high binding affinity to **Mcl-1** (IC_{50}=0.31 μM). UMI-77 binds to the BH3 binding groove of **Mcl-1** with K_i of 490 nM, showing selectivity over other members of anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 members.



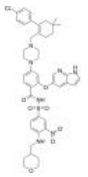
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Venetoclax

(ABT-199; GDC-0199)

Cat. No.: HY-15531

Venetoclax (ABT-199; GDC-0199) is a highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable **Bcl-2** inhibitor with a K_i of less than 0.01 nM. Venetoclax induces **autophagy**.



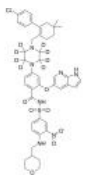
Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Venetoclax-d8

(ABT-199-d8; GDC-0199-d8)

Cat. No.: HY-15531S

Venetoclax-d8 is deuterium labeled Venetoclax. Venetoclax (ABT-199; GDC-0199) is a highly potent, selective and orally bioavailable Bcl-2 inhibitor with a Ki of less than 0.01 nM. Venetoclax induces autophagy.

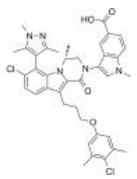


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VU0661013

Cat. No.: HY-112859

VU661013 is a potent and selective **MCL-1** inhibitor.

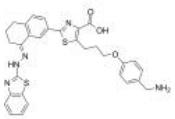


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WEHI-539

Cat. No.: HY-15607

WEHI-539 is a selective inhibitor of **Bcl-XL** with an IC_{50} of 1.1 nM.

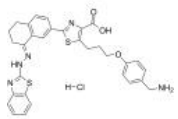


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

WEHI-539 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15607A

WEHI-539 hydrochloride is a selective inhibitor of **Bcl-XL** with an IC_{50} of 1.1 nM.

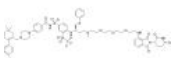


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

XZ739

Cat. No.: HY-133557

XZ739, a **Cereblon**-dependent PROTAC **BCL-XL** (**Bcl-2** family member) degrader with a DC_{50} value of 2.5 nM in MOLT-4 cells after 16 h treatment. XZ739 also induces cell death through caspase-mediated **apoptosis**.



Purity: 99.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

c-Myc

Myc

The transcription factor c-Myc is a member of the basic helix-loop-helix leucinezipper (bHLHZip) protein family. The target genes of the c-MYC protein participate in different cellular functions, including cell cycle, survival, protein synthesis, cell adhesion, and micro-RNA expression. c-Myc is also one of the four factors used in reprogramming somatic cells to induce pluripotent stem (iPS) cells and is implicated in maintaining cancer stem-like cells (CSCs). Most biological functions of c-Myc require heterodimerization with its activation partner Max.

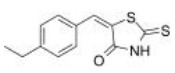
c-Myc is also part of a dynamic network whose members interact selectively with one another and with various transcriptional coregulators and histone-modifying enzymes. Deregulated expression of c-MYC caused by gene amplification, retroviral insertion, or chromosomal translocation is associated with tumorigenesis. c-Myc has been identified as a highly promising target for cancer therapy.

c-Myc Inhibitors

10058-F4

Cat. No.: HY-12702

10058-F4 is a **c-Myc** inhibitor that prevents c-Myc-Max dimerization and transactivation of c-Myc target gene expression.

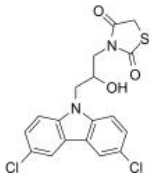


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

10074-A4

Cat. No.: HY-124129

10074-A4 is a c-Myc inhibitor. 10074-A4 could bind to c-Myc$_{370-409}$ at different sites along the peptide chain. 10074-A4 has anticancer effects.

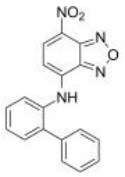


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

10074-G5

Cat. No.: HY-100996

10074-G5 is an inhibitor of **c-Myc-Max** dimerization with an **IC$_{50}$** of 146 μM.



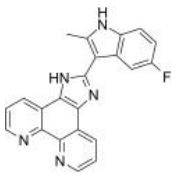
Purity: 96.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

APTO-253

(LOR-253; LT-253)

Cat. No.: HY-16291

APTO-253 (LOR-253) is a small molecule that inhibits **c-Myc** expression, stabilizes G-quadruplex DNA, and induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in acute myeloid leukemia cells.

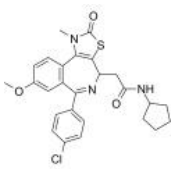


Purity: 98.15%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BRD4 Inhibitor-18

Cat. No.: HY-146660

BRD4 Inhibitor-18 is a highly potent **BRD4** inhibitor with an **IC$_{50}$** value of 110 nM. BRD4 Inhibitor-18 has a hydrophobic acetylcyclopentanyl side chain. BRD4 Inhibitor-18 can significantly suppress the proliferation of MV-4-11 cells with high BRD4 level.

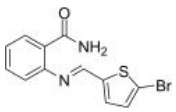


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BTYNB

Cat. No.: HY-124447

BTYNB is a potent and selective inhibitor of **IMP1** binding to c-Myc mRNA (**IC$_{50}$**=5 μM). BTYNB exhibits selectivity and effectiveness against IMP1-postive cancer cell lines. BTYNB can be used for cancer research.

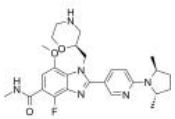


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

c-Myc inhibitor 4

Cat. No.: HY-139885

c-Myc inhibitor 4 is a potent, orally bioavailable **c-MYC-reducing** compound.

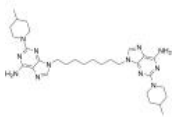


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

c-Myc inhibitor 5

Cat. No.: HY-145843

c-Myc inhibitor 5 (DA3) is a fluorescent, long chain-bridged bispurine that selectively targets the **c-MYC G-quadruplex** (**K$_D$** of 16 μM). c-Myc inhibitor 5 shows inhibition on c-MYC expression rather than other G4-driven oncogenes.



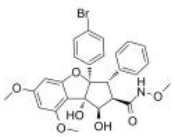
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CMLD010509

(SDS-1-021)

Cat. No.: HY-119271

CMLD010509 (SDS-1-021) is a highly specific inhibitor of the **oncogenic translation program** supporting multiple myeloma (MM)-including key oncoproteins such as MYC, MDM2, CCND1, MAF, and MCL-1.

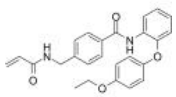


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EN4

Cat. No.: HY-134761

EN4 is a covalent ligand that targets cysteine 171 (C171) of **MYC**. EN4 is selective for **c-MYC** over N-MYC and L-MYC. EN4 inhibits MYC transcriptional activity, downregulates MYC targets, and impairs tumorigenesis.

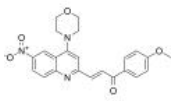


Purity: 96.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

hnRNPK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135691

hnRNPK-IN-1 is a **heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein K (hnRNPK)** binding ligand with K_d values of 4.6 μM and 2.6 μM measured with SPR and MST, respectively. hnRNPK-IN-1 inhibits c-myc transcription by disrupting the binding of hnRNPK and c-myc promoter.

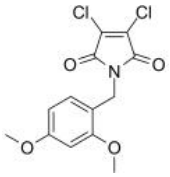


Purity: 97.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IRES-C11

Cat. No.: HY-124811

IRES-C11 is a spectfic **c-MYC internal ribosome entry site (IRES)** translation inhibitor. IRES-C11 blocks the interaction of a requisite c-MYC IRES trans-acting factor, heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1, with its IRES. IRES-C11 does not inhibits BAG-1, XIAP and p53 IRESes.

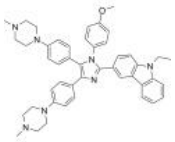


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IZCZ-3

Cat. No.: HY-111411

IZCZ-3 is a potent **c-MYC transcription** inhibitor with antitumor activity.

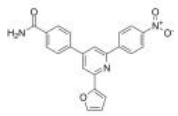


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KJ Pyr 9

Cat. No.: HY-19735

KJ Pyr 9 is an inhibitor of **MYC** with a K_d of 6.5 nM in in vitro assay.

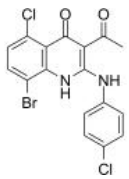


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

KSI-3716

Cat. No.: HY-12703

KSI-3716 is a potent **c-Myc** inhibitor that blocks c-MYC/MAX binding to target gene promoters. KSI-3716 is an effective intravesical chemotherapy agent for bladder cancer.

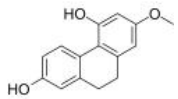


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lusianthridin

Cat. No.: HY-121418

Lusianthridin, a pure compound from Dendrobium venustum, have an anti-migratory effect. Lusianthridin enhances c-Myc degradation through the inhibition of Src-STAT3 signaling.

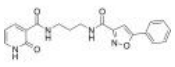


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

ML327

Cat. No.: HY-103038

ML327 is a blocker of **MYC** which can also de-repress E-cadherin transcription and reverse Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition (EMT).

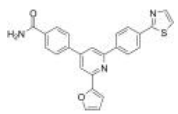


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MYC-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-141666

MYC-IN-2 is a **MYC protein-protein** inhibitor. MYC-IN-2 can be used for the research of cancer.



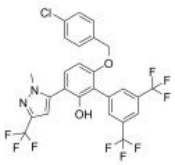
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg

MYCi361

(NUCC-0196361)

Cat. No.: HY-129600

MYCi361 (NUCC-0196361) is a **MYC** inhibitor with the K_d of 3.2 μM for binding to MYC. MYCi361 (NUCC-0196361) suppresses tumor growth and enhances anti-PD1 immunotherapy.



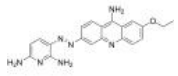
Purity: 99.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MYCMI-6

(NSC354961)

Cat. No.: HY-124675

MYCMI-6 (NSC354961) is a potent and selective endogenous **MYC:MAX** protein interactions inhibitor. MYCMI-6 blocks MYC-driven transcription and binds selectively to the MYC bHLHZip domain with a K_d of 1.6μM.

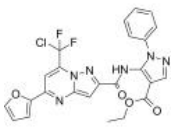


Purity: 95.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mycro 3

Cat. No.: HY-100669

Mycro 3 is a potent and selective inhibitor of **Myc-associated factor X (MAX) dimerization**. Mycro 3 also inhibit DNA binding of c-Myc. Mycro 3 could be used for the research of pancreatic cancer.

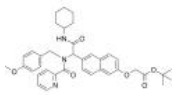


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NY2267

Cat. No.: HY-134975

NY2267 is a disruptor of **Myc-Max interaction**, with an IC_{50} of 36.5 μM. NY2267 inhibits Myc- and Jun-induced transcriptional activation.

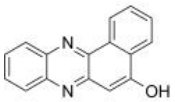


Purity: 99.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

sAJM589

Cat. No.: HY-122683

sAJM589 is a **Myc** inhibitor which potently disrupts the Myc-Max heterodimer with an IC_{50} of 1.8 μM.

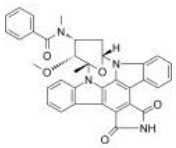


Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data:
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Stauprimide

Cat. No.: HY-N6747

Stauprimide is a staurosporine analog that promotes embryonic stem cell (ESC) differentiation.

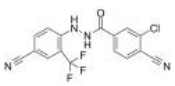


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 μg, 500 μg

VPC-70619

Cat. No.: HY-144878

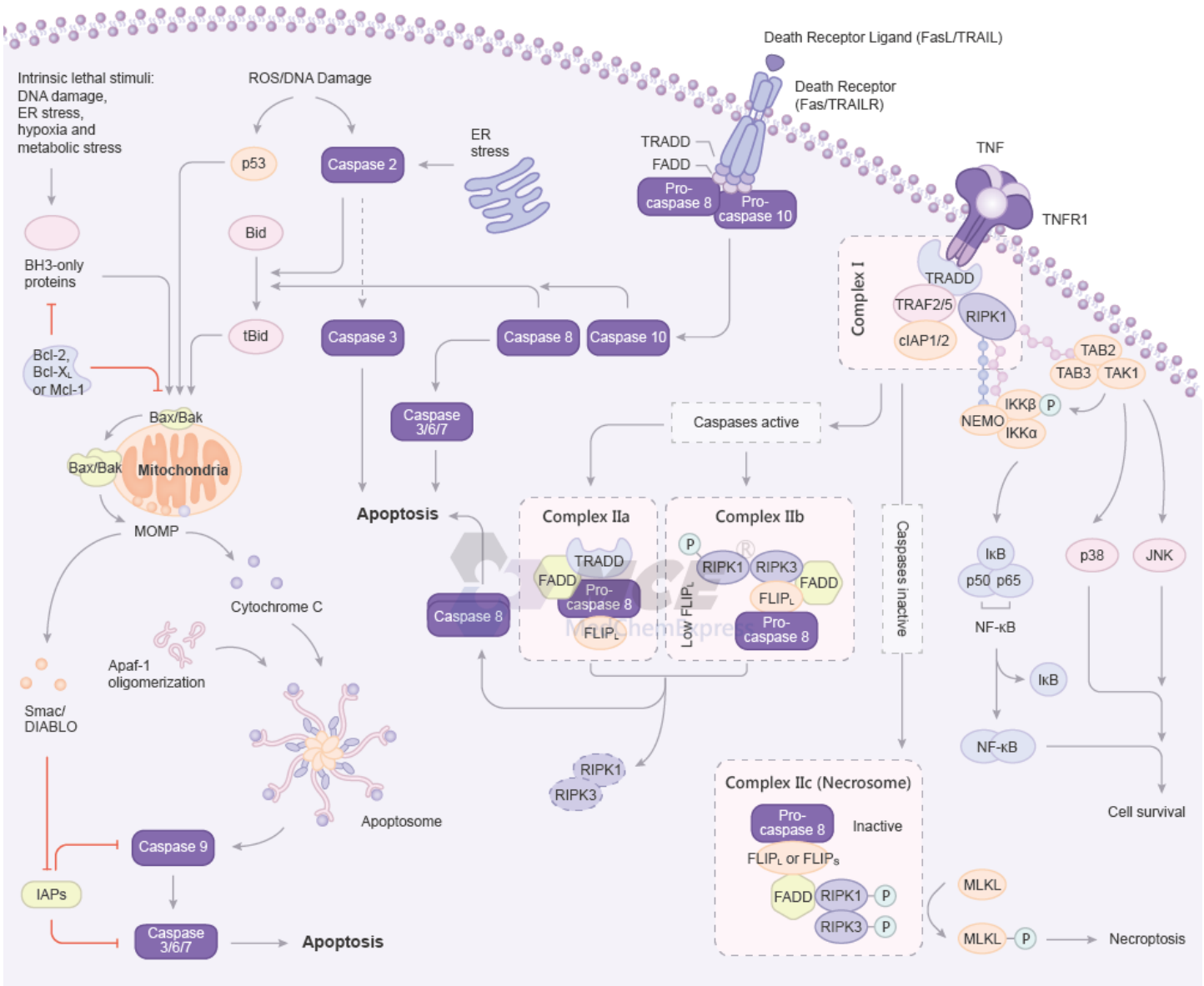
VPC-70619 is a potent, orally active **N-Myc** inhibitor.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Caspase

Caspase is a family of cysteine proteases that play essential roles in apoptosis (programmed cell death), necrosis, and inflammation. There are two types of apoptotic caspases: initiator (apical) caspases and effector (executioner) caspases. Initiator caspases (e.g., CASP2, CASP8, CASP9, and CASP10) cleave inactive pro-forms of effector caspases, thereby activating them. Effector caspases (e.g., CASP3, CASP6, CASP7) in turn cleave other protein substrates within the cell, to trigger the apoptotic process. The initiation of this cascade reaction is regulated by caspase inhibitors. CASP4 and CASP5, which are overexpressed in some cases of vitiligo and associated autoimmune diseases caused by NALP1 variants, are not currently classified as initiator or effector in MeSH, because they are inflammatory enzymes that, in concert with CASP1, are involved in T-cell maturation.

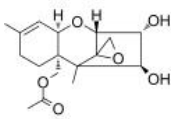


Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

15-Acetoxyscirpenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6681

15-acetoxyscirpenol, one of acetoxyscirpenol moiety mycotoxins (ASMs), strongly induces apoptosis and inhibits Jurkat T cell growth in a dose-dependent manner by activating other **caspases** independent of caspase-3.

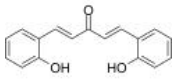


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

2-HBA

Cat. No.: HY-103667

2-HBA is a potent inducer of **NAD(P)H:quinone acceptor oxidoreductase 1** (**NQO1**) which can also activate **caspase-3** and **caspase-10**.

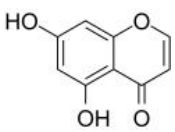


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

5,7-Dihydroxychromone

Cat. No.: HY-N1970

5,7-Dihydroxychromone, the extract of Cudrania tricuspidata, activates **Nrf2/ARE** signal and exerts neuroprotective effects against 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)-induced oxidative stress and **apoptosis**.

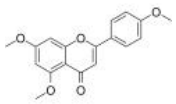


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone

Cat. No.: HY-N6818

5,7,4'-Trimethoxyflavone is isolated from Kaempferia parviflora (KP) that is a famous medicinal plant from Thailand.

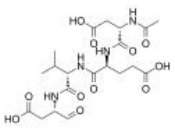


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ac-DEVD-CHO

Cat. No.: HY-P1001

Ac-DEVD-CHO is a specific **Caspase-3** inhibitor with a K_i value of 230 pM.

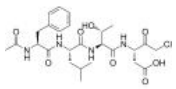


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-FLTD-CMK

Cat. No.: HY-111675

Ac-FLTD-CMK, a gasdermin D (GSDMD)-derived inhibitor, is a specific **inflammatory caspases** inhibitor.

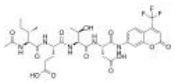


Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-IETD-AFC

Cat. No.: HY-P1169

Ac-IETD-AFC is a fluorogenic substrate of caspase-8, caspase-3, caspase-10, and granzyme B.



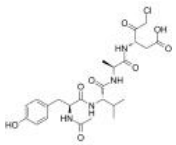
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ac-YVAD-cmk

(Caspase-1 Inhibitor II)

Cat. No.: HY-16990

Ac-YVAD-cmk (Caspase-1 Inhibitor II) is a selective **caspase-1** (IL-1beta converting enzyme, ICE)) inhibitor with neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects. Ac-YVAD-cmk effectively suppresses the expression of IL-1β and IL-18. Ac-YVAD-cmk inhibits **pyroptosis** in many diseases.

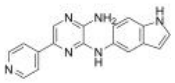


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AKN-028

Cat. No.: HY-118304

AKN-028 is an orally active and potent **FLT3 tyrosine kinase** inhibitor (IC_{50} = 6nM). AKN-028 causes dose-dependent inhibition of FLT3 autophosphorylation.

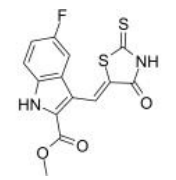


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 43

Cat. No.: HY-146548

Anticancer Agent 43 is a potent anticancer agent. Anticancer Agent 43 induces **apoptosis** by caspase 3, PARP1, and Bax dependent mechanisms. Anticancer Agent 43 induces DNA damage.

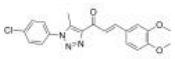


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 56

Cat. No.: HY-146444

Anticancer agent 56 (compound 4d) is a potent anti-cancer agent with drug-likeness properties, possessing anticancer activity against several cancer cell lines (IC_{50}<3 μM).

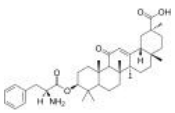


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 58

Cat. No.: HY-146461

Anticancer agent 58 (compound 16) has inhibitory activity against kinds of cancer cell lines, especially in A549 and T24 with **IC_{50}**s of 0.6 μM and 0.7 μM, respectively.

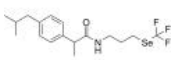


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 63

Cat. No.: HY-147504

Anticancer agent 63 (compound 3h) shows active in reducing the viability of different cancer cell lines, including SW480, HeLa, A549 and MCF-7, with **IC_{50}** values at 24 h of 4.9, 11.5, 9.4, and 3.4 μM, respectively.

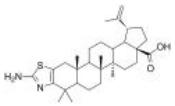


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 64

Cat. No.: HY-147514

Anticancer agent 64 (compound 5m) shows cytotoxic activity in CCRF-CEM cells, with **IC_{50}** of 2.4 μM. Anticancer agent 64 shows good anticancer activity through **apoptosis** induction. Anticancer agent 64 induces caspase 3 and 7 activation and PARP cleavage.



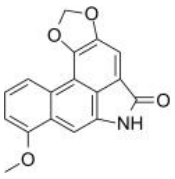
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Aristolactam I

(Aristololactam; Aristolactam)

Cat. No.: HY-N2013

Aristololactam I (AL-I), is the main metabolite of aristolochic acid I (AA-I), participates in the processes that lead to renal damage.

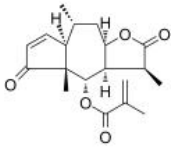


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Arnicolide D

Cat. No.: HY-N6843

Arnicolide D is a sesquiterpene lactone isolated from Centipeda minima. Arnicolide D modulates the cell cycle, activates the **caspase** signaling pathway and inhibits the **PI3K/AKT/mTOR** and **STAT3** signaling pathways.

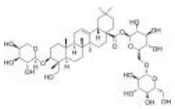


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Asperosaponin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0265

Asperosaponin VI, A saponin component from Dipsacus asper wall, induces osteoblast differentiation through BMP2/p38 and ERK1/2 pathway.

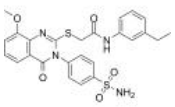


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Bcl-2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-144791

Bcl-2-IN-6 (compound 10) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.

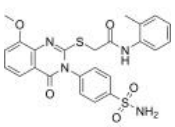


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-144792

Bcl-2-IN-7 (compound 6) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.



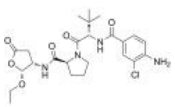
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Belnacasan

(VX-765)

Cat. No.: HY-13205

Belnacasan (VX-765) is an orally bioactive prodrug of VRT-043198, which is a potent and selective inhibitor of **IL-converting enzyme (ICE)/caspase-1** with **K_i**s of 0.8 nM and less than 0.6 nM for caspase-1 and caspase-4, respectively.

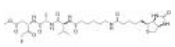


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Biotin-VAD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-100894

Biotin-VAD-FMK is a cell permeable, irreversible biotin-labeled **caspase** inhibitor, used to identify active caspases in cell lysates.



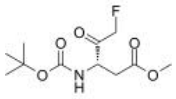
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Boc-Asp(OMe)-fluoromethyl ketone

(Boc-Asp(OMe)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-103348

Boc-Asp(OME)-Fluoromethyl Ketone is a broad range caspase inhibitor that inhibits Fas-mediated phagocytosis and oxidative rupture inhibition, but does not affect the chemotactic activity of IL-8.

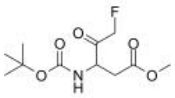


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BOC-D-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-13229

Boc-D-FMK is a cell-permeable, irreversible and broad spectrum **caspase** inhibitor. Boc-D-FMK inhibits apoptosis stimulated by TNF-α with an IC_{50} of 39 μM.

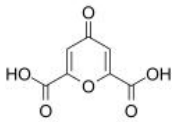


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Chelidonic acid

Cat. No.: HY-W041489

Chelidonic acid is a component of Chelidonium majus L., used as an antimicrobial. Chelidonic acid also shows anti-inflammatory activity. Chelidonic acid has potential to inhibit IL-6 production by blocking **NF-κB** and **caspase-1**.



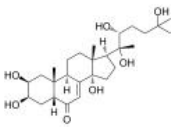
Purity: 95.41%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Crustecdysone

(20-Hydroxyecdysone)

Cat. No.: HY-N6979

Crustecdysone (20-Hydroxyecdysone) is a naturally occurring ecdysteroid hormone isolated from Cyanotis arachnoides C.B.Clarke which controls the ecdysis (moulting) and metamorphosis of arthropods, it inhibits **caspase** activity and induces **autophagy** via the 20E nuclear...



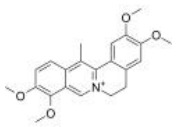
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dehydrocorydaline

(13-Methylpalmatine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0674

Dehydrocorydaline (13-Methylpalmatine) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline elevates **p38 MAPK** activation. Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities.



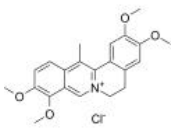
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline chloride

(13-Methylpalmatine chloride)

Cat. No.: HY-N0674A

Dehydrocorydaline chloride (13-Methylpalmatine chloride) is an alkaloid that regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline chloride elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.



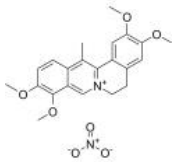
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate

(13-Methylpalmatine nitrate)

Cat. No.: HY-N4238

Dehydrocorydaline nitrate (13-Methylpalmatine nitrate) is an alkaloid. Dehydrocorydaline regulates protein expression of **Bax**, **Bcl-2**; activates **caspase-7**, **caspase-8**, and inactivates **PARP**. Dehydrocorydaline nitrate elevates **p38 MAPK** activation.

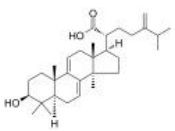


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Dehydrotrametenolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N2490

Dehydrotrametenolic acid is a sterol isolated from the sclerotium of Poria cocos. Dehydrotrametenolic acid induces **apoptosis** through **caspase-3** pathway. Dehydrotrametenolic acid has anti-tumor activity, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic effects.

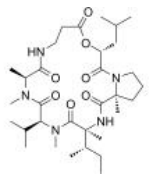


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Destruxin B

Cat. No.: HY-N6690

Destruxin B, isolated from entomopathogenic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae, is one of the cyclodepsipeptides with insecticidal and anticancer activities.

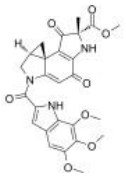


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Duocarmycin A

Cat. No.: HY-12455

Duocarmycin A, which is one of well-known antitumor antibiotics, is a DNA alkylator and efficiently alkylates adenine N3 at the 3′ end of AT-rich sequences in the DNA.

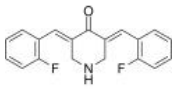


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

EF24

Cat. No.: HY-119272

EF24 is a curcumin analogue with greater anti-tumor efficacy and oral bioavailability via deactivation of the MAPK/ERK signaling pathway in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).



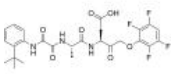
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Emricasan

(PF 03491390; IDN-6556)

Cat. No.: HY-10396

Emricasan (PF 03491390) is an orally active and irreversible **pan-caspase** inhibitor. Emricasan inhibits **Zika virus (ZIKV)**-induced increases in **caspase-3** activity and protected human cortical neural progenitors.



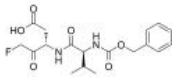
Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

EP1013

(F1013)

Cat. No.: HY-10397

EP1013 (F1013) is a broad-spectrum **caspase** selective inhibitor, used in the research of type 1 diabetes.



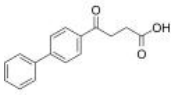
Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fenbufen

(CL-82204)

Cat. No.: HY-B1138

Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**, with analgetic and antipyretic effects. Fenbufen has potent activity in a variety of animal model, including carageenin edema, UV erythema and adjuvant arthritis.

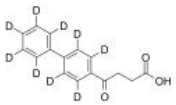


Purity: 98.99%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Fenbufen-d9

Cat. No.: HY-B1138S

Fenbufen-d9 (CL-82204-d9) is the deuterium labeled Fenbufen. Fenbufen (CL-82204) is an orally active **non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)**, with antipyretic effects.



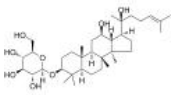
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh2

(20(S)-Ginsenoside Rh2; 20(S)-Rh2; Ginsenoside-Rh2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0605

Ginsenoside Rh2 induces the activation of **caspase-8** and **caspase-9**. Ginsenoside Rh2 induces cancer cell **apoptosis** in a multi-path manner.

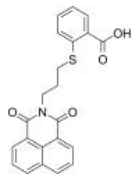


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GRI977143

Cat. No.: HY-100676

GRI977143 is a specific **LPA_2 receptor** agonist, with an **EC_{50}** of 3.3 μM .



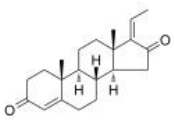
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Guggulsterone

(Z/E-Guggulsterone)

Cat. No.: HY-107738

Guggulsterone is a plant sterol derived from the gum resin of the tree Commiphora wightii.



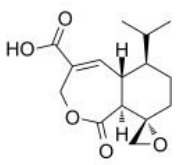
Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Heptelidic acid

(Koningic acid)

Cat. No.: HY-120838

Heptelidic acid (Koningic acid) is a sesquiterpene **antibiotic**. Heptelidic acid inhibits Etoposide-induced apoptosis via downregulation of **caspases**. Koningic acid (KA) is a specific **GAPDH** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}**of 90 μM.



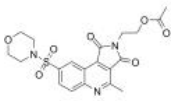
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Ivachtin

(Caspase-3 Inhibitor VII)

Cat. No.: HY-P1095

Ivachtin (Caspase-3 Inhibitor VII; compound 7a) is a nonpeptide, noncompetitive and reversibl **caspase-3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 23 nM. Ivachtin has modest selectivity for the remaining caspases.

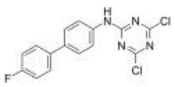


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

KEA1-97

Cat. No.: HY-114982

KEA1-97 is a selective **Thioredoxin-caspase 3** interaction disruptor (IC_{50}=10 μM). KEA1-97 disrupts the interaction of thioredoxin with caspase 3, activates caspases, and induces **apoptosis** without affecting thioredoxin activity.

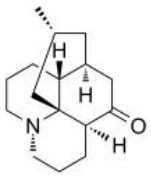


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lycopodine

Cat. No.: HY-114372

Lycopodine, a pharmacologically important bioactive component derived from Lycopodium clavatumspores, triggers **apoptosis** by modulating **5-lipoxygenase**, and depolarizing mitochondrial membrane potential in refractory prostate cancer cells without modulating p53 activity.



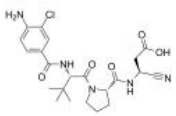
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML132

(NCGC 00185682)

Cat. No.: HY-12412

ML132 (NCGC 00185682) is a potent and selective **caspase 1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.316 nM.

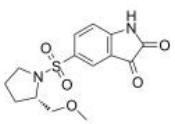


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MMPSI

Cat. No.: HY-103346

MMPSI is a potent and selective small molecule **caspase 3** and **caspase 7** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.7 μM for human caspase-3.

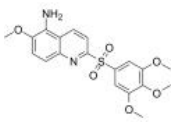


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MPT0B392

Cat. No.: HY-101287

MPT0B392, an orally active quinoline derivative, induces **c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)** activation, leading to **apoptosis**.



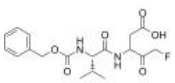
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MX1013

(CV1013; Z-VD-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-10397A

MX1013 is a potent, irreversible dipeptide **caspase** inhibitor vith antiapoptotic activity. MX1013 inhibits recombinant human **caspase 3** with an IC_{50} of 30 nM.

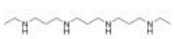


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

N1,N11-Diethylnorspermine

Cat. No.: HY-13610

N1,N11-Diethylnorspermine (DENSPM) is a potent anticancer agent. N1,N11-Diethylnorspermine is a spermine analog that activates polyamine catabolism.

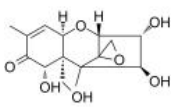


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nivalenol

Cat. No.: HY-N6801

Nivalenol, classified as type B trichotecenes toxins produced by Fusarium graminearum, is a fungal metabolite present in agricultural product. Nivalenol induces cell death through **caspase**-dependent mechanisms and via the intrinsic **apoptotic** pathway.



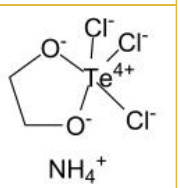
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ossirene

(AS101)

Cat. No.: HY-101019

Ossirene (AS101), an immunomodulatory tellurium compound, is a potent **IL-1β** inhibitor. Ossirene abolishes phosphorylation of STAT3 by inhibiting **IL-10**. Ossirene potently inhibits **Caspase-1** and is used for the autoimmune diseases and certain malignancies.

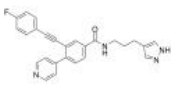


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

OT-82

Cat. No.: HY-136241

OT-82 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **NAMPT**. OT-82 is selectively toxic to cells of hematopoietic origin and induces cell death in a NAD^+ dependent manner. OT-82 is a promising **antineoplastic agent** for the study of hematological malignancies.



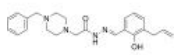
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PAC-1

(Procaspase activating compound 1)

Cat. No.: HY-13523

PAC-1 is a **procaspase-3** activator that induces apoptosis in cancer cells with an EC_{50} of 2.08 μM.



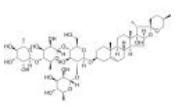
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Paris saponin VII

(Chonglou Saponin VII)

Cat. No.: HY-N3584

Paris saponin VII (Chonglou Saponin VII) is a steroidal saponin isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Trillium tschonoskii Maxim. Paris saponin VII-induced apoptosis in K562/ADR cells is associated with **Akt/MAPK** and the inhibition of **P-gp**.

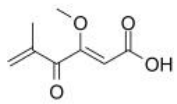


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Penicillic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N6777

Penicillic acid is a polyketide mycotoxin produced by several species of Aspergillus and Penicillium. Penicillic acid exhibits cytotoxicity in rat alveolar macrophages (AM) in vitro.

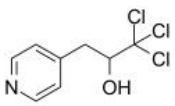


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

PETCM

Cat. No.: HY-103349

PETCM is an activator of **caspase-3** and acts as an cytochrome c (cyto c)-dependent manner. PETCM promotes Apaf-1 oligomerization and induces cell apoptosis in HeLa cells.



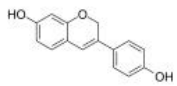
Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Phenoxodiol

(Idronoxil; Dehydroequol; Haginin E)

Cat. No.: HY-13721

Phenoxodiol, a synthetic analog of Genestein, activates the mitochondrial **caspase** system, inhibits XIAP (an apoptosis inhibitor), and sensitizes the cancer cells to Fas-mediated apoptosis.



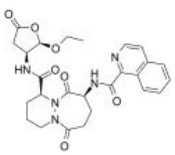
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pralnacasan

(VX-740; HMR 3480)

Cat. No.: HY-19676

Pralnacasan (VX-740) is a potent, selective, non-peptide and orally active **interleukin-1β converting enzyme (ICE, caspase 1)** inhibitor with a K_i of 1.4 nM. Pralnacasan inhibits proinflammatory cytokines **IL-18**, **IL-1β** , and **IFN-γ**.



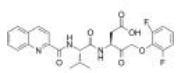
Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Q-VD-OPh

(QVD-OPH; Quinoline-Val-Asp-Difluorophenoxymethylketone)

Cat. No.: HY-12305

Q-VD-OPh is an irreversible **pan-caspase** inhibitor with potent antiapoptotic properties; inhibits caspase 7 with an IC_{50} of 48 nM and 25-400 nM for other caspases including caspase 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 12. Q-VD-OPh can inhibits **HIV** infection. Q-VD-OPh is able to cross the blood-brain barrier.



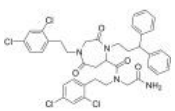
Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

QM31

(SVT016426)

Cat. No.: HY-125018

QM31 (SVT016426), a cytoprotective agent, is a selective inhibitor of **Apaf-1**. QM31 inhibits the formation of the apoptosome (IC_{50}=7.9μM), the caspase activation complex composed by Apaf-1, cytochrome c, dATP and caspase-9.

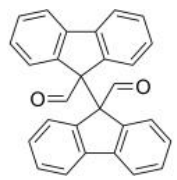


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raptinal

Cat. No.: HY-121320

Raptinal, a agent that directly activates **caspase-3**, initiates intrinsic pathway caspase-dependent apoptosis. Raptinal is able to rapidly induce cancer cell death by directly activating the effector caspase-3, bypassing the activation of initiator caspase-8 and caspase-9.

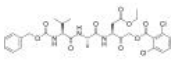


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

SDZ 224-015

Cat. No.: HY-141622

SDZ 224-015 is an orally active inhibitor of the **interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β)** converting enzyme and **caspase-1**. SDZ 224-015 possesses anti-COVID-19 activity, targeting M^{pro} (IC_{50} of 30 nM).
.

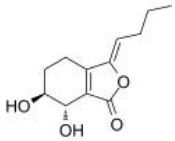


Purity: 95.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Senkyunolide I

Cat. No.: HY-N0745

Senkyunolide I, isolated from Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort, is an anti-migraine compound. Senkyunolide I protects rat brain against focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury by up-regulating p-Erk1/2, Nrf2/HO-1 and inhibiting caspase 3.

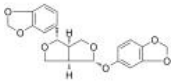


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sesamolin

Cat. No.: HY-N0809

Sesaminol, isolated from Justicia orbiculata, has antioxidative activity, Sesaminol inhibits **lipid peroxidation** and shows neuroprotection effect. Sesaminol potently inhibits **MAPK** cascades by preventing phosphorylation of **JNK**, **p38 MAPKs**, and **caspase-3** but not ERK-MAPK expression.

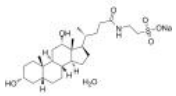


Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate

(Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) Cat. No.: HY-B1899A

Taurodeoxycholic acid sodium hydrate (Sodium taurodeoxycholate monohydrate) prevents apoptosis by blocking a calcium-mediated apoptotic pathway as well as caspase-12 activation.

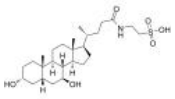


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA; UR 906) Cat. No.: HY-19696

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

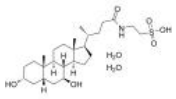


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate dihydrate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid dihydrate; TUDCA dihydrate; UR 906 dihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-19696B

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TDUCA) dihydrate is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

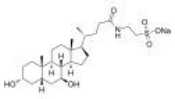


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid sodium; TUDCA sodium; UR 906 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696A

Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor. Tauroursodeoxycholate significantly reduces expression of apoptosis molecules, such as **caspase-3** and **caspase-12**. Tauroursodeoxycholate also inhibits **ERK**.

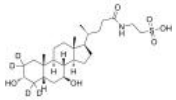


Purity: 98.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4; TUDCA-d4; UR 906-d4) Cat. No.: HY-19696S1

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 is deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

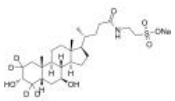


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 sodium (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4 sodium; TUDCA-d4 sodium; UR 906-d4 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-19696AS

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4 (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4) sodium is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate sodium. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid; TUDCA) sodium is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

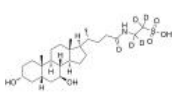


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1

(Tauroursodeoxycholic acid-d4-1; TUDCA-d4-1; UR 906-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-19696S2

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d4-1 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

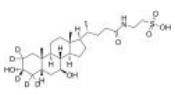


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5

Cat. No.: HY-19696S

Tauroursodeoxycholate-d5 is the deuterium labeled Tauroursodeoxycholate. Tauroursodeoxycholate (Tauroursodeoxycholic acid) is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress inhibitor.

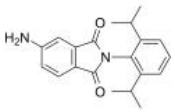


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

TC11

Cat. No.: HY-129478

TC11 is a **MCL1** degrader. TC11 is also a **Caspase-9** and **CDK1** activator. TC11 structurally relates to immunomodulatory drugs as phenylphthalimide derivative. TC11 induces apoptotic death caused by degradation of **MCL1** during prolonged mitotic arrest.



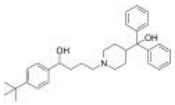
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Terfenadine

((±)-Terfenadine; MDL-991)

Cat. No.: HY-B1193

Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM. Terfenadine, an **H1 histamine receptor** antagonist, acts as a potent apoptosis inducer in melanoma cells through modulation of Ca^{2+} homeostasis.



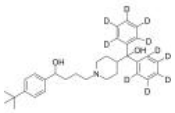
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Terfenadine-d10

((±)-Terfenadine-d10; MDL-991-d10)

Cat. No.: HY-B1193S1

Terfenadine-d10 ((±)-Terfenadine-d10) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.

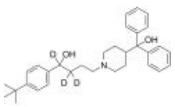


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Terfenadine-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B1193S

Terfenadine-d3 ((±)-Terfenadine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Terfenadine. Terfenadine ((±)-Terfenadine) is a potent open-channel blocker of **hERG** with an IC_{50} of 204 nM.



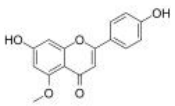
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2000 μg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Thevetiaflavone

(Apigenin-5-methyl ether)

Cat. No.: HY-N1157

Thevetiaflavone could upregulate the expression of **Bcl2** and downregulate that of **Bax** and **caspase3**.

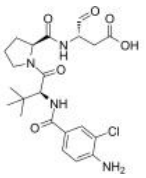


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

VRT-043198

Cat. No.: HY-112226

VRT-043198, the drug metabolite of VX-765 (Belnacasan), is a potent, selective and blood-brain barrier permeable inhibitor of **interleukin-converting enzyme/caspase-1** subfamily caspases.

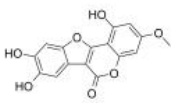


Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Wedelolactone

Cat. No.: HY-N0551

Wedelolactone, a natural product from Ecliptae herba, suppresses LPS-induced **caspase-11** expression by directly inhibiting the IKK Complex. Wedelolactone inhibits **5-lipoxygenase** (**5-Lox**) (IC_{50}~2.5 μM) activity by an oxygen radical scavenging mechanism.

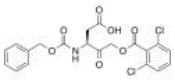


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Z-Asp-CH2-DCB

Cat. No.: HY-113953

Z-Asp-CH2-DCB is an irreversible broad spectrum **caspase** inhibitor. Z-Asp-CH2-DCB also inhibits proteases with caspase-like activity.

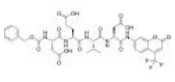


Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-DEVD-AFC

Cat. No.: HY-P1986

Z-DEVD-AFC is a cell-permeant substrate for caspase-3, which causes a shift in fluorescence uponcleavage of the AFC fluorophore. Z-DEVD-AFC can be used to detect caspase-3-like enzymes activity.

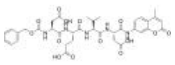


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-DEVD-AMC

Cat. No.: HY-P3363

Z-DEVD-AMC is a selective caspase-3 substrate that can be measured by fluorescence spectrometry. AMC can be used as a fluorescence reference standard for AMC-based enzyme substrates including AMC-based caspase substrates.

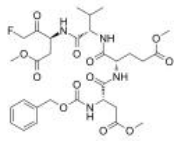


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-DEVD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-12466

Z-DEVD-FMK is a specific and irreversible **caspase-3** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 18 μM.



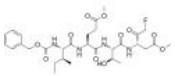
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-IETD-FMK

(Z-IE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-101297

Z-IETD-FMK (Z-IE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK) is a selective and cell permeable **caspase-8** inhibitor. Z-IETD-FMK is also a **granzyme B** inhibitor.

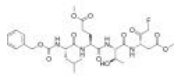


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-138203

Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK is a selective **caspase-8** inhibitor. Z-LE(OMe)TD(OMe)-FMK can inhibit cell apoptosis.

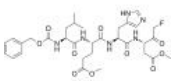


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-LEHD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1010

Z-LEHD-FMK is a selective and irreversible inhibitor of **caspase-9**, protects against lethal reperfusion injury and attenuates apoptosis. Z-LEHD-FMK exhibits the neuroprotective effect in a rat model of spinal cord trauma.

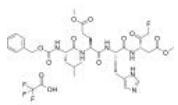


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Z-LEHD-FMK TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1010A

Z-LEHD-FMK TFA is a selective and irreversible inhibitor of **caspase-9**, protects against lethal reperfusion injury and attenuates apoptosis. Z-LEHD-FMK TFA exhibits the neuroprotective effect in a rat model of spinal cord trauma.



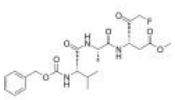
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK

(Z-Val-Ala-Asp(OMe)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-16658

Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK (Z-Val-Ala-Asp(OMe)-FMK) is a cell-permeable and irreversible **pan-caspase** inhibitor. Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK is an ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (**UCHL1**) inhibitor. Z-VAD(OMe)-FMK irreversibly modifies UCHL1 by targeting the active site of UCHL1.



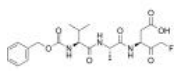
Purity: 98.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-VAD-FMK

(Z-VAD(OH)-FMK)

Cat. No.: HY-16658B

Z-VAD-FMK (Z-VAD(OH)-FMK) is a well-know **pan caspase** inhibitor, which does not inhibit ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase L1 (UCHL1) activity even at concentrations as high as 440 μM.

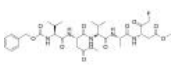


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-VDVAD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1008

Z-VDVAD-FMK is a special inhibitor of **caspase-2**. Z-VDVAD-FMK produces a reduction in Lovastatin-induced **apoptosis**.

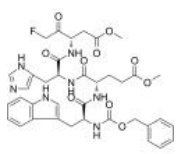


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Z-WEHD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P0111

Z-WEHD-FMK is a potent, cell-permeable and irreversible **caspase-1/5** inhibitor. Z-WEHD-FMK also exhibits a robust inhibitory effect on **cathepsin B** activity (IC_{50}=6 μM). Z-WEHD-FMK can be used to investigate cells for evidence of apoptosis.

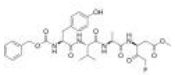


Purity: 98.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Z-YVAD-FMK

Cat. No.: HY-P1009

Z-YVAD-FMK is a cell-permeable **caspase-1** and **-4** inhibitor with anti-inflammatory and anti-tumor activities.

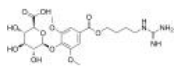


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ZYZ-488

Cat. No.: HY-100472

ZYZ-488 is a competitive **apoptotic protease activating factor-1 (Apaf-1)** inhibitor. ZYZ-488 inhibits the activation of binding protein procaspase-9 and procaspase-3.



Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

DAPK

Death associated protein kinase

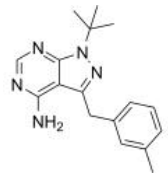
DAPK (Death-associated protein kinase) is the founding member of a newly classified family of Ser/Thr kinases, whose members not only possess significant homology in their catalytic domains, but also share cell death-associated functions. The realization that DAPk is a tumor suppressor gene, whose expression is lost in multiple tumor types, has spurred a flurry of interest in the kinase family and produced an impressive body of literature concerning its function, regulation, and connection to disease. The DAPk family has been linked to several cell death-related signaling pathways, and functions other than cell death have also been proposed.

DAPK Inhibitors

3MB-PP1

Cat. No.: HY-102069

3MB-PP1, a bulky purine analog, is a Polo-like kinase 1 (**Plk1**) inhibitor. 3MB-PP1 blocks mitotic progression and cell division arise through target Plk1 in in cells expressing analog-sensitive Plk1 alleles.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DAPK Substrate Peptide TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P1344A

DAPK Substrate Peptide TFA is a synthetic peptide substrate for death associated protein kinase (DAPK), with a K_m of 9 μM.

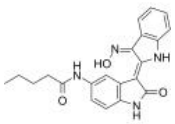
KKRPQRRYSNVF (TFA salt)

Purity: 99.33%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

DRAK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-122629

DRAK2-IN-1, compound 16, is a potent, selective and ATP-competitive **DRAK2** inhibitor with **IC_{50}**and **K_i**values of 3 nM and 0.26 nM, respectively. DRAK2-IN-1 also has inbitory effect on **DRAK1** (**IC_{50}**=51 nM).

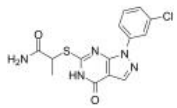


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HS38

Cat. No.: HY-15847

HS38 is a potent, selective, and ATP-competitive inhibitor of **death-associated protein kinase 1 (DAPK1)** and **zipper-interacting protein kinase (ZIPK, also called DAPK3)**, with **K_d**s of 300 nM and 280 nM, respectively. HS38 is also a **PIM3** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 200 nM.

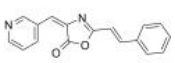


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

TC-DAPK 6

Cat. No.: HY-15513

TC-DAPK 6 is a potent, ATP-competitive, and highly selective **DAPK** inhibitor (**IC_{50}**=69 and 225 nM against **DAPK1** and **DAPK3**, respectively, with 10 μM ATP).

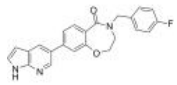


Purity: 95.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

TNIK-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-145293

TNIK-IN-3 is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **Traf2- and Nck-interacting protein kinase (TNIK)**, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.026 μM. TNIK-IN-3 could also inhibit **Flt4** (**IC_{50}**=0.030 μM), **Flt1** (**IC_{50}**=0.191 μM) and **DRAK1** (**IC_{50}**=0.411 μM).



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ferroptosis

Ferroptosis

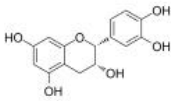
Ferroptosis is a non-apoptotic form of regulated cell death. It is distinct from other regulated cell death phenotypes, such as apoptosis and necroptosis. Ferroptosis is characterized by extensive lipid peroxidation, which can be suppressed by iron chelators or lipophilic antioxidants. Mechanistically, Ferroptosis inducers are divided into two classes: (1) inhibitors of cystine import via system x_c^- (e.g., Erastin), which subsequently causes depletion of glutathione (GSH), and (2) covalent inhibitors (e.g., (1S, 3R)-RSL3) of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4). Since GPX4 reduces lipid hydroperoxides using GSH as a co-substrate, both compound classes ultimately result in loss of GPX4 activity, followed by elevated levels of lipid reactive oxygen species (ROS) and consequent cell death.

Ferroptosis is an iron- and ROS-dependent form of regulated cell death (RCD). Misregulated Ferroptosis has been implicated in multiple physiological and pathological processes, including cancer cell death, neurotoxicity, neurodegenerative diseases, acute renal failure, drug-induced hepatotoxicity, hepatic and heart ischemia/reperfusion injury, and T-cell immunity.

(-)-Epicatechin

((-)-Epicatechol; Epicatechin; epi-Catechin) Cat. No.: HY-N0001

(-)-Epicatechin inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 (**COX-1**) with an IC_{50} of 3.2 μM. (-)-Epicatechin inhibits the IL-1β-induced expression of iNOS by blocking the nuclear localization of the p65 subunit of NF-κB.

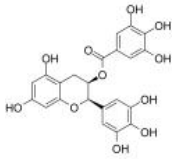


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate

(EGCG; Epigallocatechol Gallate) Cat. No.: HY-13653

(-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is a tea flavonoid with potent antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and anticarcinogenic properties. (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate is reported to inhibit **EGFR** signaling and thereby exert anticancer effects.

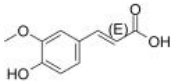


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid

((E)-Coniferic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0060B

(E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.

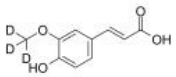


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

(E)-Ferulic acid-d3

((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) Cat. No.: HY-N0060BS

(E)-Ferulic acid-d3 ((E)-Coniferic acid-d3) is the deuterium labeled (E)-Ferulic acid. (E)-Ferulic acid is a isomer of Ferulic acid which is an aromatic compound, abundant in plant cell walls.

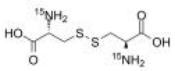


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

(S)-L-Cystine-15N2

Cat. No.: HY-N0394S2

(S)-L-Cystine-15N2 is the 15N-labeled L-Cystine. L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

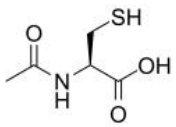


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine

(N-Acetylcysteine; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine; NAC) Cat. No.: HY-B0215

Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a **mucolytic agent** which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a **ROS** inhibitor.

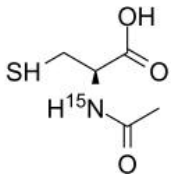


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 5 g, 10 g

Acetylcysteine-15N

(N-Acetylcysteine-15N; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-15N; NAC-15N) Cat. No.: HY-B0215S1

Acetylcysteine-15N (N-Acetylcysteine-15N) is the 15N-labeled Acetylcysteine. Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.

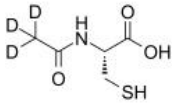


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Acetylcysteine-d3

(N-Acetylcysteine-d3; N-Acetyl-L-cysteine-d3; NAC-d3) Cat. No.: HY-B0215S

Acetylcysteine-d3 (N-Acetylcysteine-d3) is the deuterium labeled Acetylcysteine. Acetylcysteine (N-Acetylcysteine) is a mucolytic agent which reduces the thickness of the mucus. Acetylcysteine is a ROS inhibitor.

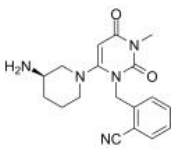


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alogliptin

(SYR-322 free base) Cat. No.: HY-A0023A

Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.

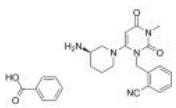


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Alogliptin Benzoate

(SYR 322) Cat. No.: HY-A0023

Alogliptin Benzoate (SYR-322) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9. Alogliptin Benzoate can be used for the research of type 2 diabetes.



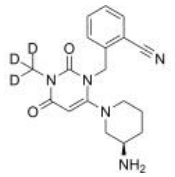
Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Alogliptin-d3

(SYR-322-d3 free base)

Cat. No.: HY-A0023AS1

Alogliptin-d3 (SYR-322-d3 (free base)) is the deuterium labeled Alogliptin. Alogliptin (SYR-322 free base) is a potent, selective and orally active inhibitor of **DPP-4** with an IC_{50} of <10 nM, and exhibits greater than 10,000-fold selectivity over DPP-8 and DPP-9.



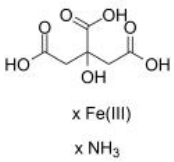
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

Ammonium iron(III) citrate

(Ammonium ferric citrate; FAC)

Cat. No.: HY-B1645

Ammonium iron(III) citrate (Ammonium ferric citrate), a physiological form of nonetransferrin-bound iron, induces intracellular iron overload to cause **ferroptosis**. Ammonium iron(III) citrate can enhance protein production.

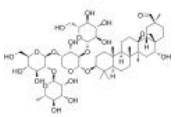


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg

Ardisiacrispin B

Cat. No.: HY-N8198

Ardisiacrispin B displays cytotoxic effects in multi-factorial drug resistant cancer cells via ferroptotic and apoptotic cell death.

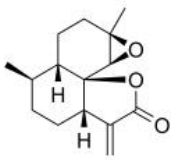


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Arteannuin B

Cat. No.: HY-N2016

Arteannuin B co-occurs with artemisinin, which is the potent antimalarial principle of the Chinese medicinal herb Artemisia annua (Asteraceae). Arteannuin B shows **anti-SARS-CoV-2** potential with an EC_{50} of 10.28 μM.



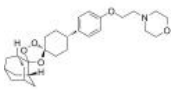
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Artefenomel

(OZ439)

Cat. No.: HY-16762

Artefenomel (OZ439) is a synthetic antimalarial agent with the artemisinin pharmacophore. Artefenomel (OZ439) is a long-acting artemisinin-related agent.



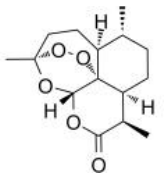
Purity: 99.14%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Artemisinin

(Qinghaosu; NSC 369397)

Cat. No.: HY-B0094

Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an **anti-malarial** drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants. Artemisinin inhibits AKT signaling pathway by decreasing **pAKT** in a dose-dependent manner.



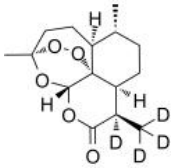
Purity: 99.03%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 200 mg, 500 mg

Artemisinin-d4

(Qinghaosu-d4; NSC 369397-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-B0094S1

Artemisinin-d4 (Qinghaosu-d4) is the deuterium labeled Artemisinin. Artemisinin (Qinghaosu), a sesquiterpene lactone, is an **anti-malarial** drug isolated from the aerial parts of Artemisia annua L. plants.

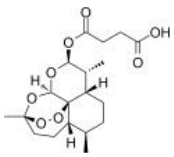


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Artesunate

Cat. No.: HY-N0193

Artesunate is an inhibitor of both **STAT-3** and **exported protein 1** (**EXP1**).

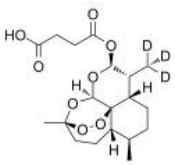


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Artesunate-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0193S

Artesunate-d3 is the deuterium labeled Artesunate. Artesunate is an inhibitor of both **STAT-3** and **exported protein 1** (**EXP1**).

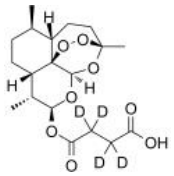


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Artesunate-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0193S1

Artesunate-d4 is deuterium labeled Artesunate. Artesunate is an inhibitor of both STAT-3 and exported protein 1 (EXP1).

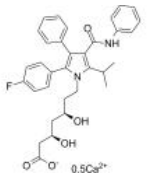


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt

(CI-981; Atorvastatin hemicalcium) Cat. No.: HY-17379

Atorvastatin hemicalcium salt (CI-981) is an orally active **3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)** reductase inhibitor, has the ability to effectively decrease blood lipids.

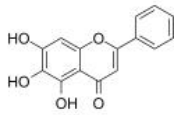


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Baicalein

(5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) Cat. No.: HY-N0196

Baicalein (5,6,7-Trihydroxyflavone) is a **xanthine oxidase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 3.12 μM.

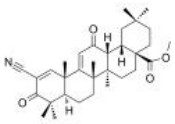


Purity: 99.13%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Bardoxolone methyl

(RTA 402; NSC 713200; CDDO Methyl ester) Cat. No.: HY-13324

Bardoxolone methyl (NSC 713200; RTA 402; CDDO Methyl ester) is a synthetic triterpenoid compound with potential antineoplastic and anti-inflammatory activities, acting as an activator of the **Nrf2** pathway and an inhibitor of the **NF-κB** pathway.

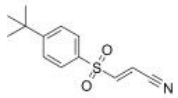


Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

BAY 11-7085

(BAY 11-7083) Cat. No.: HY-10257

BAY 11-7085 (BAY 11-7083) is an inhibitor of **NF-κB** activation and phosphorylation of **IκBα**; it stabilizes IκBα with an IC_{50} of 10 μM.

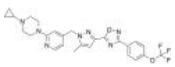


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BAY 87-2243

Cat. No.: HY-15836

BAY 87-2243 is a highly potent and selective hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (**HIF-1**) inhibitor.

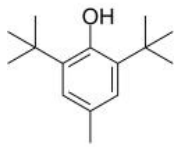


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Butylated hydroxytoluene

Cat. No.: HY-Y0172

Butylated hydroxytoluene is an antioxidant widely used in foods and in food-related products. Butylated hydroxytoluene is a **Ferroptosis** inhibitor.

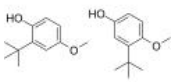


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Butylhydroxyanisole

(Butylated hydroxyanisole; BHA; E320) Cat. No.: HY-B1066

Butylhydroxyanisole (Butylated hydroxyanisole) is an antioxidant used as a food additive preservative. Butylhydroxyanisole mediates liver toxicity, retardation in reproductive organ development and learning, and sleep deficit.

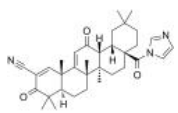


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

CDDO-Im

(RTA-403; TP-235; CDDO-Imidazolide) Cat. No.: HY-15725

CDDO-Im (RTA-403) is an activator of **Nrf2** and **PPAR**, with K_is of 232 and 344 nM for PPARα and PPARγ.

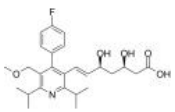


Purity: 98.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cerivastatin

Cat. No.: HY-129458

Cerivastatin is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor, with a **Ki** of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels.

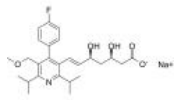


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Cerivastatin sodium

Cat. No.: HY-109523

Cerivastatin sodium is a synthetic lipid-lowering agent and a highly potent, well-tolerated and orally active **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor, with a **Ki** of 1.3 nM/L. Cerivastatin sodium reduces low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels.

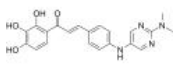


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Chalcones A-N-5

Cat. No.: HY-145858

Chalcones A-N-5 is a trihydroxy chalcone derivative compound. Chalcones A-N-5 doesn't show cytotoxicity at the concentration lower than 100 μM (with IC_{50} > 1 mM), but has a significant effect on promoting cell proliferation.

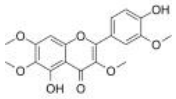


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Chrysosplenetin

Cat. No.: HY-N1457

Chrysosplenetin is one of the polymethoxylated flavonoids in Artemisia annua L. (Compositae) and other several Chinese herbs. Chrysosplenetin inhibits **P-gp** activity and reverses the up-regulated P-gp and MDR1 levels induced by artemisinin (ART).



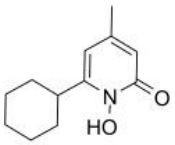
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Ciclopirox

(HOE296b)

Cat. No.: HY-B0450

Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.



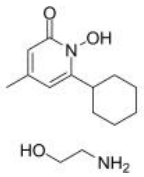
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ciclopirox olamine

(Ciclopirox ethanolamine; HOE 296)

Cat. No.: HY-B0450A

Ciclopirox olamine (Ciclopirox ethanolamine) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.



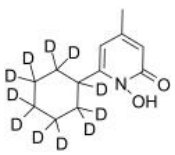
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ciclopirox-d11

(HOE296b-d11)

Cat. No.: HY-B0450S

Ciclopirox-d11 (HOE296b-d11) is the deuterium labeled Ciclopirox. Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.

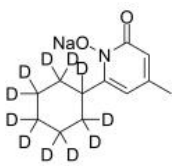


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ciclopirox-d11 sodium

Cat. No.: HY-B0450S1

Ciclopirox-d11 (sodium) is deuterium labeled Ciclopirox. Ciclopirox (HOE296b) is a synthetic antifungal agent that can be used for superficial mycoses reseaech.

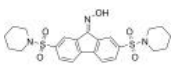


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CIL56

Cat. No.: HY-112063

CIL56 is a potent and selective **ferroptosis** inducer. Ferroptosis is an iron-dependent form of regulated cell death (RCD).



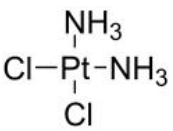
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cisplatin

(cis-Platinum; CDDP; cis-Diaminodichloroplatinum)

Cat. No.: HY-17394

Cisplatin (CDDP) is an antineoplastic chemotherapy agent by cross-linking with **DNA** and causing DNA damage in cancer cells. Cisplatin activates **ferroptosis** and induces **autophagy**.



Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Coenzyme Q10

(CoQ10; Ubiquinone-10)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111

Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Coenzyme Q10-d6

(CoQ10-d6; Ubiquinone-10-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0111S

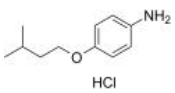
Coenzyme Q10-d6 is deuterium labeled Coenzyme Q10. Coenzyme Q10 is an essential cofactor of the electron transport chain and a potent antioxidant agent.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CP-24879 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-115319

CP-24879 (hydrochloride) is a potent, selective and combined **delta5D/delta6D** inhibitor. CP-24879 (hydrochloride) can significantly reduce intracellular lipid accumulation and inflammatory injury in hepatocytes.

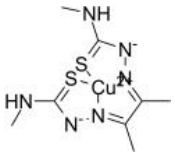


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CuATSM

Cat. No.: HY-139827

CuATSM is a highly potent radical-trapping antioxidant (RTA) and inhibitor of (phospho)lipid peroxidation, thereby accounting for its (their) ability to inhibit **ferroptosis**.

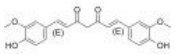


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Curcumin

(Diferuloylmethane; Natural Yellow 3; Turmeric yellow) Cat. No.: HY-N0005

Curcumin (Diferuloylmethane), a natural phenolic compound, is a **p300/CREB-binding protein-specific** inhibitor of acetyltransferase, represses the acetylation of histone/nonhistone proteins and histone acetyltransferase-dependent chromatin transcription.

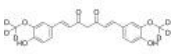


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Curcumin-d6 (Diferuloylmethane-d6; Natural Yellow 3-d6; Turmeric yellow-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-N0005S

Curcumin D6 (Diferuloylmethane D6) is a deuterium labeled Curcumin (Turmeric yellow). Curcumin (Turmeric yellow) is a natural phenolic compound with diverse pharmacologic effects including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiproliferative and antiangiogenic activities.

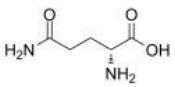


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

D-Glutamine

Cat. No.: HY-100587

D-Glutamine is a cell-permeable D type stereoisomer of Glutamine.

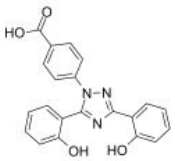


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferasirox

(ICL 670) Cat. No.: HY-17359

Deferasirox (ICL 670) is an orally available iron chelator used for the management of transfusional iron overload.

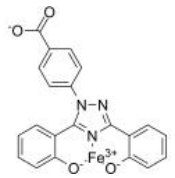


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferasirox (Fe3+ chelate)

Cat. No.: HY-16564

Deferasirox Fe3+ Chelate is an iron chelating agent extracted from patent WO2003053986.

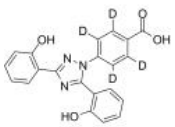


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Deferasirox-d4

Cat. No.: HY-17359S

Deferasirox-d4 is the deuterium labeled Deferasirox. Deferasirox (ICL 670) is an orally available iron chelator used for the management of transfusional iron overload.

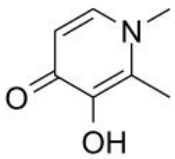


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Deferiprone

Cat. No.: HY-B0568

Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.

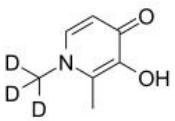


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Deferiprone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-B0568S

Deferiprone-d3 is the deuterium labeled Deferiprone. Deferiprone is the only orally active iron-chelating drug to be used therapeutically in conditions of transfusional iron overload.

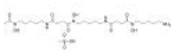


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Deferoxamine mesylate

(Desferrioxamine B mesylate; DFOM) Cat. No.: HY-B0988

Deferoxamine mesylate is an iron chelator that binds free iron in a stable complex, preventing it from engaging in chemical reactions.

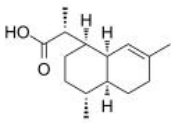


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Dihydroartemisinic acid

(Dihydroqinghao acid) Cat. No.: HY-N4106

Dihydroartemisinic acid (Dihydroqinghao acid) is a biosynthetic precursor to the antimalarial agent Artemisinin.

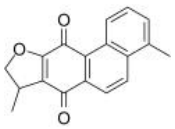


Purity: 99.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Dihydroisotanshinone I

Cat. No.: HY-B1919

Dihydroisotanshinone I, a bioactive compound present in danshen, can inhibit the migration of both androgen-dependent and androgen-independent prostate cancer cells. Dihydroisotanshinone I also induces **apoptosis** and **ferroptosis** in these lung cancer cells.



Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

DL-alpha-Tocopherol

(DL-α-Tocopherol) Cat. No.: HY-W020044

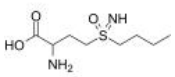
DL-alpha-Tocopherol is a synthetic vitamin E, with antioxidation effect. DL-alpha-Tocopherol protects human skin fibroblasts against the cytotoxic effect of UVB.

Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine

(Buthionine sulfoximine; BSO) Cat. No.: HY-106376

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine is a potent inhibitor of **glutamylcysteine synthetase biosynthesis**.

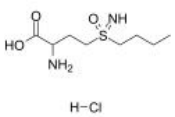


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride

(Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride; BSO hydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-106376B

DL-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride (Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride) is a potent inhibitor of **glutamylcysteine synthetase biosynthesis**.

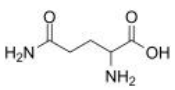


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

DL-Glutamine

((±)-Glutamine; DL-Gl) Cat. No.: HY-B1346

DL-Glutamine is used for biochemical research and drug synthesis.



Purity: ≥97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

Docebenone

(AA 861) Cat. No.: HY-12886

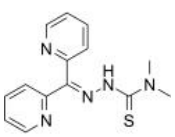
Docebenone (AA 861) is a potent, selective and orally active **5-LO (5-lipoxygenase)** inhibitor.

Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Dp44mT

Cat. No.: HY-18973

Dp44mT is an **iron chelator** with selective anticancer activity.

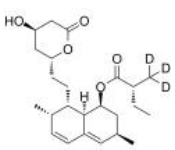


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Epi Lovastatin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0504S

Epi Lovastatin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Lovastatin. Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.

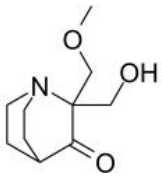


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Eprenetapopt

(APR-246; PRIMA-1Met) Cat. No.: HY-19980

Eprenetapopt (APR-246) is a first-in-class, small molecule that restores wild-type p53 functions in TP53-mutant cells. Eprenetapopt triggers apoptosis in tumor cells.

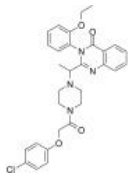


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Erastin

Cat. No.: HY-15763

Erastin is a **ferroptosis** inducer. Erastin binds and inhibits voltage-dependent anion channels (**VDAC2/VDAC3**).

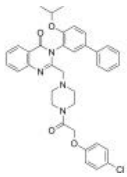


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (1 mg x 5), 10 mg (1 mg x 10), 1 mg

Erastin2

Cat. No.: HY-139087

Erastin2 is a **ferroptosis** inducer and a potent, selective inhibitor of the system **xc(-) cystine/glutamate transporter**.

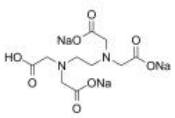


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt

(EDTA trisodium salt; Trisodium EDTA) Cat. No.: HY-B1009

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid trisodium salt (EDTA trisodium salt) is used to bind metal ions in the practice of chelation therapy, for treating mercury and lead poisoning, used in a similar manner to remove excess iron from the body, for treating the complication of repeated...

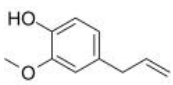


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Eugenol

Cat. No.: HY-N0337

Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

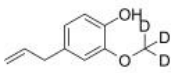


Purity: 98.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Eugenol-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0337S

Eugenol-d3 is the deuterium labeled Eugenol. Eugenol is an essential oil found in cloves with antibacterial, anthelmintic and antioxidant activity. Eugenol is shown to inhibit lipid peroxidation.

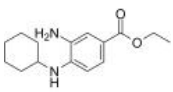


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 50 mg

Ferrostatin-1

Cat. No.: HY-100579

Ferrostatin-1, a potent and selective **ferroptosis** inhibitor, suppresses Erastin-induced ferroptosis in HT-1080 cells (EC_{50}=60 nM). Ferrostatin-1, a synthetic antioxidant, acts via a reductive mechanism to prevent damage to membrane lipids and thereby inhibits cell death. Antifungal Activity.

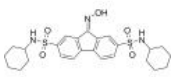


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

FIN56

Cat. No.: HY-103087

FIN56 is a specific inducer of **ferroptosis**. FIN56 induces ferroptosis by inducing degradation of GPX4. FIN56 also binds to and activates squalene synthase.

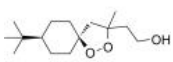


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FINO2

Cat. No.: HY-129457

FINO2 is a potent **ferroptosis** inducer. FINO2 inhibits GPX4 activity. FINO2 is a stable oxidant that oxidizes ferrous iron and stable at varying pH levels. FINO2 causes widespread lipid peroxidation.

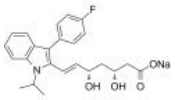


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fluvastatin sodium

(XU 62-320) Cat. No.: HY-14664A

Fluvastatin sodium (XU 62320) is a first fully synthetic, competitive **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 8 nM. Fluvastatin sodium protects vascular smooth muscle cells against oxidative stress through the Nrf2-dependent antioxidant pathway.

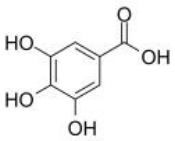


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gallic acid

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) Cat. No.: HY-N0523

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**. Gallic acid has various activities, such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticance activities.

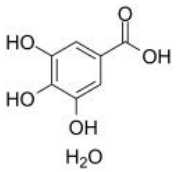


Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Gallic acid hydrate

(3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid hydrate) Cat. No.: HY-N0523A

Gallic acid (3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid) hydrate is a natural polyhydroxyphenolic compound and an free radical scavenger to inhibit **cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2)**.

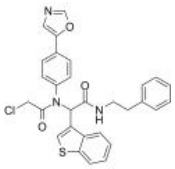


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg

GPX4-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-141809

GPX4-IN-3 (26a) is a potent **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** inhibitor as a selective **ferroptosis** inducer. GPX4-IN-3 (26a) exhibits 71.7% inhibition for GPX4 with 1 μM.

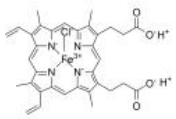


Purity: 99.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hemin

(Hemin chloride) Cat. No.: HY-19424

Hemin is an iron-containing porphyrin. Hemin is an **Heme oxygenase (HO)-1** inducer.

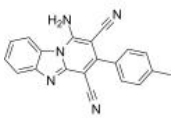


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

iFSP1

Cat. No.: HY-136057

iFSP1 is a potent, selective and glutathione-independent inhibitor of **ferroptosis suppressor protein 1 (FSP1)** (AIFM2) with an EC_{50} of 103 nM. iFSP1 selectively induces **ferroptosis** in GPX4-knockout cells which overexpressed FSP1.

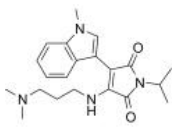


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

IM-93

Cat. No.: HY-138201

IM-93 inhibits **ferroptosis** and **NETosis** with an IC< sub>50 of 0.45 μM for cell death inhibition.

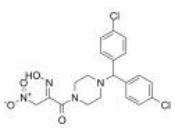


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

JKE-1674

Cat. No.: HY-138153

JKE-1674 is an orally active glutathione peroxidase 4 (**GPX4**) inhibitor and an active metabolite of **GPX4** inhibitor ML-210. JKE-1674, an analog of ML-210 in which the nitroisoxazole ring is replaced with an α-nitroketoxime. JKE-1674 can convert into a nitrile oxide JKE-1777.

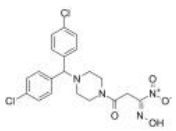


Purity: 98.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

JKE-1716

Cat. No.: HY-139001

JKE-1716 is a potent and selective nitrolic acid-containing **GPX4** inhibitor. JKE-1716 is able of inducing **ferroptosis** selectively through covalent **GPX4** inhibition.

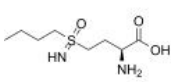


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine

(L-Buthionine sulfoximine; L-BSO) Cat. No.: HY-106376A

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine is a cell-permeable, potent, fast acting and irreversible inhibitor of **g-glutamylcysteine synthetase** and depletes cellular glutathione levels.

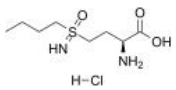


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride (L-Buthionine sulfoximine hydrochloride; L-BSO hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-106376C

L-Buthionine-(S,R)-sulfoximine hydrochloride is a cell-permeable, potent, fast acting, orally active and irreversible inhibitor of **g-glutamylcysteine synthetase** and depletes cellular glutathione levels.

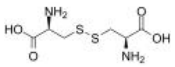


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg

L-Cystine

Cat. No.: HY-N0394

L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

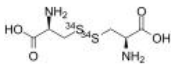


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g

L-Cystine-34S2

Cat. No.: HY-N0394S3

L-Cystine-34S2 is the 34S-labeled L-Cystine. L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

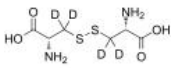


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Cystine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-N0394S1

L-Cystine-d4 is the deuterium labeled L-Cystine. L-Cystine is an amino acid and intracellular thiol, which plays a critical role in the regulation of cellular processes.

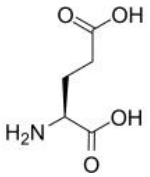


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid

Cat. No.: HY-14608

L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). L-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.

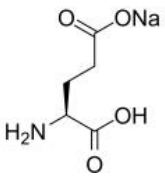


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-14608A

L-Glutamic acid monosodium salt acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA). (S)-Glutamic acid shows a direct activating effect on the release of **DA** from dopaminergic terminals.

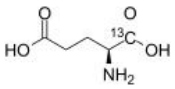


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamic acid-1-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S1

L-Glutamic acid-1-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

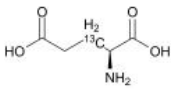


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S

L-Glutamic acid-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

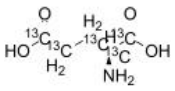


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S5

L-Glutamic acid-13C5 is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

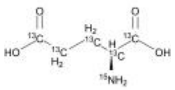


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S3

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

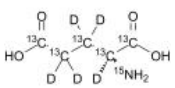


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N,d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S4

L-Glutamic acid-13C5,15N,d5 is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

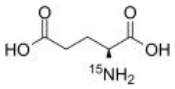


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-15N

Cat. No.: HY-14608S2

L-Glutamic acid-15N is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

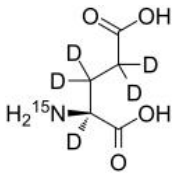


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

L-Glutamic acid-15N,d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S9

L-Glutamic acid-15N,d5 is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

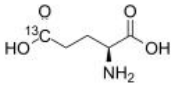


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-5-13C

Cat. No.: HY-14608S6

L-Glutamic acid-5-13C is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

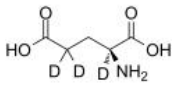


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamic acid-d3

Cat. No.: HY-14608S8

L-Glutamic acid-d3 is the deuterium labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).

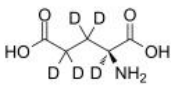


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

L-Glutamic acid-d5

Cat. No.: HY-14608S7

L-Glutamic acid-d5 is the deuterium labeled L-Glutamic acid. L-Glutamic acid acts as an excitatory transmitter and an agonist at all subtypes of glutamate receptors (metabotropic, kainate, NMDA, and AMPA).



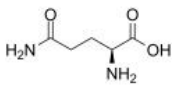
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390

L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes. L-Glutamine provides a source of carbons for oxidation in some cells.



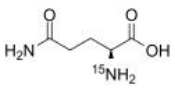
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

L-Glutamine 15N

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide 15N)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S

L-Glutamine-15N (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N) is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.



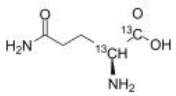
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-1,2-13C2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1,2-13C2)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S10

L-Glutamine-1,2-13C2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1,2-13C2) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.



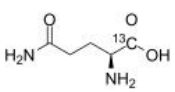
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-1-13C

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1-13C)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S5

L-Glutamine-1-13C (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-1-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.



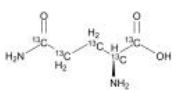
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-13C5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5)

Cat. No.: HY-N0390S1

L-Glutamine-13C5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

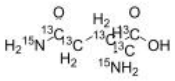


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-13C5,15N2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,15N2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S6

L-Glutamine-13C5,15N2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,15N2) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

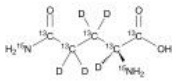


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-13C5,15N2,d5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,15N2,d5) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S3

L-Glutamine-13C5,15N2,d5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-13C5,15N2,d5) is the deuterium, 13C-, and 15-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

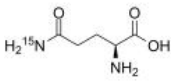


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-15N-1

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N-1) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S9

L-Glutamine-15N-1 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N-1) is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

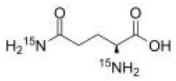


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-15N2

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S8

L-Glutamine-15N2 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2) is the 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

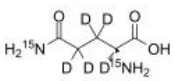


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-15N2,d5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2,d5) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S7

L-Glutamine-15N2,d5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-15N2,d5) is the deuterium and 15N-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

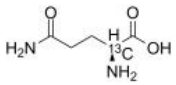


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-2-13C

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-2-13C) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S11

L-Glutamine-2-13C (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-2-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

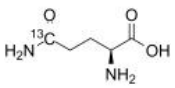


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-5-13C

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-5-13C) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S4

L-Glutamine-5-13C (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-5-13C) is the 13C-labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

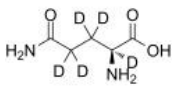


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutamine-d5

(L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-d5) **Cat. No.:** HY-N0390S2

L-Glutamine-d5 (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide-d5) is the deuterium labeled L-Glutamine. L-Glutamine (L-Glutamic acid 5-amide) is a non-essential amino acid present abundantly throughout the body and involved in many metabolic processes.

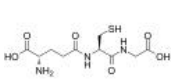


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

L-Glutathione reduced

(GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0187

L-Glutathione reduced (GSH; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.

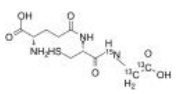


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N

(GSH-13C2,15N; γ-L-Glutamyl-L-cysteinyl-glycine-13C2,15N) **Cat. No.:** HY-D0187S

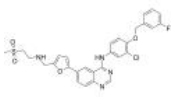
L-Glutathione reduced-13C2,15N (GSH-13C2,15N) is the 13C- and 15N-labeled L-Glutathione reduced. L-Glutathione reduced (GSH) is an endogenous antioxidant and is capable of scavenging oxygen-derived free radicals.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lapatinib
(GW572016; GW2016) Cat. No.: HY-50898

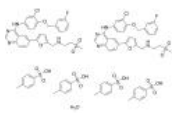
Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate monohydrate; GW2016 ditosylate monohydrate)
Cat. No.: HY-50898B

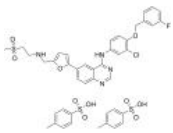
Lapatinib ditosylate monohydrate (GW572016 ditosylate monohydrate) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.78%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lapatinib ditosylate
(GW572016 ditosylate; GW2016 ditosylate) Cat. No.: HY-50898A

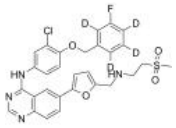
Lapatinib ditosylate (GW572016 ditosylate) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Lapatinib-d4-1
(GW572016-d4-1; GW2016-d4-1) Cat. No.: HY-50898S3

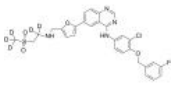
Lapatinib-d4-1 is deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC50 values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lapatinib-d5
(GW572016-d5; GW2016-d5) Cat. No.: HY-50898S2

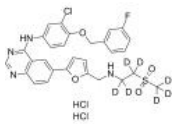
Lapatinib-d5 is deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the ErbB-2 and EGFR tyrosine kinase domains with IC50 values against purified EGFR and ErbB-2 of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lapatinib-d7 dihydrochloride
(GW572016-d7 dihydrochloride; GW2016-d7 dihydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-50898S1

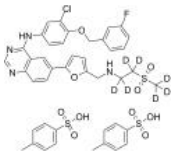
Lapatinib-d7 (GW572016-d7) dihydrochloride is the deuterium labeled Lapatinib dihydrochloride. Lapatinib (GW572016) dihydrochloride is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lapatinib-d7 ditosylate
Cat. No.: HY-50898BS

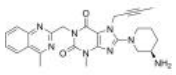
Lapatinib-d7 (GW572016-d7) ditosylate is the deuterium labeled Lapatinib. Lapatinib (GW572016) is a potent inhibitor of the **ErbB-2** and **EGFR** tyrosine kinase domains with IC_{50} values against purified **EGFR** and **ErbB-2** of 10.2 and 9.8 nM, respectively.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

Linagliptin
(BI 1356) Cat. No.: HY-10284

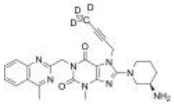
Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective **DPP-4** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1 nM.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Linagliptin-13C,d3
(BI 1356-13C,d3) Cat. No.: HY-10284S1

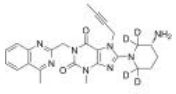
Linagliptin-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective DPP-4 inhibitor with IC50 of 1 nM.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Linagliptin-d4
(BI 1356-d4) Cat. No.: HY-10284S

Linagliptin-d4 is deuterium labeled Linagliptin. Linagliptin is a highly potent, selective DPP-4 inhibitor with IC50 of 1 nM.

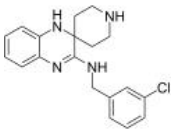


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Liproxstatin-1

Cat. No.: HY-12726

Liproxstatin-1 is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor and inhibits ferroptotic cell death (IC_{50}=22 nM).

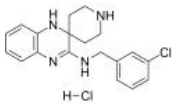


Purity: 98.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Liproxstatin-1 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-12726A

Liproxstatin-1 hydrochloride is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor and inhibits ferroptotic cell death (IC_{50}=22 nM).



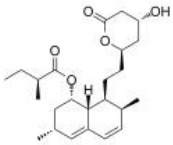
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin

(Mevinolin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0504

Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.



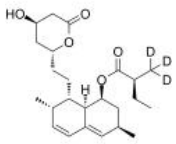
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Lovastatin-d3

(Mevinolin-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-N0504S2

Lovastatin-d3 is deuterium labeled Lovastatin. Lovastatin is a cell-permeable HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.

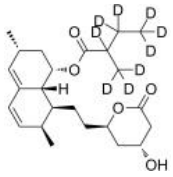


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Lovastatin-d9

Cat. No.: HY-N0504S1

Lovastatin-d9 is the deuterium labeled Lovastatin. Lovastatin is a cell-permeable **HMG-CoA reductase** inhibitor used to lower cholesterol.



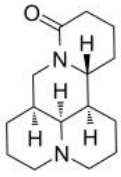
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Matrine

(Matridin-15-one; Vegard; α-Matrine)

Cat. No.: HY-N0164

Matrine (Matridin-15-one) is an alkaloid found in plants from the Sophora genus. It has a variety of pharmacological effects, including anti-cancer effects, and action as a kappa opioid receptor and u-receptor agonist.

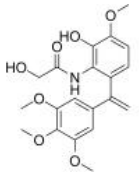


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Microtubule inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-145828

Microtubule inhibitor 2 is a potent and selective, orally active **microtubule** inhibitor. Microtubule inhibitor 2 triggers cell death through **ferroptosis** . Microtubule inhibitor 2 shows antitumor activity.

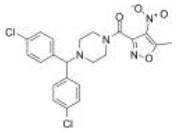


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ML-210

Cat. No.: HY-100003

ML-210 is a selective and covalent **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 30 nM. ML-210 binds the GPX4 selenocysteine residue. ML-210 has anti-cancer activity.

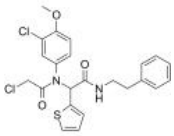


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

ML162

Cat. No.: HY-100002

ML162 is a covalent **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** inhibitor. ML162 has a selective lethal effect on mutant RAS oncogene-expressing cell lines.

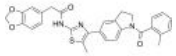


Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

ML385

Cat. No.: HY-100523

ML385 is a specific nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (**NRF2**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.9 μM.

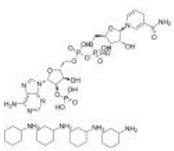


Purity: 98.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

NADPH tetracyclohexanamine

Cat. No.: HY-F0003A

NADPH tetracyclohexanamine is a ubiquitous cofactor and biological reducing agent.

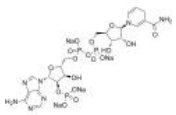


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

NADPH tetrasodium salt

Cat. No.: HY-F0003

NADPH tetrasodium salt functions as an important **cofactor** in a variety of metabolic and biosynthetic pathways.



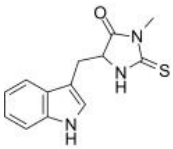
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Necrostatin-1

(Nec-1)

Cat. No.: HY-15760

Necrostatin-1 (Nec-1) is a potent necroptosis inhibitor with an **EC_{50}** of 490 nM in Jurkat cells. Necrostatin-1 inhibits **RIP1 kinase** (**EC_{50}**=182 nM). Necrostatin-1 is also an **IDO** inhibitor.



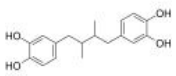
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nordihydroguaiaretic acid

(NDGA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0198

Nordihydroguaiaretic acid is a **5-lipoxygenase** (**5LOX**) (**IC_{50}**=8 μM) and tyrosine kinase inhibitor.



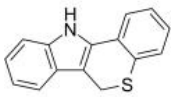
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 250 mg

PD146176

(NSC168807)

Cat. No.: HY-103157

PD146176 (NSC168807), a **15-Lipoxygenase (15-LO)** inhibitor, inhibits rabbit reticulocyte 15-LO (**K_i**=197 nM, IC_{50}=0.54 μM). PD146176 reverses cognitive impairment, brain amyloidosis, and tau pathology by stimulating autophagy in aged triple transgenic mice.



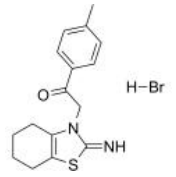
Purity: 98.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide

(Pifithrin hydrobromide; PFTα hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15484

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is a **p53** inhibitor which blocks its transcriptional activity and prevents cells from apoptosis. Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is also an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist.



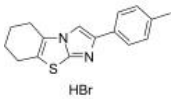
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pifithrin-β hydrobromide

(PFT β hydrobromide; Cyclic Pifithrin-α hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-16702A

Pifithrin-β hydrobromide (PFT β hydrobromide) is a potent **p53** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 23 μM.



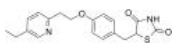
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pioglitazone

(U 72107)

Cat. No.: HY-13956

Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



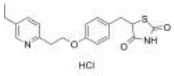
Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pioglitazone hydrochloride

(U 72107A; AD 4833)

Cat. No.: HY-14601

Pioglitazone hydrochloride is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



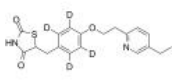
Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Pioglitazone-d4

(U 72107-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S

Pioglitazone D4 (U 72107 D4) is a deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

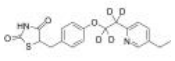


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl)

Cat. No.: HY-13956S1

Pioglitazone-d4 (alkyl) (U 72107-d4 (alkyl)) is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.

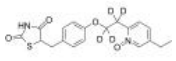


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg

Pioglitazone-d4 N-Oxide

Cat. No.: HY-13956S2

Pioglitazone-d4 N-Oxide is the deuterium labeled Pioglitazone. Pioglitazone (U 72107) is a potent and selective **PPARγ** agonist with high affinity binding to the PPARγ ligand-binding domain with **EC_{50}** of 0.93 and 0.99 μM for human and mouse PPARγ, respectively.



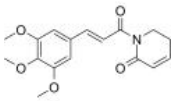
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Piperlongumine

(Piplartine)

Cat. No.: HY-N2329

Piperlongumine is a alkaloid, possesses ant-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiangiogenic, antioxidant, antitumor, and antidiabetic activities. Piperlongumine induces ROS, and induces apoptosis in cancer cell lines.



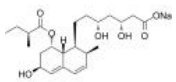
Purity: 99.19%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

Pravastatin sodium

(CS-514 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0165A

Pravastatin sodium (CS-514 sodium) is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor against sterol synthesis with IC_{50} of 5.6 μM.



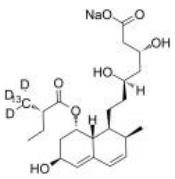
Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pravastatin-13C,d3 sodium

(CS-514-13C,d3 sodium)

Cat. No.: HY-B0165AS

Pravastatin-13C,d3 (sodium) is the 13C- and deuterium labeled. Pravastatin sodium (CS-514 sodium) is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor against sterol synthesis with IC50 of 5.6 μM.



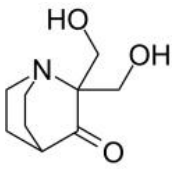
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PRIMA-1

(NSC-281668)

Cat. No.: HY-19980A

PRIMA-1 (NSC-281668) is a mutant **p53** reactivator, restores the sensitivity of TP53 mutant-type thyroid cancer cells to the histone methylation inhibitor 3-Deazaneplanocin A.

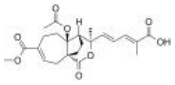


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Pseudolaric Acid B

Cat. No.: HY-N6939

Pseudolaric Acid B is a diterpene isolated from the root of Pseudolarix kaempferi Gorden (pinaceae), has anti-cancer, antifungal, and antifertile activities, and shows immunosuppressive activity on T lymphocytes.



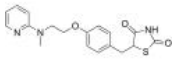
Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Rosiglitazone

(BRL 49653)

Cat. No.: HY-17386

Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone binds to PPARγ with a **K_d** of approximately 40 nM.



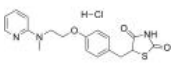
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride

(BRL 49653 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-17386A

Rosiglitazone hydrochloride (BRL 49653 hydrochloride) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with **EC_{50}**s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively. Rosiglitazone hydrochloride binds to PPARγ with a **K_d** of approximately 40 nM.



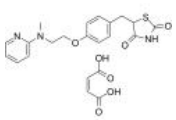
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Rosiglitazone maleate

(BRL 49653C)

Cat. No.: HY-14600

Rosiglitazone maleate (BRL 49653C) is a potent and selective activator of **PPARγ**, with **EC_{50}**s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for **PPARγ1**, **PPARγ2**, and **PPARγ**, respectively, and a **K_d** of appr 40 nM for **PPARγ**; Rosiglitazone maleate is also an modulator of **TRP channels**, inhibits TRP melastatin...

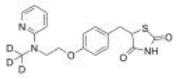


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 200 mg

Rosiglitazone-d3

Cat. No.: HY-17386S

Rosiglitazone-d3 (BRL 49653-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rosiglitazone. Rosiglitazone (BRL 49653) is a selective, orally active **PPARγ** agonist with EC_{50}s of 30 nM, 100 nM and 60 nM for PPARγ1, PPARγ2, and PPARγ, respectively.



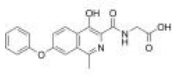
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Roxadustat

(FG-4592)

Cat. No.: HY-13426

Roxadustat is an oral **hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl-hydroxylase** inhibitor (HIF-PHI) that promotes erythropoiesis through increasing endogenous erythropoietin, improving iron regulation, and reducing hepcidin.

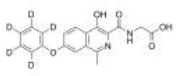


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

Roxadustat-d5

Cat. No.: HY-13426S

Roxadustat-d5 is deuterium labeled Roxadustat. Roxadustat is an oral hypoxia-inducible factor prolyl-hydroxylase inhibitor (HIF-PHI) that promotes erythropoiesis through increasing endogenous erythropoietin, improving iron regulation, and reducing hepcidin.



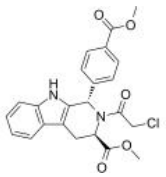
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RSL3

((1S,3R)-RSL3)

Cat. No.: HY-100218A

RSL3 ((1S,3R)-RSL3) is an inhibitor of **glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4)** (**ferroptosis** activator), reduces the expression of GPX4 protein, and induces ferroptotic death of head and neck cancer cell. RSL3 increases the expression of p62 and Nrf2 and inactivates Keap1 in HN3-rslR cells.



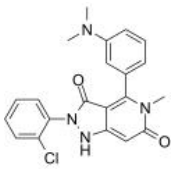
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Setanaxib

(GKT137831; GKT831)

Cat. No.: HY-12298

Setanaxib (GKT137831) is a selective NADPH oxidase (**NOX1/4**) inhibitor with K_is of 140 and 110 nM, respectively.



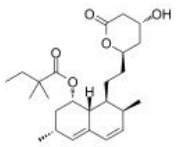
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Simvastatin

(MK 733)

Cat. No.: HY-17502

Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.



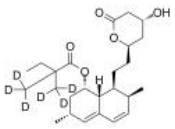
Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Simvastatin-d6

(MK 733-d6)

Cat. No.: HY-110231

Simvastatin-d6 (MK 733-d6) is the deuterium labeled Simvastatin. Simvastatin (MK 733) is a competitive inhibitor of **HMG-CoA reductase** with a K_i of 0.2 nM.



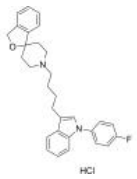
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Siramesine hydrochloride

(Lu 28-179 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-14221A

Siramesine (Lu 28-179) hydrochloride is a potent **sigma-2 receptor** agonist. Siramesine hydrochloride has a subnanomolar affinity for sigma-2 receptors (IC_{50}=0.12nM) and exhibits a 140-fold selectivity for sigma-2 receptors over sigma-1 receptors (IC_{50}=17nM).



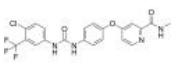
Purity: 99.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sorafenib

(Bay 43-9006)

Cat. No.: HY-10201

Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 90 nM, 15 nM, 20 nM, 57 nM and 58 nM for **VEGFR2**, **VEGFR3**, **PDGFRβ**, **FLT3** and **c-Kit**, respectively.



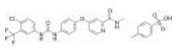
Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sorafenib Tosylate

(Bay 43-9006 Tosylate)

Cat. No.: HY-10201A

Sorafenib Tosylate (Bay 43-9006 Tosylate) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively.

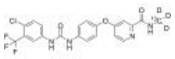


Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg

Sorafenib-13C,d3

Cat. No.: HY-10201S2

Sorafenib-13C,d3 is the 13C- and deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib (Bay 43-9006) is a potent and orally active **Raf** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 6 nM and 20 nM for **Raf-1** and **B-Raf**, respectively.



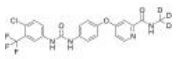
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sorafenib-d3

(Bay 43-9006-d3; Donafenib)

Cat. No.: HY-10201S

Sorafenib-d3 (Bay 43-9006-d3) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.



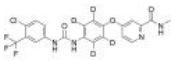
Purity: 99.57%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sorafenib-d4

(Bay 43-9006-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10201S1

Sorafenib-d4 (Bay 43-9006-d4) is the deuterium labeled Sorafenib. Sorafenib is a multikinase inhibitor IC_{50}s of 6 nM, 20 nM, and 22 nM for Raf-1, B-Raf, and VEGFR-3, respectively.

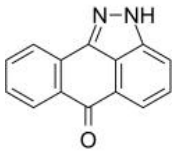


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SP600125

Cat. No.: HY-12041

SP600125 is an orally active, reversible, and ATP-competitive **JNK** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 40, 40 and 90 nM for **JNK1**, **JNK2** and **JNK3**, respectively. SP600125 is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor. SP600125 inhibits **autophagy** and activates **apoptosis**.

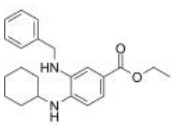


Purity: 99.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

SRS11-92

Cat. No.: HY-116087

SRS11-92, a Ferrostatin-1 (Fer-1) analogue, is a potent **ferroptosis** inhibitor. SRS11-92 inhibits ferroptotic cell death induced by Erastin in HT-1080 human fibrosarcoma cells (EC_{50}=6 nM).

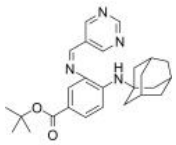


Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SRS16-86

Cat. No.: HY-135430

SRS16-86 is a potent inhibitor of **ferroptosis**. SRS16-86 is more stable than more stable to metabolism and plasma than Ferrostatin-1 in vivo. SRS16-86 can be used for renal ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI) and spinal cord injury (SCI) research.



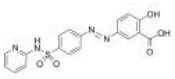
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sulfasalazine

(NSC 667219)

Cat. No.: HY-14655

Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress **NF-κB** activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 **ferroptosis** inducer.

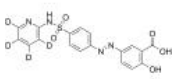


Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

Sulfasalazine-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14655S

Sulfasalazine-d4 is the deuterium labeled Sulfasalazine. Sulfasalazine (NSC 667219) is an anti-rheumatic agent for the research of rheumatoid arthritis and ulcerative colitis. Sulfasalazine can suppress **NF-κB** activity. Sulfasalazine is a type 1 **ferroptosis** inducer.



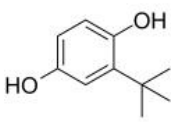
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 2.5 mg, 25 mg

TBHQ

(tert-Butylhydroquinone)

Cat. No.: HY-100489

TBHQ (tert-Butylhydroquinone) is a widely used **Nrf2** activator, protects against Doxorubicin (DOX)-induced cardiotoxicity through activation of **Nrf2**.



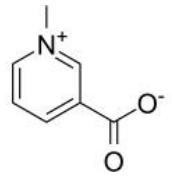
Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

Trigonelline

(Trigenolline)

Cat. No.: HY-N0414

Trigonelline, an alkaloid with potential antidiabetic activity, is present in considerable amounts in coffee. Trigonelline is an efficient **Nrf2** inhibitor capable of blocking Nrf2-dependent proteasome activity and thereby apoptosis protection in pancreatic cancer cells.

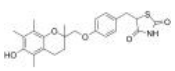


Purity: 99.98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Troglitazone

(CS-045) Cat. No.: HY-50935

Troglitazone is a **PPARγ** agonist, with **EC_{50}**s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.

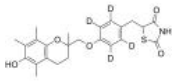


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Troglitazone-d4

(CS-045-d4) Cat. No.: HY-50935S

Troglitazone-d4 is deuterium labeled Troglitazone. Troglitazone is a PPARγ agonist, with EC50s of 550 nM and 780 nM for human and murinePPARγ receptor, respectively.

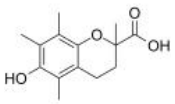


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Trolox

Cat. No.: HY-101445

Trolox is an analogue of vitamin E with a powerful antioxidant effect. Trolox is also a powerful inhibitor of membrane damage.

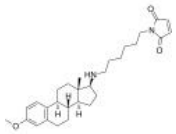


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

U-73122

Cat. No.: HY-13419

U-73122 is a **phospholipase C (PLC)** and **5-LO (5-lipoxygenase)** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}**of 1-2.1 μM for PLC.

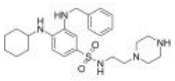


Purity: 98.17%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UAMC-3203

Cat. No.: HY-112909

UAMC-3203 is a potent and selective **Ferroptosis** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 12 nM.

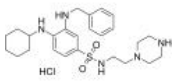


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

UAMC-3203 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-112909A

UAMC-3203 hydrochloride is a potent and selective **Ferroptosis** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 12 nM.

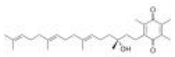


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Vatiquinone

(EPI-743) Cat. No.: HY-16772

Vatiquinone is a potent cellular oxidative stress protectant, which could be used for the study for mitochondrial diseases.

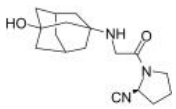


Purity: 98.38%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg (22.69 mM * 500 μL in Ethanol),

Vildagliptin

(LAF237; NVP-LAF 237) Cat. No.: HY-14291

Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

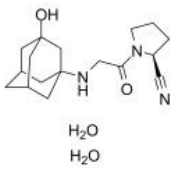


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

Vildagliptin dihydrate

(LAF237 dihydrate; NVP-LAF 237 dihydrate) Cat. No.: HY-14291A

Vildagliptin dihydrate (LAF237 dihydrate) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells. Vildagliptin dihydrate possesses excellent oral bioavailability and potent antihyperglycemic activity.

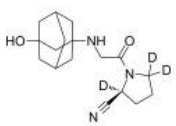


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d3

(LAF237-d3; NVP-LAF 237-d3) Cat. No.: HY-14291S

Vildagliptin-d3 (LAF237-d3) is the deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (**DPP-IV**) inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

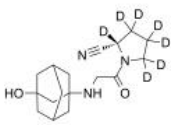


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 500 μg, 5 mg

Vildagliptin-d7

(LAF237-d7; NVP-LAF 237-d7) Cat. No.: HY-14291S1

Vildagliptin-d7 is deuterium labeled Vildagliptin. Vildagliptin (LAF237) is a potent, stable, selective dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitor with an IC50 of 3.5 nM in human Caco-2 cells.

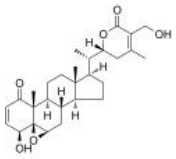


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Withaferin A

Cat. No.: HY-N2065

Withaferin A is a steroidal lactone isolated from Withania somnifera, inhibits **NF-kB** activation and targets **vimentin**, with potent antiinflammatory and anticancer activities. Withaferin A is an inhibitor of endothelial protein C receptor **(EPCR)** shedding.

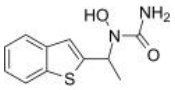


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg

Zileuton

(A 64077; Abbott 64077) Cat. No.: HY-14164

Zileuton is a potent and selective inhibitor of **5-lipoxygenase** with antiasthmatic properties.

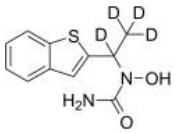


Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Zileuton-d4

Cat. No.: HY-14164S

Zileuton-d4 (A 64077-d4) is the deuterium labeled Zileuton. Zileuton (A 64077) is a potent and selective inhibitor of **5-lipoxygenase** with antiasthmatic properties.

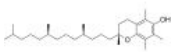


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Vitamin E

((+)-α-Tocopherol; D-α-Tocopherol) Cat. No.: HY-N0683

α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

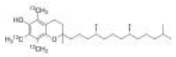


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 1 g

α-Vitamin E-13C3

((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C3; D-α-Tocopherol-13C3) Cat. No.: HY-N0683S1

α-Vitamin E-13C3 ((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C3) is the 13C-labeled α-Vitamin E. α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.

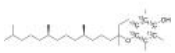


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

α-Vitamin E-13C6

((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C6; D-α-Tocopherol-13C6) Cat. No.: HY-N0683S

α-Vitamin E-13C6 ((+)-α-Tocopherol-13C6) is the 13C-labeled α-Vitamin E. α-Vitamin E ((+)-α-Tocopherol), a naturally occurring vitamin E form, is a potent antioxidant.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

FKBP

FK506-binding protein

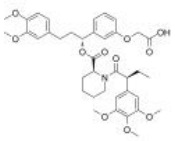
FKBPs (FK506-binding proteins) belong to a distinct class of immunophilins that interact with immunosuppressants, such as FK506 and Rapamycin. FKBPs use their peptidyl-prolyl isomerase (PPIase) activity to catalyze the cis-trans conversion of prolyl bonds in proteins during protein-folding events. FKBPs also act as a unique group of chaperones. FKBPs are involved in several biochemical processes including protein folding, receptor signaling, protein trafficking and transcription. FKBP family proteins play important functional roles in the T-cell activation, when complexed with their ligands.

FKBPs, through interactions with steroid hormone receptors, kinases, or other cellular factors, play important roles in various physiological processes and, more interestingly, in pathological processes in mammals. Mammalian FKBPs can be divided into four groups: cytoplasmic, TPR domain, endoplasmic reticulum (ER) or secretory pathway and nuclear. The cytoplasmic FKBP isoforms FKBP12 and 12.6 and the nuclear FKBP25 and 133 contain a single PPIase domain. FKBP36, 38, 51 and 52 contain multiple TPR domains. The ER FKBPs: FKBP13, 19, 22, 23, 60 and 65 all contain an N-terminal ER signal peptide.

AP1867

Cat. No.: HY-114434

AP1867 is a synthetic FKBP12^{F36V}-directed ligand.



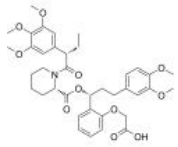
Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP1867-2-(carboxymethoxy)

(PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 2)

Cat. No.: HY-114420

AP1867-2-(carboxymethoxy), the AP1867 (a synthetic FKBP12^{F36V}-directed ligand) based moiety, binds to CRBN ligand via a linker to form dTAG molecules.

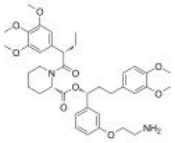


Purity: 96.44%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP1867-3-(aminoethoxy)

Cat. No.: HY-129363

AP1867-3-(aminoethoxy), the AP1867 based moiety, is a synthetic ligand for **FKBP**.
AP1867-3-(aminoethoxy) can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC FKBP12 F36V degrader.



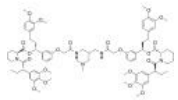
Purity: 99.10%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AP20187

(B/B Homodimerizer)

Cat. No.: HY-13992

AP20187 (B/B Homodimerizer) is a cell-permeable ligand used to dimerize **FK506-binding protein** (**FKBP**) fusion proteins and initiate biological signaling cascades and gene expression or disrupt protein-protein interactions.



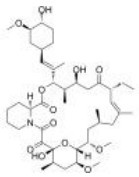
Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Ascomycin

(Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520)

Cat. No.: HY-13557

Ascomycin (Immunomycin; FR-900520; FK520) is an ethyl analog of Tacrolimus (FK506) with strong immunosuppressant properties. Ascomycin is also a macrocyclic polyketide **antibiotic** with multiple biological activities such as anti-malarial, anti-fungal and anti-spasmodic.

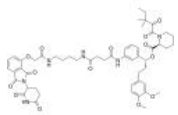


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

dFKBP-1

Cat. No.: HY-103634

dFKBP-1 is a potent and PROTAC-based **FKBP12** degrader. dFKBP-1 incorporates the ligand SLF (HY-114872) of **FKBP12**, the Thalidomide based **Cereblon** ligand and a linker.



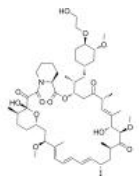
Purity: 98.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Everolimus

(RAD001; SDZ-RAD)

Cat. No.: HY-10218

Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active **mTOR1** inhibitor. Everolimus binds to **FKBP-12** to generate an immunosuppressive complex. Everolimus inhibits tumor cells proliferation and induces cell **apoptosis** and **autophagy**.



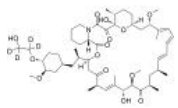
Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Everolimus-d4

(RAD001-d4; SDZ-RAD-d4)

Cat. No.: HY-10218S

Everolimus-d4 (RAD001-d4) is the deuterium labeled Everolimus. Everolimus (RAD001) is a Rapamycin derivative and a potent, selective and orally active **mTOR1** inhibitor. Everolimus binds to **FKBP-12** to generate an immunosuppressive complex.



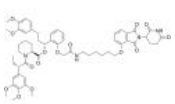
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-13

(dTAG-13)

Cat. No.: HY-114421

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-13 (dTAG-13), a PROTAC-based heterobifunctional degrader, is a selective degrader of **FKBP12**^{F36V} with expression of FKBP12F36V in-frame with a protein of interest.



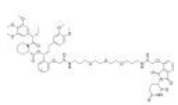
Purity: 99.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-7

(dTAG-7)

Cat. No.: HY-123941

FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-7 (dTAG-7) is a heterobifunctional degrader. FKBP12 PROTAC dTAG-7 (dTAG-7) is a degrader of **FKBP12**^{F36V} with expression of FKBP12^{F36V} in-frame with a protein of interest.



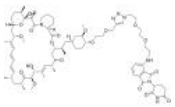
Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

FKBP12 PROTAC RC32

(RC32)

Cat. No.: HY-130835

FKBP12 PROTAC RC32 (RC32) is a potent **FKBP12** degrader based on **PROTAC** technology. FKBP12 PROTAC RC32 contains conjugation of Rapamycin (HY-10219) and a ligand for an **Cereblon** E3 ubiquitin ligase (Pomalidomide; HY-10984).

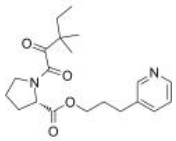


Purity: 95.23%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GPI-1046

Cat. No.: HY-124619

GPI-1046 is a immunophilin ligand without antibiotic action and attenuates ethanol intake in part through the upregulation of **glutamate transporter 1 (GLT1)** in PFC and NAc-core.

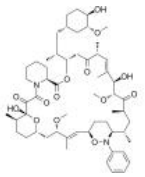


Purity: 99.76%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

ILS-920

Cat. No.: HY-106345

ILS-920 is a nonimmunosuppressive Rapamycin analog with reduced immunosuppressive activity and potent neuroprotective activity. ILS-920 binds selectively to the immunophilin **FKBP52** and to the β1-subunit of **L-type voltage-gated calcium channels (VGCC)**.

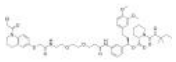


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

KB02-SLF

Cat. No.: HY-129610

KB02-SLF is a PROTAC-based nuclear **FKBP12** degrader (molecular glue). KB02-SLF promotes nuclear **FKBP12** degradation by covalently modifying **DCAF16** (E3 ligase) and can improve the durability of protein degradation in biological systems.

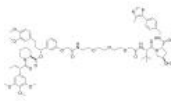


Purity: 99.25%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

PROTAC FKBP Degrader-3

Cat. No.: HY-135345

PROTAC FKBP Degrader-3 is a PROTAC that comprises a **FKBP** ligand binding group, a linker and an **von Hippel-Lindau** binding group. PROTAC FKBP Degrader-3 is a potent **FKBP** degrader.



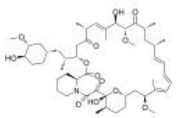
Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rapamycin

(Sirolimus; AY-22989)

Cat. No.: HY-10219

Rapamycin (Sirolimus; AY 22989) is a potent and specific **mTOR** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of **mTORC1**. Rapamycin is an **autophagy** activator, an immunosuppressant.



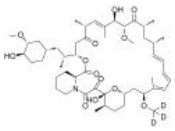
Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Rapamycin-d3

(Sirolimus-d3; AY-22989-d3)

Cat. No.: HY-10219S

Rapamycin-d3 (Sirolimus-d3) is the deuterium labeled Rapamycin. Rapamycin is a potent and specific mTOR inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.1 nM in HEK293 cells. Rapamycin binds to FKBP12 and specifically acts as an allosteric inhibitor of mTORC1.



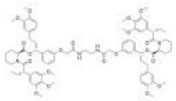
Purity: 95.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Rimiducid

(AP1903)

Cat. No.: HY-16046

Rimiducid (AP1903) is a dimerizer agent that acts by cross-linking the **FKBP** domains. Rimiducid (AP1903) dimerizes the Caspase 9 suicide switch and rapidly induces **apoptosis**.

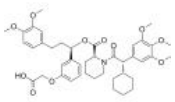


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SAFit1

Cat. No.: HY-102079

SAFit1 is a FK506 binding protein 51 (**FKBP51**)-specific inhibitor with a K_i of 4±0.3 nM.

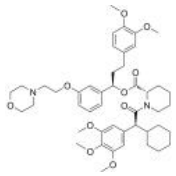


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SAFit2

Cat. No.: HY-102080

SAFit2 is a highly potent, highly selective **FK506-binding protein 51** (**FKBP51**) inhibitor with a K_i of 6 nM and also enhances **AKT2-AS160** binding.

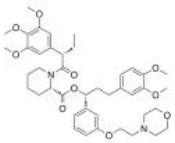


Purity: 98.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Shield-1

Cat. No.: HY-112210

Shield-1 is a specific, cell-permeant and high-affinity ligand of FK506-binding protein-12 (**FKBP**), and reverses the instability by binding to **mutated FKBP (mtFKBP)**, allowing conditional expression of mtFKBP-fused proteins. Shield-1 can stabilize the entire fusion protein.

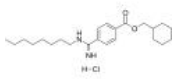


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SKF1

Cat. No.: HY-123454

SKF1 is a **FK506** suppressor, causes a mitochondrially induced death in low salt, concomitant with the release of **reactive oxygen species (ROS)**.

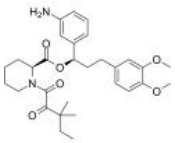


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SLF

Cat. No.: HY-114872

SLF is a synthetic ligand for **FK506-binding protein (FKBP)** with an affinity of 3.1 μM for **FKBP51** and an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM for **FKBP12**. SLF can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC.

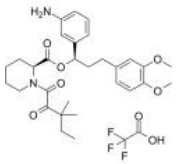


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SLF TFA

Cat. No.: HY-114872A

SLF TFA is a synthetic ligand for **FK506-binding protein (FKBP)** with an affinity of 3.1 μM for **FKBP51** and an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM for **FKBP12**. SLF TFA can be used in the synthesis of PROTAC.



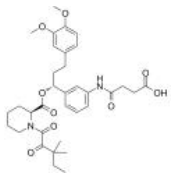
Purity: 95.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SLF-amido-C2-COOH

(PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 1)

Cat. No.: HY-107452

SLF-amido-C2-COOH (PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 1) is a synthetic ligand for **FKBP** (SLF).
SLF-amido-C2-COOH (PROTAC FKBP12-binding moiety 1) can be used in the synthesis of PROTACs.



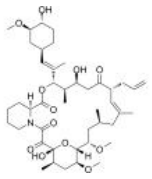
Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 100 mg, 500 mg

Tacrolimus

(FK506; Fujimycin; FR900506)

Cat. No.: HY-13756

Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex. Tacrolimus inhibits **calcineurin phosphatase**, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.

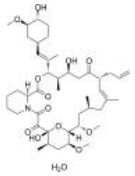


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 500 mg

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate; Fujimycin monohydrate; FR900506 monohydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-13756A

Tacrolimus monohydrate (FK506 monohydrate), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex and inhibits **calcineurin phosphatase**, which inhibits T-lymphocyte signal transduction and IL-2 transcription. Immunosuppressive properties.



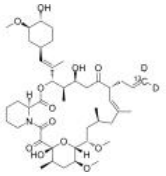
Purity: 99.37%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Tacrolimus-13C,d2

(FK506-13C,d2; Fujimycin-13C,d2; FR900506-13C,d2)

Cat. No.: HY-13756S

Tacrolimus-13C,D2 (FK506-13C,D2) is a 13C-labeled and deuterium labeled Tacrolimus. Tacrolimus (FK506), a macrocyclic lactone, binds to **FK506 binding protein (FKBP)** to form a complex.

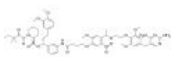


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

Zapalog

Cat. No.: HY-126316

Zapalog is a photocleavable small-molecule heterodimerizer that can be used to repeatedly initiate, and instantaneously terminate, a physical interaction between two target proteins.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

IAP

IAP (Inhibitor of apoptosis) proteins, a family of anti-apoptotic proteins, have an important role in evasion of apoptosis, as they can both block apoptosis-signaling pathways and promote survival. Eight members of this family have been described in humans (BIRC1/NAIP, BIRC2/cIAP1, BIRC3/cIAP2, BIRC4/XIAP, BIRC5/Survivin, BIRC6/Apollon, BIRC7/ML-IAP and BIRC8/ILP2).

IAP genes encode proteins that directly bind and inhibit caspases, and thus play a critical role in deciding cell fate. The IAPs are in turn regulated by endogenous proteins (second mitochondrial activator of caspases and Omi) that are released from the mitochondria during apoptosis. IAP protein family members are frequently overexpressed in cancer and contribute to tumor cell survival, chemo-resistance, disease progression, and poor prognosis. Targeting critical apoptosis regulators, like IAPs, is an attractive therapeutic way undertaken for the development of new classes of therapies for cancer.

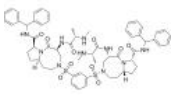
Although best known for their ability to regulate caspases, IAPs also influence ubiquitin (Ub)-dependent pathways that modulate innate immune signaling via activation of NF-κB. Several members of the IAP family regulate innate and adaptive immunity through modulation of signal transduction pathways, cytokine production, and cell survival. The regulation of immunity by the IAPs is primarily mediated through the ubiquitin ligase function of cIAP1, cIAP2, and XIAP, the targets of which impact NF-κB and MAPK signalling pathways.

IAP Inhibitors & Antagonists

APG-1387

Cat. No.: HY-125593

APG-1387, a bivalent SMAC mimetic and an **IAP** antagonist, blocks the activity of IAPs family proteins (XIAP, cIAP-1, cIAP-2, and ML-IAP). APG-1387 induces degradation of cIAP-1 and XIAP proteins, as well as caspase-3 activation and PARP cleavage, which leads to apoptosis.

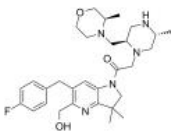


Purity: 99.46%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

ASTX660

Cat. No.: HY-109565

ASTX660 is an orally bioavailable dual antagonist of cellular inhibitor of apoptosis protein (**cIAP**) and X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (**XIAP**).

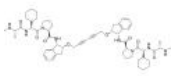


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AZD5582

Cat. No.: HY-12600

AZD5582 is an antagonist of the inhibitor of **apoptosis proteins (IAPs)**, which binds to the BIR3 domains cIAP1, cIAP2, and XIAP with IC_{50}s of 15, 21, and 15 nM, respectively. AZD5582 induces **apoptosis**.



Purity: 98.11%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

AZD5582 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-110346

AZD5582 dihydrochloride is an antagonist of the inhibitor of **apoptosis proteins (IAPs)**, which binds to the BIR3 domains cIAP1, cIAP2, and XIAP with IC_{50}s of 15, 21, and 15 nM, respectively. AZD5582 induces **apoptosis**.

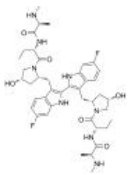
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Birinapant

(TL32711)

Cat. No.: HY-16591

Birinapant (TL32711), a bivalent Smac mimetic, is a potent antagonist for **XIAP** and **cIAP1** with K_ds of 45 nM and less than 1 nM, respectively.

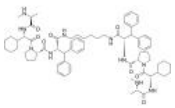


Purity: 99.70%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BV6

Cat. No.: HY-16701

BV6 is an antagonist of **cIAP1** and **XIAP**, members of the inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP) family.



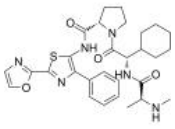
Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CUDC-427

(GDC-0917)

Cat. No.: HY-15835

CUDC-427 is a potent second-generation pan-selective **IAP** antagonist, used for treatment of various cancers.



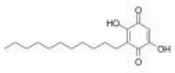
Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

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.

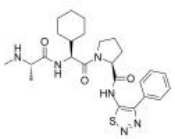


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

GDC-0152

Cat. No.: HY-13638

GDC-0152 is a potent **IAPs** inhibitor, and binds to the BIR3 domains of **XIAP**, **cIAP1**, **cIAP2** and the BIR domain of **ML-IAP** with K_i values of 28 nM, 17 nM, 43 nM and 14 nM, respectively.

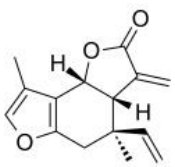


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isolinderalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N3001

Isolinderalactone suppresses human glioblastoma growth and angiogenic activity through the inhibition of **VEGFR2** activation in endothelial cells. Isolinderalactone suppresses the expression of **B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2)**, **survi**.

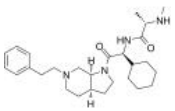


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

LBW242

Cat. No.: HY-15519

LBW242, a 3-mer and Smac mimetic, is a potent and orally active proapoptotic **IAP** inhibitor. LBW242 shows effects on mutant FLT3-expressing cells. LBW242 has activity against multiple myeloma, and potentiates TRAIL- and anticancer drug-mediated cell death of ovarian cancer cells.

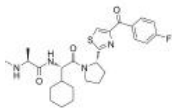


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LCL161

Cat. No.: HY-15518

LCL161 is a **IAP** inhibitor which inhibits **XIAP** in HEK293 cell and **cIAP1** in MDA-MB-231 cell with IC_{50}s of 35 and 0.4 nM, respectively.

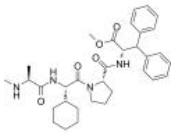


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MV1

Cat. No.: HY-113534

MV1 is an antagonist of **IAP** (inhibitor of apoptosis protein), leads to protein knockdown of HaloTag-fused proteins when combined with HaloTag ligand.

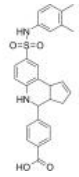


Purity: 99.54%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MX69

Cat. No.: HY-100892

MX69 is an inhibitor of **MDM2/XIAP**, used for cancer treatment.

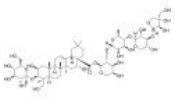


Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Polygalacin D

Cat. No.: HY-N6064

Polygalacin D (PGD) is a bioactive compound isolated from Platycodon grandiflorum (Jacq.) with anticancer and anti-proliferative properties.



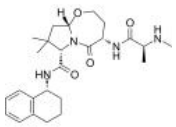
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SBP-0636457

(SBI-0636457; SB1-0636457)

Cat. No.: HY-125378

SBP-0636457 (SB1-0636457) is a SMAC mimetic, and as an **IAP** antagonist. SBP-0636457 binds to the BIR-domains of the **IAP proteins**, with a K_i of 0.27 μM. SBP-0636457 can be used for the research of solid tumors and hematologic cancers.

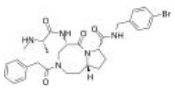


Purity: 98.42%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

SM-1295

Cat. No.: HY-124181

SM-1295 is an inhibitor of **apoptosis protein (IAP)** antagonist, with K_d values of 3077 nM, 3.2 nM and 9.5 nM for XIAP-BIR3, c-IAP1-BIR3 and c-IAP2-BIR3, respectively.



Purity: 98.71%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-164

Cat. No.: HY-15989

SM-164 is a cell-permeable Smac mimetic compound. SM-164 binds to **XIAP** protein containing both the BIR2 and BIR3 domains with an IC_{50} value of 1.39 nM and functions as an extremely potent antagonist of **XIAP**.

Purity: 99.65%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-164 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15989A

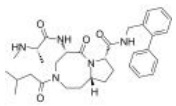
SM-164 Hydrochloride is a cell-permeable Smac mimetic compound. SM-164 binds to **XIAP** protein containing both the BIR2 and BIR3 domains with an IC_{50} value of 1.39 nM and functions as an extremely potent antagonist of **XIAP**.

Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

SM-433

Cat. No.: HY-138059

SM-433, a Smac mimetic, function as inhibitor of **inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAPs)**. SM-433 exhibits strong binding affinity XIAP BIR3 protein with an IC_{50}<1 μM (patent WO2008128171A2).

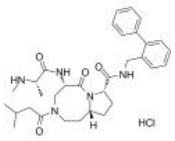


Purity: 98.06%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SM-433 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-138059A

SM-433 hydrochlorid, a Smac mimetic, function as inhibitor of **inhibitor of apoptosis proteins (IAPs)**. SM-433 hydrochlorid exhibits strong binding affinity XIAP BIR3 protein with an IC_{50}<1 μM (patent WO2008128171A2).

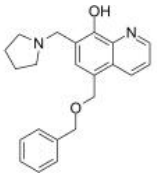


Purity: 98.57%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

UC-112

Cat. No.: HY-12842

UC-112 is a novel potent IAP(Inhibitor of apoptosis) inhibitor; potently inhibit cell growth in two human melanoma (A375 and M14) and two human prostate (PC-3 and DU145) cancer cell lines(IC50=0.7-3.4 uM).



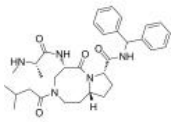
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Xevinapant

(AT-406; Debio 1143; SM-406)

Cat. No.: HY-15454

Xevinapant (AT-406) is a potent and orally bioavailable Smac mimetic and an antagonist of **IAPs**, and it binds to XIAP, cIAP1, and cIAP2 proteins with K_i of 66.4, 1.9, and 5.1 nM, respectively.

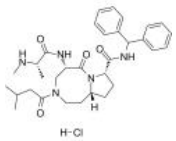


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Xevinapant hydrochloride (AT-406 hydrochloride; Debio 1143 hydrochloride; SM-406 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-13208

Xevinapant (AT-406) hydrochloride is a potent and orally bioavailable Smac mimetic and an antagonist of the inhibitor of apoptosis proteins **(IAPs)**. Xevinapant hydrochloride binds to XIAP, cIAP1, and cIAP2 proteins with K_is of 66.4, 1.9, and 5.1 nM, respectively.

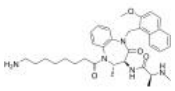


Purity: 98.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg

XIAP degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-115865

XIAP degrader-1, a primary amine tethered small molecule, promotes the degradation of **X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP)**.

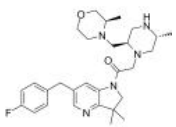


Purity: 99.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

XIAP/cIAP1 antagonist-1

Cat. No.: HY-102051

XIAP/cIAP1 antagonist-1 is a potent and orally active **XIAP/cIAP1** antagonist with EC_{50}s of 5.1 nM and 0.32 nM for XIAP and cIAP1, respectively. XIAP/cIAP1 antagonist-1 inhibits the tumor growth in dose-dependent manner in vivo.



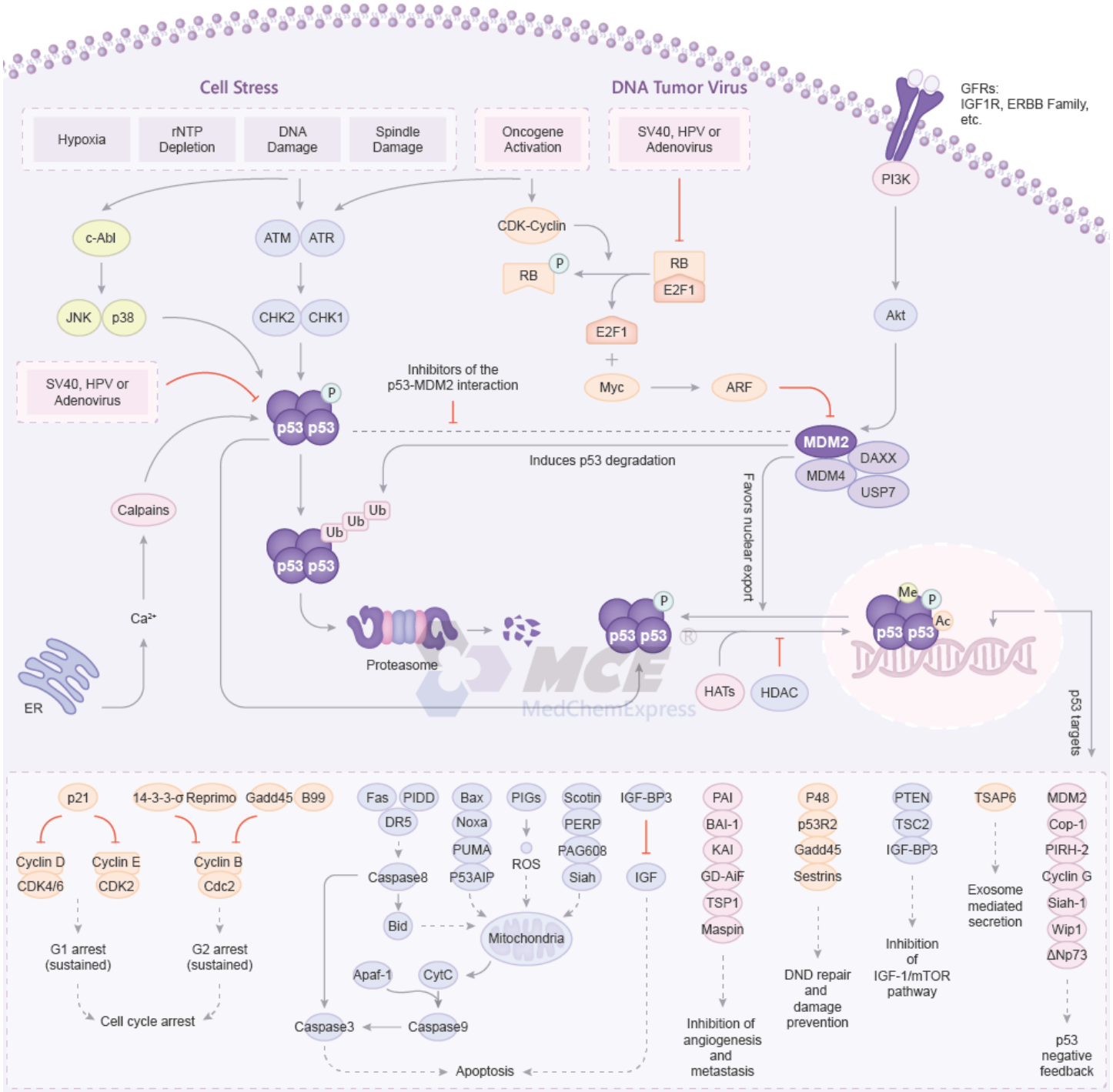
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MDM-2/p53

The p53 tumor suppressor is a principal mediator of growth arrest, senescence, and apoptosis in response to a broad array of cellular damage. p53 is a short-lived protein that is maintained at low, often undetectable, levels in normal cells. Under stress conditions, the p53 protein accumulates in the cell, binds in its tetrameric form to p53-response elements and induces the transcription of various genes.

MDM-2 is transcriptionally activated by p53 and MDM-2, in turn, inhibits p53 activity in several ways. MDM-2 binds to the p53 transactivation domain and thereby inhibits p53-mediated transactivation. MDM-2 also contains a signal sequence that is similar to the nuclear export signal of various viral proteins and, after binding to p53, it induces its nuclear export. As p53 is a transcription factor, it needs to be in the nucleus to be able to access the DNA; its transport to the cytoplasm by MDM-2 prevents this. Finally, MDM-2 is a ubiquitin ligase, so is able to target p53 for degradation by the proteasome.

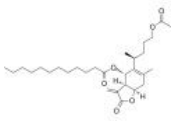
In many tumors p53 is inactivated by the overexpression of the negative regulators MDM2 and MDM4 or by the loss of activity of the MDM2 inhibitor ARF. The pathway can be reactivated in these tumors by small molecules that inhibit the interaction of MDM2 and/or MDM4 with p53. Such molecules are now in clinical trials.


Cell Stress
Hypoxia
rNTP Depletion
DNA Damage
Spindle Damage
DNA Tumor Virus
Oncogene Activation
SV40, HPV or Adenovirus
GFRs: IGF1R, ERBB Family, etc.
PI3K
Akt
c-Abl
ATM
ATR
CDK-Cyclin
RB
E2F1
JNK
p38
CHK2
CHK1
Myc
ARF
Inhibitors of the p53-MDM2 interaction
SV40, HPV or Adenovirus
p53
MDM2
DAXX
MDM4
USP7
Induces p53 degradation
Favors nuclear export
Ub
Calpains
Ca2+
ER
Proteasome
Me
Ac
HATs
HDAC
p53 targets
p21
14-3-3-σ
Reprimo
Gadd45
B99
Cyclin D
CDK4/6
Cyclin E
CDK2
Cyclin B
Cdc2
G1 arrest (sustained)
G2 arrest (sustained)
Cell cycle arrest
Fas
PIDD
DR5
Caspase8
Bid
Bax
Noxa
PUMA
P53AIP
PIGs
ROS
Scotin
PERP
PAG608
Siah
Mitochondria
Apaf-1
CytC
Caspase3
Caspase9
IGF-BP3
IGF
Apoptosis
PAI
BAI-1
KAI
GD-AiF
TSP1
Maspin
Inhibition of angiogenesis and metastasis
P48
p53R2
Gadd45
Sestrins
DND repair and damage prevention
PTEN
TSC2
IGF-BP3
Inhibition of IGF-1/mTOR pathway
TSAP6
Exosome mediated secretion
MDM2
Cop-1
PIRH-2
Cyclin G
Siah-1
Wip1
ΔNp73
p53 negative feedback

ABL-L

Cat. No.: HY-142913

ABL-L induces apoptosis of human laryngocarcinoma cells through p53-dependent pathway.



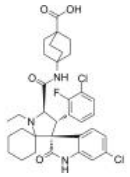
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Alrizomadlin

(APG-115; AA-115)

Cat. No.: HY-101518

Alrizomadlin (APG-115) is an orally active **MDM2** protein inhibitor binding to MDM2 protein with IC_{50} and K_i values of 3.8 nM and 1 nM, respectively. Alrizomadlin blocks the interaction of MDM2 and p53 and induces cell-cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in a p53-dependent manner.

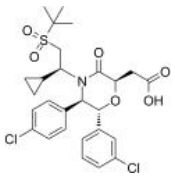


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

AM-8735

Cat. No.: HY-12734

AM-8735 is a potent and selective **MDM2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 25 nM.



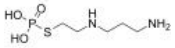
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Amifostine

(WR2721)

Cat. No.: HY-B0639

Amifostine (WR2721) is a broad-spectrum cytoprotective agent and a radioprotector. Amifostine selectively protects normal tissues from damage caused by radiation and chemotherapy. Amifostine is potent **hypoxia-inducible factor-α1 (HIF-α1)** and **p53** inducer.



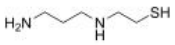
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Amifostine thiol

(WR-1065)

Cat. No.: HY-137864

Amifostine thiol (WR-1065) is an active metabolite of the cytoprotector Amifostine (HY-B0639). Amifostine thiol is a cytoprotective agent with radioprotective abilities. Amifostine thiol activates p53 through a JNK-dependent signaling pathway.



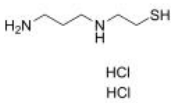
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg

Amifostine thiol dihydrochloride

(WR-1065 dihydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-103640

Amifostine thiol (WR-1065) dihydrochloride can protect normal tissues from the toxic effects of certain cancer drugs and activate **p53** through a JNK-dependent signaling pathway.



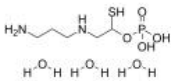
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Amifostine trihydrate

(WR2721 trihydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-B0639A

Amifostine trihydrate (WR2721 trihydrate) is a broad-spectrum cytoprotective agent and a radioprotector. Amifostine trihydrate selectively protects normal tissues from damage caused by radiation and chemotherapy.

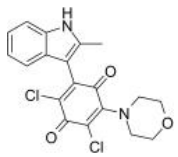


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 42

Cat. No.: HY-146516

Anticancer agent 42 (compound 10d) is an orally active anticancer agent, and shows a potent antitumor activity against MDA-MB-231 cell with an IC_{50} of 0.07 μM. Anticancer agent 42 can exert its anticancer activity by activating apoptotic pathway and **p53** expression.

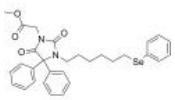


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 50

Cat. No.: HY-146389

Anticancer agent 50 (compound 6) is a potent ABCB1 efflux pump modulator. Anticancer agent 50 shows cytotoxic effects and antiproliferative effects. Anticancer agent 50 decreases the expression of cyclin D1 and induces p53 expression.

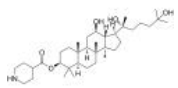


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 65

Cat. No.: HY-146105

Anticancer agent 65 (compound 4c) shows excellent activity in cancer cell lines, especially A549 cells, with an IC_{50} of 1.07 μM. Anticancer agent 65 induces S-phase arrest in A549 cells and increases the expression level of p53 and p21.

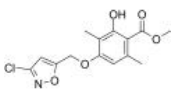


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anticancer agent 68

Cat. No.: HY-147783

Anticancer agent 68 is (Compound 12) is an anti-cancer agent. Anticancer agent 68 arrests the cells at the G2/M phase and induces programmed cell death. Anticancer agent 68 induces upregulation of tumor suppression via activation of p53 & PTEN.

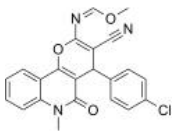


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antiproliferative agent-8

Cat. No.: HY-147776

Antiproliferative against-8 (Compound 5a) is an anti-cancer agent. Antiproliferative against-8 has antiproliferative activity. Antiproliferative against-8 significantly increases the P53 levels.

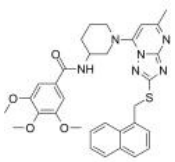


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-55

Cat. No.: HY-146038

Antitumor agent-55 (compound 5q) is a potent antitumor agent. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits PC3, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.91 μM. Antitumor agent-55 effectively inhibits the colony formation, suppresses the cell migration in PC3.

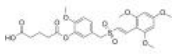


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Antitumor agent-60

Cat. No.: HY-146432

Antitumor agent-60 (compound 20) is a potent antitumor agent, targeting **RAS-RAF** signaling pathway and binding to **CRAF** with a K_d value of 3.93 μM. Antitumor agent-60 induces **apoptosis** by blocking cell cycle at G2/M phase.

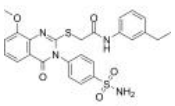


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-144791

Bcl-2-IN-6 (compound 10) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.

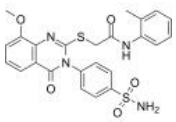


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Bcl-2-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-144792

Bcl-2-IN-7 (compound 6) is a potent **Bcl-2** (B-cell lymphoma-2) inhibitor. Bcl-2-IN-7 down-regulates the expression of Bcl-2, and increases the expression of p53, Bax, and caspase-7 mRNA. Bcl-2-IN-7 induces cell cycle arrest and **apoptosis** in breast cancer MCF-7 cells.



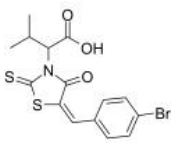
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

BH3I-1

(BHI1; BH 3I1)

Cat. No.: HY-100383

BH3I-1 is a **Bcl-2 family** antagonist, which inhibits the binding of the **Bak** BH3 peptide to **Bcl-xL** with a K_i of 2.4±0.2 μM in FP assay. BH3I-1 has a K_d of 5.3 μM against the **p53/MDM2** pair.

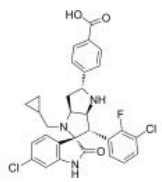


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

BI-0252

Cat. No.: HY-100765

BI-0252 is an orally active, selective **MDM2-p53** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 4 nM. BI-0252 can induce tumor regressions in all animals of a mouse SJSA-1 xenograft, with concomitant induction of the tumor protein p53 (TP53) target genes and markers of apoptosis.



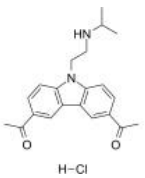
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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.

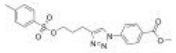


Purity: 99.66%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cjoc42

Cat. No.: HY-138054

Cjoc42 is a compound capable of binding to gankyrin. Cjoc42 inhibits gankyrin activity in a dose-dependent manner. Cjoc42 prevents the decrease in p53 protein levels normally associated with high amounts of gankyrin.

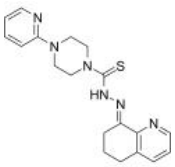


Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

COTI-2

Cat. No.: HY-19896

COTI-2, an anti-cancer drug with low toxicity, is an orally available third generation activator of **p53 mutant** forms. COTI-2 acts both by reactivating mutant p53 and inhibiting the **PI3K/AKT/mTOR** pathway. COTI-2 induces **apoptosis** in multiple human tumor cell lines.

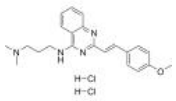


Purity: 98.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CP-31398 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-18343A

CP-31398 dihydrochloride stabilizes the active conformation of **p53** and promotes p53 activity in cancer cell lines with mutant or wild-type p53.

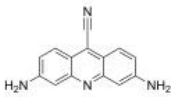


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CTX1

Cat. No.: HY-U00442

CTX1 is a **p53** activator that overcomes HdmX-mediated p53 repression. CTX1 exhibits potent anti-cancer activity in a mouse acute myeloid leukemia (AML) model system.

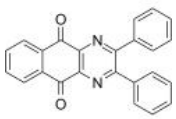


Purity: ≥96.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

DPBQ

Cat. No.: HY-U00441

DPBQ activates **p53** and triggers **apoptosis** in a polyploid-specific manner, but does not inhibit topoisomerase or bind DNA. DPBQ elicits expression and phosphorylation of p53 and this effect is specific to tetraploid cells.



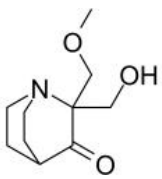
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Eprenetapopt

(APR-246; PRIMA-1Met)

Cat. No.: HY-19980

Eprenetapopt (APR-246) is a first-in-class, small molecule that restores wild-type p53 functions in TP53-mutant cells. Eprenetapopt triggers apoptosis in tumor cells.

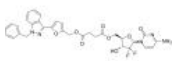


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GEM-5

Cat. No.: HY-146540

GEM-5 is a gemcitabine-based conjugate containing a **HIF-1α** inhibitor (YC-1) (IC_{50}=30 nM). GEM-5 can significantly down-regulate the expression of **HIF-1α** and up-regulate the expression of tumor suppressor **p53**. GEM-5 induces the **apoptosis** of A2780 cells and inhibits tumor growth.

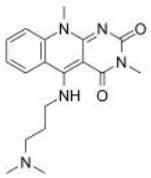


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

HLI373

Cat. No.: HY-108640

HLI373 is an efficacious **Hdm2** inhibitor. HLI373 inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 is effective in inducing **apoptosis** of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. **Antimalarial** activity.

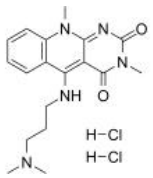


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

HLI373 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108640A

HLI373 dihydrochloride is an efficacious **Hdm2** inhibitor. HLI373 dihydrochloride inhibits the ubiquitin ligase activity of Hdm2. HLI373 dihydrochloride is effective in inducing **apoptosis** of several tumor cells that are sensitive to DNA-damaging agents. **Antimalarial** activity.



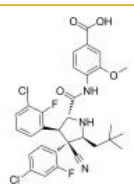
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Idasanutlin

(RG7388)

Cat. No.: HY-15676

Idasanutlin (RG7388) is a potent and selective **MDM2** antagonist, inhibiting p53-MDM2 binding, with an IC_{50} of 6 nM.



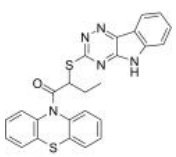
Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Inauhzin

(INZ)

Cat. No.: HY-15869

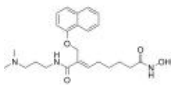
Inauhzin is a dual **SirT1/IMPDH2** inhibitor, and acts as an activator **p53**, used in the research of cancer.



Purity: 99.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ivaltinostat
(CG-200745) Cat. No.: HY-16138

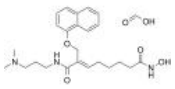
Ivaltinostat (CG-200745) is an orally active, potent pan-**HDAC** inhibitor which has the hydroxamic acid moiety to bind zinc at the bottom of catalytic pocket. Ivaltinostat inhibits deacetylation of histone H3 and tubulin.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Ivaltinostat formic
(CG-200745 formic) Cat. No.: HY-16138A

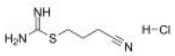
Ivaltinostat (CG-200745) formic is an orally active, potent pan-**HDAC** inhibitor which has the hydroxamic acid moiety to bind zinc at the bottom of catalytic pocket. Ivaltinostat formic inhibits deacetylation of histone H3 and tubulin.



Purity: 99.36%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Kevetrin hydrochloride (4-Isothioureidobutyronitrile hydrochloride; ...)
Cat. No.: HY-16271

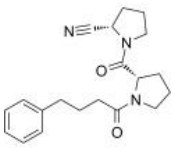
Kevetrin hydrochloride is a small molecule and activator of the tumor suppressor protein p53, with potential antineoplastic activity.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 500 mg

KYP-2047
Cat. No.: HY-100475

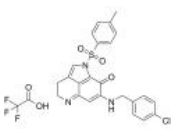
KYP-2047 is a potent and BBB-penetrating **prolyl-oligopeptidase (POP)** inhibitor, with an K_i value of 0.023 nM. KYP-2047 reduces glioblastoma proliferation through angiogenesis and apoptosis modulation.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MA242
Cat. No.: HY-112816

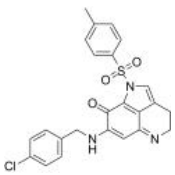
MA242 is a specific dual inhibitor of **MDM2** and **NFAT1**. MA242 directly binds both MDM2 and NFAT1 with high affinity, induces their protein degradation, and inhibits NFAT1-mediated transcription of MDM2.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MA242 free base
Cat. No.: HY-112816A

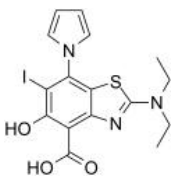
MA242 free base is a specific dual inhibitor of **MDM2** and **NFAT1**. MA242 free base directly binds both MDM2 and NFAT1 with high affinity, induces their protein degradation, and inhibits NFAT1-mediated transcription of MDM2.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MB710
Cat. No.: HY-120373

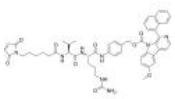
MB710, an aminobenzothiazole derivative, is a stabilizer of oncogenic **p53 mutation Y220C**. MB710 binds tightly to the Y220C pocket and stabilizes **p53-Y220C**, with a K_d of 4.1 μM. MB710 shows anticancer activity in p53-Y220C cell lines.



Purity: 98.09%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

MC-VC-PABC-SP 141
Cat. No.: HY-136320

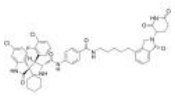
MC-VC-PABC-SP 141 is a **drug-linker conjugate for ADC** with potent antitumor activity by using SP 141 (a potent MDM2 inhibitor), linked via the cleavable ADC linker MC-VC-PABC.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MD-222
Cat. No.: HY-134823

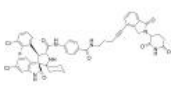
MD-222 is the first-in-class highly potent PROTAC degrader of **MDM2**. MD-222 consists of ligands for **Cereblon** and **MDM2**. MD-222 induces rapid degradation of the **MDM2** protein and activation of wild-type p53 in cells. MD-222 has anticancer effects.



Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

MD-224
Cat. No.: HY-114312

MD-224 is a first-in-class and highly potent small-molecule human murine double minute 2 (**MDM2**) degrader based on the proteolysistargeting chimera (PROTAC) concept. MD-224 consists of ligands for **Cereblon** and **MDM2**.

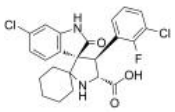


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MDM2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-130684

MDM2-IN-1 (Compound 30) is a synthetic **MDM2-p53 interaction (MDM2)** inhibitor and contains the trans (D-)configuration.

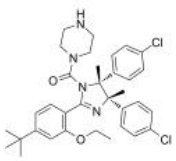


Purity: 95.13%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MDM2-IN-21

Cat. No.: HY-139458

MDM2-IN-21 is a potent **MDM2** inhibitor.
MDM2-IN-21 can be used for the research of cancer.

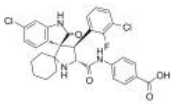


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MI-1061

Cat. No.: HY-125858

MI-1061 is a potent, orally bioavailable, and chemically stable **MDM2** (MDM2-p53 interaction) inhibitor (IC_{50}=4.4 nM; K_i=0.16 nM). MI-1061 potently activates **p53** and induces **apoptosis** in the SJSA-1 xenograft tumor tissue in mice. Anti-tumor activity.

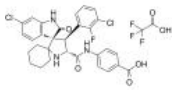


Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MI-1061 TFA

Cat. No.: HY-125858A

MI-1061 TFA is a potent, orally bioavailable, and chemically stable **MDM2** (MDM2-p53 interaction) inhibitor (IC_{50}=4.4 nM; K_i=0.16 nM). MI-1061 TFA potently activates **p53** and induces **apoptosis** in the SJSA-1 xenograft tumor tissue in mice. Anti-tumor activity.

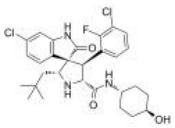


Purity: 95.08%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

MI-773

Cat. No.: HY-17493

MI-773 is a potent **MDM2-p53** proteinprotein interaction (PPI) inhibitor with high binding affinity against MDM2 (K_d=8.2 nM). MI-773 has antitumor activity.



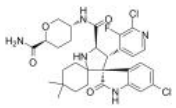
Purity: 98.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Miladametan

(DS-3032)

Cat. No.: HY-101266

Miladametan (DS-3032) is a specific and orally active **MDM2** inhibitor for the research of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or solid tumors. Miladametan (DS-3032) induces **G1 cell cycle arrest**, senescence and **apoptosis**.



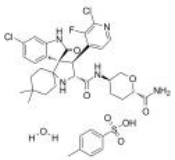
Purity: 98.33%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Miladametan tosylate hydrate

(DS-3032b; DS-3032 tosylate hydrate)

Cat. No.: HY-101266B

Miladametan (DS-3032) tosylate hydrate is a specific and orally active **MDM2** inhibitor for the research of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or solid tumors. Miladametan (DS-3032) tosylate hydrate induces **G1 cell cycle arrest**, senescence and **apoptosis**.



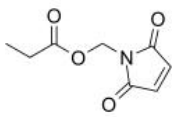
Purity: 98.21%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MIRA-1

(NSC 19630)

Cat. No.: HY-108639

MIRA-1 is a maleimide analogue. MIRA-1 can induce **apoptosis** in mutant p53 cells via restoration of p53-dependent transcriptional transactivation. MIRA-1 has anticancer activity.

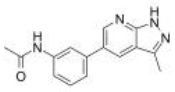


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MRT00033659

Cat. No.: HY-117857

MRT00033659 is a potent broad-spectrum kinase inhibitor of **CK1** (IC_{50}=0.9 μM for CK1δ) and **CHK1** (IC_{50}=0.23 μM). MRT00033659, a pyrazolo-pyridine analogue, induces **p53** pathway activation and E2F-1 destabilisation.

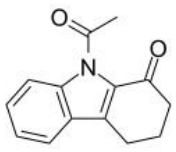


Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

MS7972

Cat. No.: HY-119053

MS7972 is a small molecule that blocks human p53 and CREB binding protein association. MS7972 can almost completely block this BRD interaction at 50 μM.

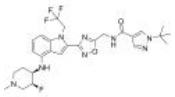


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mutant p53 modulator-1

Cat. No.: HY-145759

Mutant p53 modulator-1 is a mutant p53 modulator. Mutant p53 modulator-1 reduces the progression of cancers that contain a p53 mutation (extracted from patent WO2021231474A1, compound 231B).

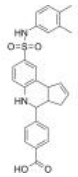


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MX69

Cat. No.: HY-100892

MX69 is an inhibitor of **MDM2/XIAP**, used for cancer treatment.



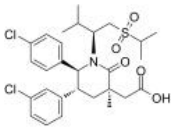
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Navtemadlin

(AMG 232; KRT-232)

Cat. No.: HY-12296

Navtemadlin (AMG 232) is a potent, selective and orally available inhibitor of **p53-MDM2** interaction, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM. Navtemadlin binds to MDM2 with a K_d of 0.045 nM.



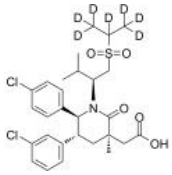
Purity: 99.43%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Navtemadlin-d7

(AMG 232-d7; KRT-232-d7)

Cat. No.: HY-12296S

Navtemadlin-d7 (AMG 232-d7) is the deuterium labeled Navtemadlin. Navtemadlin (AMG 232) is a potent, selective and orally available inhibitor of **p53-MDM2** interaction, with an IC_{50} of 0.6 nM. Navtemadlin binds to MDM2 with a K_d of 0.045 nM.

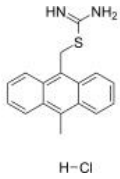


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSC 146109 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108638

NSC 146109 hydrochloride is a small-molecule **p53** activator that target **MDMX** and can be used for breast cancer research. NSC 146109 hydrochloride is a pseudourea derivative, promotes breast cancer cells to undergo **apoptosis** through activating p53 and inducing expression of proapoptotic genes.

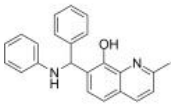


Purity: 99.60%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC 66811

Cat. No.: HY-14967

NSC 66811 is a **MDM2-p53** inhibitor, with a K_i of 120 nM for binding to MDM2.



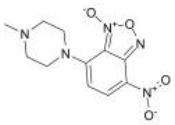
Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

NSC-207895

(XI-006)

Cat. No.: HY-14714

NSC-207895 (XI-006), a DNA damaging agent, is an anticancer agent and **p53** activator.



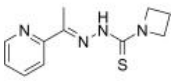
Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC319726

(ZMC1)

Cat. No.: HY-18634

NSC319726 (ZMC1) is a mutant p53R175 reactivator; inhibits growth of fibroblasts expressing the p53R175 mutation (IC50 = 8 nM); shows no inhibition for p53 wild-type cells.

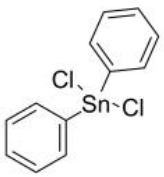


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC405640

Cat. No.: HY-144105

NSC405640 is a potent inhibitor of the MDM2-**p53** interaction. NSC405640 rescues structural p53 mutations. NSC405640 selectively inhibits the growth of cell lines with wild-type p53.

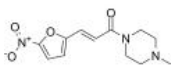


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

NSC59984

Cat. No.: HY-19726

NSC59984 induces mutant p53 protein degradation via MDM2 and the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. NSC59984 acts by targeting GOF-mutant p53 and stimulates p73 to restore the p53 pathway signaling.

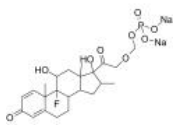


Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NSC90616

Cat. No.: HY-144104

NSC90616 is a mutant **p53** rescue compound.

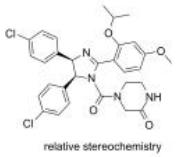


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nutlin-3

Cat. No.: HY-50696

Nutlin-3 is a commercial available **p53-MDM2** inhibitor, with K_i of 90 nM.



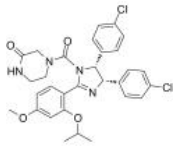
Purity: 99.18%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Nutlin-3a

(Rebemadlin)

Cat. No.: HY-10029

Nutlin-3a (Rebemadlin), an active enantiomer of Nutlin-3, is a potent **murine double minute (MDM2)** inhibitor (IC_{50}=90 nM). Nutlin-3a inhibits **MDM2-p53** interactions and stabilizes the p53 protein, and induces cell **autophagy** and **apoptosis**.

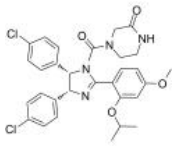


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nutlin-3b

Cat. No.: HY-15335

Nutlin-3b is a **p53/MDM2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 13.6 μM. Nutlin-3b is 150 times less potent in binding to MDM2 than Nutlin-3a.



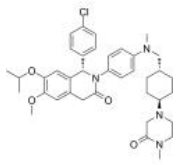
Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

NVP-CGM097

(CGM097)

Cat. No.: HY-15954

NVP-CGM097 is a potent and selective **MDM2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.7±0.1 nM for **hMDM2**.



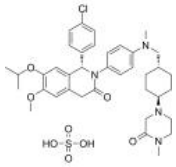
Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

NVP-CGM097 sulfate

(CGM097 sulfate)

Cat. No.: HY-15954B

NVP-CGM097 sulfate is a potent and selective **MDM2** inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.7±0.1 nM for **hMDM2**.



Purity: 98.76%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

p53 (17-26)

Cat. No.: HY-P1755

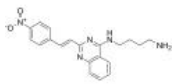
p53 (17-26) is amino acids 17 to 26 fragment of p53. p53 (17-26) is mdm-2-binding domain.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p53 Activator 2

Cat. No.: HY-146095

p53 Activator 2 (compound 10ah) intercalats into DNA and results in significant DNA double-strand break.p53 Activator 2 increases the expression of **p53**, p-p53, CDK4, p21 to cause cell cycle arrest at G2/M phase.

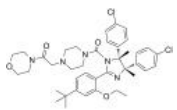


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p53 and MDM2 proteins-interaction-inhibitor (chiral)

Cat. No.: HY-70027

p53 and MDM2 proteins-interaction-inhibitor (chiral) (Compound 32) is an inhibitor of the interaction between p53 and MDM2 proteins.

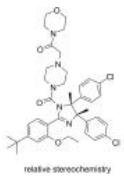


Purity: 98.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

p53 and MDM2 proteins-interaction-inhibitor (racemic)

Cat. No.: HY-70028

p53 and MDM2 proteins-interaction-inhibitor (racemic) (Compound 2j) is an inhibitor of the interaction between p53 and MDM2 proteins.

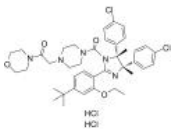


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

p53 and MDM2 proteins-interaction-inhibitor dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-70027A

p53 and MDM2 proteins-interaction-inhibitor dihydrochloride is an inhibitor of the interaction between p53 and MDM2 proteins.

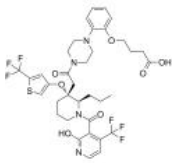


Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 100 mg

p53-HDM2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145907

p53-HDM2-IN-1 is a potent inhibitor of **p53-HDM2 protein-protein interaction**, with an IC_{50} of 0.103 μM. p53-HDM2-IN-1 can be used for the research of cancer.

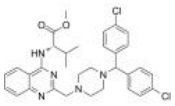


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

P53R3

Cat. No.: HY-122578

P53R3 is a potent **p53 reactivator** and restores sequence-specific DNA binding of p53 hot spot mutants, including $p53^{R175H}$, $p53^{R248W}$ and $p53^{R273H}$. P53R3 induces p53-dependent antiproliferative effects with much higher specificity than PRIMA-1.

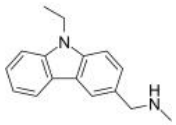


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PhiKan 083

Cat. No.: HY-108637

PhiKan 083 is a carbazole derivative, which binds to the surface cavity and stabilizes **Y220C** (a **p53** mutant), with a K_d of 167 μM. PhiKan 083 can be used for cancer research.

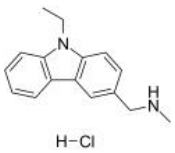


Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PhiKan 083 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108637A

PhiKan 083 hydrochloride is a carbazole derivative, which binds to the surface cavity and stabilizes **Y220C** (a **p53** mutant), with a K_d of 167 μM, and a relative binding affinity (K_d) of 150 μM in Ln229 cells.



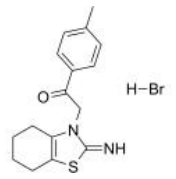
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide

(Pifithrin hydrobromide; PFTα hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-15484

Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is a **p53** inhibitor which blocks its transcriptional activity and prevents cells from apoptosis. Pifithrin-α hydrobromide is also an **aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR)** agonist.



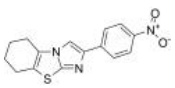
Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Pifithrin-α, p-Nitro, Cyclic

(PFN-α)

Cat. No.: HY-123076

Pifithrin-α, p-Nitro, Cyclic (PFN-α) is cell-permeable and active-form **p53** inhibitor. Pifithrin-α, p-Nitro, Cyclic is one order magnitude more active than Pifithrin-α in protecting cortical neurons exposed to Etoposide (ED_{50}=30 nM).



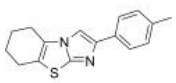
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Pifithrin-β

(PFT β; Cyclic Pifithrin-α)

Cat. No.: HY-16702

Pifithrin-β (PFT β) is a potent **p53** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 23 μM.



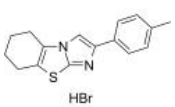
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Pifithrin-β hydrobromide

(PFT β hydrobromide; Cyclic Pifithrin-α hydrobromide)

Cat. No.: HY-16702A

Pifithrin-β hydrobromide (PFT β hydrobromide) is a potent **p53** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 23 μM.



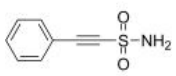
Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Pifithrin-μ

(PFTμ; 2-Phenylethynesulfonamide)

Cat. No.: HY-10940

Pifithrin-μ is an inhibitor of **p53** and **HSP70**, with antitumor and neuroprotective activity.

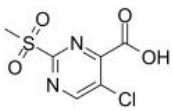


Purity: 98.31%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg

PK11000

Cat. No.: HY-U00447

PK11000 is an **alkylating** agent, and stabilizes the DNA-binding domain of both WT and mutant **p53** by covalent cysteine modification, without compromising DNA binding.

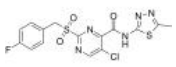


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PK11007

Cat. No.: HY-128784

PK11007 is a mild thiol alkylator with anticancer activity. PK11007 stabilizes **p53** via selective alkylation of two surface-exposed cysteines without compromising its DNA binding activity. PK11007 induces mutant **p53** cancer cell death by increasing **reactive oxygen species (ROS)** levels.

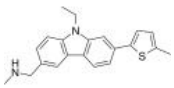


Purity: 99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

PK9327

Cat. No.: HY-145937

PK9327 is a small-molecule stabilizer targeting cavity-creating **p53** cancer mutations.



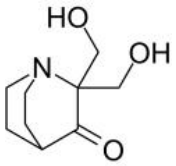
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

PRIMA-1

(NSC-281668)

Cat. No.: HY-19980A

PRIMA-1 (NSC-281668) is a mutant **p53** reactivator, restores the sensitivity of TP53 mutant-type thyroid cancer cells to the histone methylation inhibitor 3-Deazaneplanocin A.

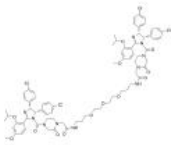


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-1

Cat. No.: HY-128840

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-1 is a **MDM2** degrader based on **PROTAC** technology. PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-1 composes of a potent MDM2 inhibitor, linker, and the MDM2 ligand for E3 ubiquitin ligase.

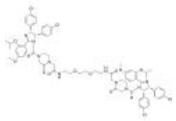


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-2

Cat. No.: HY-128841

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-2 is a **MDM2** degrader based on **PROTAC** technology. PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-2 composes of a potent MDM2 inhibitor, linker, and the MDM2 ligand for E3 ubiquitin ligase.



Purity: 98.50%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-3

Cat. No.: HY-128842

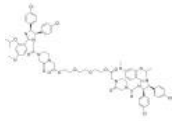
PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-3 is a **MDM2** degrader based on **PROTAC** technology. PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-3 composes of a potent MDM2 inhibitor, linker, and the MDM2 ligand for E3 ubiquitin ligase.

Purity: 98.69%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-4

Cat. No.: HY-128843

PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-4 is a **MDM2** degrader based on **PROTAC** technology. PROTAC MDM2 Degrader-4 composes of a potent MDM2 inhibitor, linker, and the MDM2 ligand for E3 ubiquitin ligase.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

ReACp53

Cat. No.: HY-P0121

ReACp53 could inhibit p53 amyloid formation and rescue p53 function in cancer cell lines.

H-RRRRRRRRRRPILTRITLE-OH

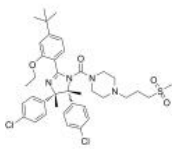
Purity: 99.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

RG7112

(RO5045337)

Cat. No.: HY-10959

RG7112 is a potent, selective, first clinical, orally active and blood-brain barrier crossed **MDM2-p53** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 18 nM and a K_D of 11 nM for binding to MDM2.



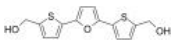
Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RITA

(NSC 652287)

Cat. No.: HY-13424

RITA is an inhibitor of **p53-HDM-2 interaction**, binds to p53dN, with a K_d of 1.5 nM, and also induces **DNA-DNA cross-links**.

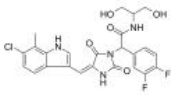


Purity: 99.45%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

RO-5963

Cat. No.: HY-120086

RO-5963 is a dual **p53-MDM2** and **p53-MDMX** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of ~17 nM and ~24 nM, respectively.

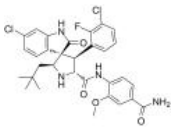


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RO8994

Cat. No.: HY-16999

RO8994 is a highly potent and selective series of spiroindolinone small-molecule MDM2 inhibitor, with IC50 of 5 nM (HTRF binding assays) and 20 nM (MTT proliferation assays).



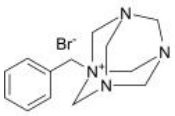
Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Roslin 2 bromide

(Benzylhexamethylenetetramine bromide)

Cat. No.: HY-A0280

Roslin 2 bromide (Benzylhexamethylenetetramine bromide) is a **p53** reactivator with anticancer effects. Roslin 2 bromide binds FAK, disrupts the binding of FAK and p53.

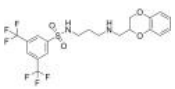


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

S100A2-p53-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-145900

S100A2-p53-IN-1 (compound 51) is a **S100A2-p53** interactions inhibitor. S100A2 is a Ca^{2+} binding protein with implications in cell signaling and is known to be upregulated in pancreatic cancer.

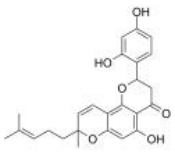


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Sanggenol L

Cat. No.: HY-N2602

Sanggenol L induces caspase-dependent and caspase-independent apoptosis in melanoma skin cancer cells. Sanggenol L induces of apoptosis via suppression of **PI3K/Akt/mTOR** signaling and cell cycle arrest via activation of **p53** in p.



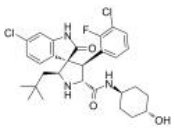
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

SAR405838

(MI-77301)

Cat. No.: HY-18986

SAR405838 (MI-77301), an analog of MI-773, is a highly potent and selective **MDM2-p53** interaction inhibitor. SAR405838 binds to MDM2 with a K_i of 0.88 nM. SAR405838 induces **apoptosis** and has potent antitumor activity.

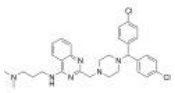


Purity: 95.02%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SCH529074

Cat. No.: HY-110088

SCH529074 is a potent and orally active **p53** activator. SCH529074 binds specifically and conformation-dependently to p53 DBD (DNA binding domain) with a K_i of 1-2 μM in a saturable manner.



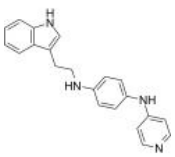
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Serdemetan

(JNJ-26854165)

Cat. No.: HY-12025

Serdemetan(JNJ-26854165) acts as a HDM2 ubiquitin ligase antagonist and also induces early apoptosis in p53 wild-type cells, inhibits cellular proliferation followed by delayed apoptosis in the absence of functional p53.



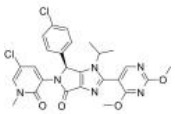
Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Siremadlin

(NVP-HDM201; HDM201)

Cat. No.: HY-18658

Siremadlin (NVP-HDM201) is a potent, orally bioavailable and highly specific **p53-MDM2** interaction inhibitor.

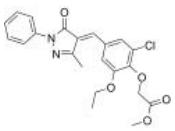


Purity: 99.82%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SJ-172550

Cat. No.: HY-16664

SJ-172550 is a small molecule inhibitor of **MDMX**; competes for the wild type p53 peptide binding to MDMX with an EC_{50} of 5 μM.



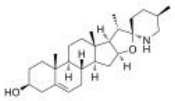
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Solasodine

(Purapuridine; Solancarpidine; Solasodin)

Cat. No.: HY-N0068

Solasodine (Purapuridine) is a steroidal alkaloid that occurs in plants of the Solanaceae family. Solasodine has neuroprotective, antifungal, hypotensive, anticancer, antiatherosclerotic, antiandrogenic and anti-inflammatory activities.

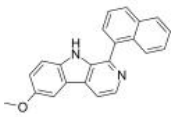


Purity: 98.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

SP-141

Cat. No.: HY-110182

SP-141 is a specific inhibitor of **MDM2**. SP-141 promotes MDM2 auto-ubiquitination and degradation. SP-141 might be used for the research of pancreatic cancer and breast cancer cells.

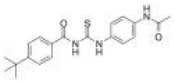


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenovin-1

Cat. No.: HY-13423

Tenovin-1, a **p53** activator, protects p53 from MDM2-mediated degradation. Tenovin-1 acts through inhibition of the protein-deacetylating activities of SirT1 and SirT2. Tenovin-1 is also a **dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH)** inhibitor.

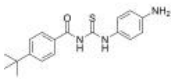


Purity: 99.88%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenovin-3

Cat. No.: HY-19339

Tenovin-3 is a **p53** activator.

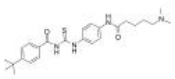


Purity: 99.86%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Tenovin-6

Cat. No.: HY-15510

Tenovin-6, an analog of Tenovin-1 (HY-13423), is an activator of **p53** transcriptional activity. Tenovin-6 inhibits the protein deacetylase activities of purified human SIRT1, SIRT2, and SIRT3 with IC_{50}s of 21 μM, 10 μM, and 67 μM, respectively.

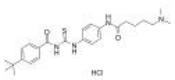


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tenovin-6 Hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15510B

Tenovin-6 Hydrochloride, an analog of Tenovin-1 (HY-13423), is an activator of **p53** transcriptional activity.



Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Teprasiran

(QPI-1002)

Cat. No.: HY-132595

Teprasiran (QPI-1002) is a small interfering RNA that temporarily inhibits **p53**-mediated cell death that underlies acute kidney injury (AKI).

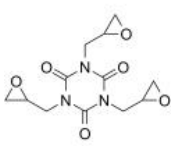
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Triglycidyl isocyanurate

(TGIC; Teroxirone)

Cat. No.: HY-W011434

Triglycidyl isocyanurate (TGIC; Teroxirone) is a triazene triepoxide with antiangiogenic and antineoplastic activities. Triglycidyl isocyanurate inhibits the growth of non-small-cell-lung cancer cells via **p53** activation.

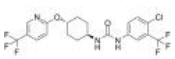


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g

UC2288

Cat. No.: HY-112780

UC2288 is a novel, cell-permeable, and orally active **p21** attenuator (relatively selective activity for p21), which is synthesized based Sorafenib (HY-10201).

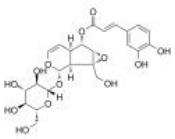


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

Verminoside

Cat. No.: HY-N1094

Verminoside is an iridoid isolated from Kigelia africana, exhibits anti-inflammatory and remarkable antioxidant activity with a radical-scavenging activity of 2.5 μg/mL. The genotoxicity of Verminoside on human lymphocytes is associated with elevated levels of **PARP-1** and **p53** proteins.

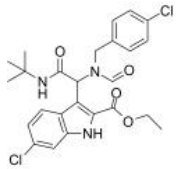


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

YH239-EE

Cat. No.: HY-12287

YH239-EE, ethyl ester of the free carboxylic acid compound YH239, is a potent p53-MDM2 antagonizing and apoptosis-inducing agent. IC50 value: Target: MDM2/p53 YH239-EE inhibits the growth of OCI-AML-3 cells with wild type p53 by inhibiting the p53-MDM2 interaction.

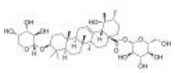


Purity: 99.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Ziyuglycoside I

Cat. No.: HY-N0331

Ziyuglycoside I isolated from S. officinalis root, has anti-wrinkle activity, and increases the expression of type I collagen. Ziyuglycoside I could be used as an active ingredient for cosmetics.



Purity: 99.47%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

PKD

Protein kinase D

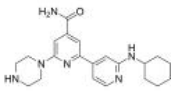
PKD (Protein kinase D) is an evolutionarily conserved protein kinase family with structural, enzymological, and regulatory properties different from the PKC family members. Signaling through PKD is induced by a remarkable number of stimuli, including G-protein-coupled receptor agonists and polypeptide growth factors. PKD family of serine/threonine protein kinases has three members: PKD1, PKD2, PKD3. PKD1, the most studied member of the family, is increasingly implicated in the regulation of a complex array of fundamental biological processes, including signal transduction, cell proliferation and differentiation, membrane trafficking, secretion, immune regulation, cardiac hypertrophy and contraction, angiogenesis, and cancer. PKD mediates such a diverse array of normal and abnormal biological functions via dynamic changes in its spatial and temporal localization, combined with its distinct substrate specificity.

PKD Inhibitors

BPKDi

Cat. No.: HY-118052

BPKDi is a potent bipyridyl **PKD** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 1 nM, 9 nM and 1 nM for PKD1, PKD2 and PKD3, respectively. BPKDi blocks signal-dependent phosphorylation and nuclear export of class IIa HDACs in cardiomyocytes.

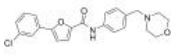


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CID 2011756

Cat. No.: HY-13454

CID 2011756 is an ATP competitive **PKD** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 3.2 μM for PKD1 in cell free assay, and also shows cellular pan-PKD inhibitory activity against PKD2 and PKD3 (IC_{50}, 0.6 and 0.7 μM, respectively). CID 2011756 also has antitumor activity.

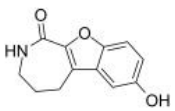


Purity: 96.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

CID755673

Cat. No.: HY-12239

CID755673 is a potent **PKD** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 182 nM, 280 nM and 227 nM for **PKD1**, **PKD2** and **PKD3**, respectively.

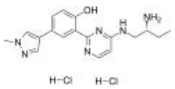


Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CRT0066101 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15698A

CRT0066101 dihydrochloride is a potent and specific **PKD** inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 1, 2.5 and 2 nM for PKD1, 2, and 3 respectively.



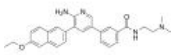
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

CRT5

(CRT0066051)

Cat. No.: HY-112547

CRT5, a pyrazine benzamide, is a potent and selective inhibitor for all three isoforms of **PKD** in endothelial cells treated with VEGF (IC_{50}s = 1, 2, and 1.5 nM for PKD1, PKD2, and PKD3, respectively).

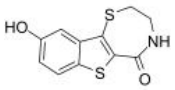


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

kb NB 142-70

Cat. No.: HY-15528

kb NB 142-70 is a potent **PKD** inhibitor, with IC_{50}s of 28.3, 58.7 and 53.2 nM for PKD1, PKD2, and PKD3, respectively. kb NB 142-70 also has antitumor activity.

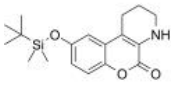


Purity: 98.85%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

kb-NB77-78

Cat. No.: HY-16698

kb-NB77-78 is an analogue of CID797718, but shows no PKD inhibitory activity.



Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Pyroptosis

Pyroptosis is a type of programmed cell death that features pore formation on the plasma membrane, cell swelling and plasma membrane disruption. Pyroptosis is a form of lytic programmed cell death initiated by inflammasomes, which detect cytosolic contamination or perturbation.

Gasdermin D (GSDMD), as the executive protein of pyroptosis, is activated and transferred to the membrane to induce glial rupture, resulting in the release of more inflammatory mediators.

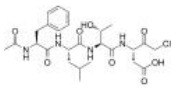
Inflammasome is an intracellular signaling complex of the innate immune system. Activation of inflammasomes promotes the secretion of IL-1β/IL-18 and triggers pyroptosis. The proinflammatory effect of IL-1β/IL-18 and pyroptosis contributes to the development of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.

Pyroptosis Inhibitors & Activators

Ac-FLTD-CMK

Cat. No.: HY-111675

Ac-FLTD-CMK, a gasdermin D (GSDMD)-derived inhibitor, is a specific **inflammatory caspases** inhibitor.



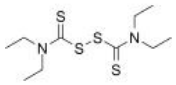
Purity: 99.53%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Disulfiram

(Tetraethylthiuram disulfide; TETD)

Cat. No.: HY-B0240

Disulfiram (Tetraethylthiuram disulfide) is a specific inhibitor of **aldehyde-dehydrogenase (ALDH1)**, used for the treatment of chronic alcoholism by producing an acute sensitivity to alcohol.

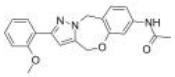


Purity: 99.77%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 500 mg, 1 g, 5 g

LDC7559

Cat. No.: HY-111674

LDC7559 is a **gasdermin D (GSDMD)** inhibitor via blocking neutrophil extracellular trap (NET) in the late stages .

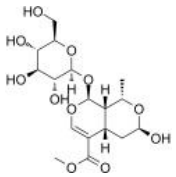


Purity: 99.29%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Morroniside

Cat. No.: HY-N0532

Morroniside has neuroprotective effect by inhibiting neuron apoptosis and MMP2/9 expression.

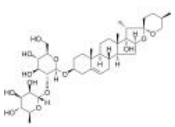


Purity: 98.55%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Polyphyllin VI

Cat. No.: HY-N0816

Polyphyllin VI, an active saponin, possess anti-cancer activities. Polyphyllin VI induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and triggers **apoptosis**.



Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

RIP kinase

Receptor-interacting protein kinases; RIPK

Receptor-interacting protein (RIP) kinases are a group of threonine/serine protein kinases with a relatively conserved kinase domain but distinct non-kinase regions. There are seven members of the RIPK family, RIPK1-7, some of which have emerged as critical effectors of immunity to infection with a diverse array of bacterial, viral, and protozoal pathogens.

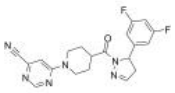
RIP kinases are cellular signaling molecules that are critical for homeostatic signaling in both communicable and non-communicable disease processes. RIPK1, RIPK2, RIPK3 and RIPK7 have emerged as key mediators of intracellular signal transduction including inflammation, autophagy and programmed cell death, and are thus essential for the early control of many diverse pathogenic organisms.

RIP kinase Inhibitors & Activators

(Rac)-GSK547

Cat. No.: HY-114492A

(Rac)-GSK547 is the racemate of GSK547. GSK547 is a highly selective and potent inhibitor of receptor-interacting serine/threonine protein kinase 1 (RIP1), inhibits macrophage-mediated adaptive immune tolerance in pancreatic cancer.

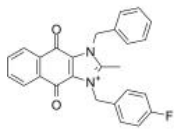


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg

cRIPGBM

Cat. No.: HY-125466

cRIPGBM, a proapoptotic derivative of RIPGBM, a cell type-selective inducer of **apoptosis** in GBM cancer stem cells (CSCs) by binding to receptor-interacting protein kinase 2 **(RIPK2)**, with an EC_{50} of 68 nM in GBM-1 cells.



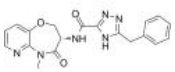
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Eclitasertib

(DNL-758; SAR-443122)

Cat. No.: HY-114371

Eclitasertib (DNL-758) is a potent **receptor-interacting protein kinase 1 (RIPK1)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of <1 μM (From patent WO2017136727A2, example 42).

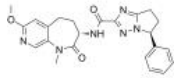


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GNE684

Cat. No.: HY-128585

GNE684 is a potent inhibitor of **potent receptor interacting protein 1 (RIP1)**, with mean K_i^{app} values of 21 nM, 189 nM and 691 nM for human mouse and rat RIP1, respectively.



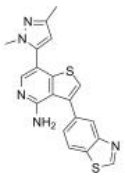
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

GSK-843

(GSK'843)

Cat. No.: HY-125402

GSK-843 (GSK'843) is a **receptor-interacting protein kinase 3 (RIP3 or RIPK3)** inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an IC_{50} of 8.6 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an IC_{50} of 6.5 nM.

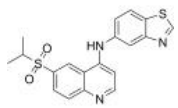


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GSK-872

Cat. No.: HY-101872

GSK-872 is a **RIPK3** inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an IC_{50} of 1.8 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM.

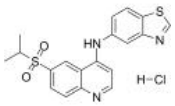


Purity: 99.91%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK-872 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-101872A

GSK-872 hydrochloride is a **RIPK3** inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an IC_{50} of 1.8 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM.



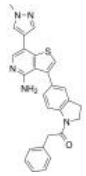
Purity: 99.64%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2593074A

(GSK'074)

Cat. No.: HY-122909

GSK2593074A (GSK'074) is a **necroptosis** inhibitor with dual targeting ability to both **RIP1** and **RIP3**.

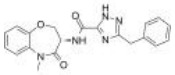


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2982772

Cat. No.: HY-101760

GSK2982772 is a potent, orally active and ATP competitive **RIP1** kinase inhibitor with IC_{50} values of 16 nM and 20 nM for human and monkey RIP1, respectively.

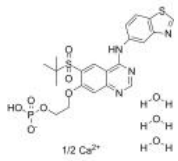


Purity: 98.98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2983559

Cat. No.: HY-112038A

GSK2983559 (compound 3) is a potent, specific and oral active **receptor interacting protein 2 (RIP2) kinase** inhibitor, which has excellent activity in blocking many proinflammatory cytokine responses in vivo and in human inflammatory bowel disease explant samples.

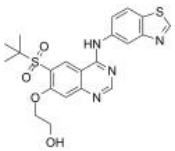


Purity: 99.24%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2983559 active metabolite

Cat. No.: HY-19764

GSK2983559 active metabolite is an active metabolite of GSK2983559. GSK2983559 active metabolite is a receptor interacting protein-2 (**RIP2**) kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO/2014043446 A1, compound example 1.

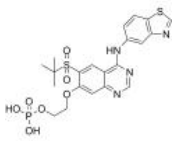


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK2983559 free acid

Cat. No.: HY-112038

GSK2983559 free acid (compound 3) is a potent, specific and oral active **receptor interacting protein 2 (RIP2) kinase** inhibitor. GSK2983559 free acid has excellent activity in blocking many proinflammatory cytokine responses in vivo and in human inflammatory bowel disease explant samples.

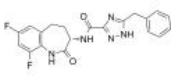


Purity: 99.51%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK3145095

Cat. No.: HY-111946

GSK3145095 is a **RIP1 kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 6.3 nM .

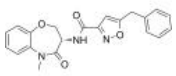


Purity: 99.23%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK481

Cat. No.: HY-100131

GSK481 is a highly potent, selective, and specific **receptor interacting protein 1 (RIP1) kinase** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.3 nM, which inhibits Ser^{166} phosphorylation in wild-type human RIP1 (IC_{50}=2.8 nM).



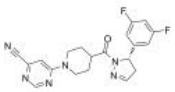
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK547

(GSK'547)

Cat. No.: HY-114492

GSK547 (GSK'547) is a highly selective and potent inhibitor of **receptor-interacting serine/threonine protein kinase 1 (RIPK1)**, inhibits macrophage-mediated adaptive immune tolerance in pancreatic cancer.

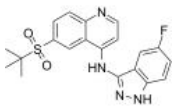


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK583

Cat. No.: HY-100339

GSK583 is a highly potent, orally active and selective inhibitor of **RIP2 Kinase**, with IC_{50} of 5 nM. GSK583 inhibits both TNF-α and IL-6 production with an IC_{50} value of 200 nM.



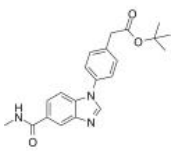
Purity: 98.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

GSK840

(GSK'840)

Cat. No.: HY-104021

GSK840 (GSK'840) is a **receptor-interacting protein kinase 3 (RIP3 or RIPK3)** inhibitor, which binds RIP3 kinase domain with an IC_{50} of 0.9 nM, and inhibits kinase activity with an IC_{50} of 0.3 nM.

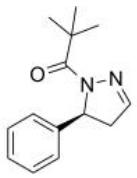


Purity: 98.02%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GSK963

Cat. No.: HY-103028A

GSK963 is a chiral, highly potent and selective inhibitor of **RIP1 kinase**, with an IC_{50} of 29 nM. GSK963 is a selective and potent inhibitor of necroptosis in murine and human cells in vitro.

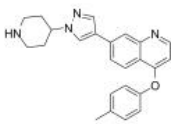


Purity: 99.15%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

HS-1371

Cat. No.: HY-114349

HS-1371 is a potent and ATP-competitive **receptor-interacting protein kinase 3 (RIP3)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 20.8nM.

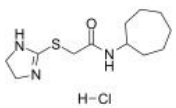


Purity: 98.03%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

ICCB-19 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-138779

ICCB-19 hydrochloride is a **TRADD (TNFRSF1A associated via death domain)** inhibitor. ICCB-19 hydrochloride binds with N-terminal domain of TRADD (TRADD-N), disrupting its binding to both TRADD-C and TRAF2. ICCB-19 hydrochloride is indirect inhibitor of **RIPK1 kinase** activity.

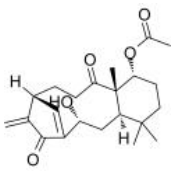


Purity: 99.20%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Kongensin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3417

Kongensin A is a natural product isolated from Croton kongensis. Kongensin A is an effective, covalent **HSP90** inhibitor that blocks **RIP3**-dependent necroptosishas. Kongensin A is a potent **necroptosis** inhibitor and an **apoptosis** inducer.

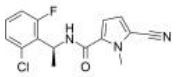


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nec-4

Cat. No.: HY-18900

Nec-4, a tricyclic derivative, is a potent receptor interacting protein 1 **(RIP1)** inhibitor, with an IC_{50} of 2.6 μM, K_i of 0.46 μM.

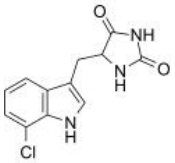


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Necroptosis-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-135826

Necroptosis-IN-1, an analog of Necrostatin-1, is a potent **necroptosis** inhibitor. Necroptosis-IN-1 is a **RIPK** inhibitor.

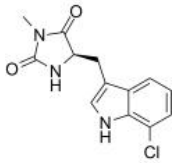


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Necrostatin 2

Cat. No.: HY-14622

Necrostatin 2 is a potent **necroptosis** inhibitor. EC_{50} for inhibition of necroptosis in FADD-deficient Jurkat T cells treated with **TNF-α** is 0.05 μM. Necrostatin 2 is also a **RIPK1** inhibitor.



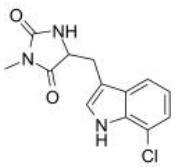
Purity: 99.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Necrostatin 2 racemate

(Necrostatin 1S; Nec-1S; 7-Cl-O-Nec1)

Cat. No.: HY-14622A

Necrostatin 2 racemate (Nec-1S), the Nec-1 stable, is a potent and specific **RIPK1** inhibitor lacking the IDO-targeting effect.

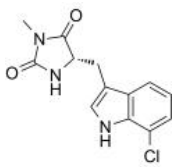


Purity: 99.59%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Necrostatin 2 S enantiomer

Cat. No.: HY-14622B

Necrostatin 2 S enantiomer is the S enantiomer of Necrostatin 2. Necrostatin 2 is a potent necroptosis inhibitor, acts as a RIPK1 inhibitor lacking the IDO-targeting effect.



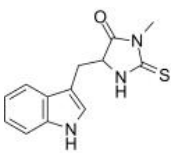
Purity: 99.58%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Necrostatin-1

(Nec-1)

Cat. No.: HY-15760

Necrostatin-1 (Nec-1) is a potent necroptosis inhibitor with an EC_{50} of 490 nM in Jurkat cells. Necrostatin-1 inhibits **RIP1 kinase** (EC_{50}=182 nM). Necrostatin-1 is also an **IDO** inhibitor.

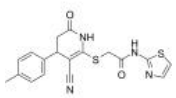


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Necrostatin-34

Cat. No.: HY-132203

Necrostatin-34 (Nec-34), a **RIPK1** kinase inhibitor, stabilizes RIPK1 kinase in an inactive conformation by occupying a distinct binding pocket in the kinase domain.

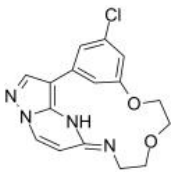


Purity: 98.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

OD36

Cat. No.: HY-19628

OD36 is a **RIPK2** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 5.3 nM. OD36 is a macrocyclic inhibitor with potent binding to the **ALK2** kinase ATP pocket. OD36 shows **ALK2**-directed activity with K_Ds of 37 nM.

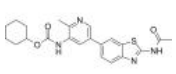


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

PK68

Cat. No.: HY-128348

PK68 is a potent and selective type II inhibitor of **receptor-interacting kinase 1 (RIPK1)** with an IC_{50} of ~90nM, displays inhibition of RIPK1-dependent necroptosis.

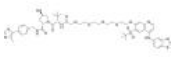


Purity: 99.92%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

PROTAC RIPK degrader-2

Cat. No.: HY-111866

PROTAC RIPK degrader-2 is a nonpeptidic **PROTAC** based on **von Hippel-Lindau** ligand which potently targets serine-threonine kinase **RIPK2** and has highly selective for RIPK2 degradation.



Purity: 99.05%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

PROTAC RIPK degrader-6

Cat. No.: HY-111870

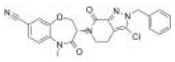
PROTAC RIPK degrader-6 (example 1) is a **Cereblon**-based **PROTAC** targeting **RIP Kinase** degradation wherein the RIP2 kinase inhibitor is linked via a linker to a cereblon binder.

Purity: 99.32%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

RIP1 kinase inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-111409

RIP1 kinase inhibitor 1 (compound 22) is a highly potent, orally available, and brain-penetrating **RIP1 kinase** inhibitor (pK_i=9.04).

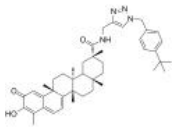


Purity: 99.68%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RIP1/RIP3/MLKL activator 1

Cat. No.: HY-144828

RIP1/RIP3/MLKL activator 1 (Compound 6i) is a potent **anti-glioma** agent. RIP1/RIP3/MLKL activator 1 induces **necroptosis** through **RIP1/RIP3/MLKL** pathway. RIP1/RIP3/MLKL activator 1 exerts acceptable BBB permeability.

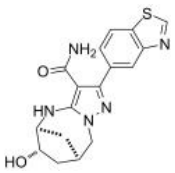


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIP2 kinase inhibitor 1

Cat. No.: HY-133014

RIP2 kinase inhibitor 1 (compound 11) is a potent and selective **receptor interacting protein 2 (RIP2)** kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.03 μM for RIP2 FP. RIP2 kinase inhibitor 1 is used for autoinflammatory disorders.

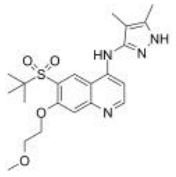


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIP2 kinase inhibitor 2

Cat. No.: HY-19761

RIP2 kinase inhibitor 2 is a receptor interacting protein-2 (**RIP2**) kinase inhibitor extracted from patent WO/2014043437 A1, compound example 9.

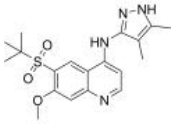


Purity: 99.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 3

Cat. No.: HY-112907

RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 3 is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of **receptor interacting protein-2 (RIP2) Kinase** with an IC_{50} of 1 nM .

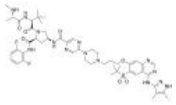


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 4

Cat. No.: HY-136010

RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 4 is a potent and selective **RIPK2 PROTAC**. RIP2 Kinase Inhibitor 4 effectively degrades RIPK2 (**pIC**$_{50}$ of 8) and inhibits the release of related TNF-α.

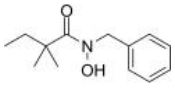


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPA-56

Cat. No.: HY-101032

RIPA-56 is a highly potent, selective, and metabolically stable inhibitor of receptor-interacting protein 1 (**RIP1**) with an IC_{50} of 13 nM. RIPA-56 can be used for the treatment of systemic inflammatory response syndrome.

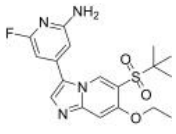


Purity: 99.96%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

RIPK-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-107978

RIPK-IN-4 is a potent and selective **RIPK2** inhibitor with excellent oral bioavailability, and has an IC_{50} of 3 nM.

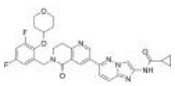


Purity: 99.35%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

RIPK1-IN-10

Cat. No.: HY-143728

RIPK1-IN-10 is a potent RIPK1 inhibitor, example 37, extracted from patent WO2021160109.

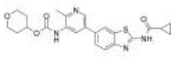


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-11

Cat. No.: HY-144276

RIPK1-IN-11 is a potent and orally active **RIPK1** inhibitor (K_d=9.2 nM; IC_{50}=67 nM). RIPK1-IN-11 inhibits necroptosis in both human and mouse cells (EC_{50}=17-30 nM). Anti-inflammatory activity.

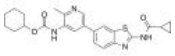


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-12

Cat. No.: HY-144277

RIPK1-IN-12 is a potent **RIPK1** inhibitor. RIPK1-IN-12 inhibits necroptosis in both human and mouse cells, with EC_{50} values of 1.6 and 2.9 nM, respectively.

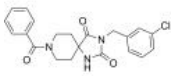


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-13

Cat. No.: HY-146757

RIPK1-IN-13 (Compound 8) is a potent inhibitor of **RIPK1** with an IC_{50} value of 1139 nM. RIPK1-IN-13 blocks the activation of the necroptosis pathway via the inhibition of RIPK1. RIPK1-IN-13 has the potential for the research of inflammation diseases.

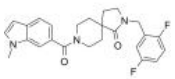


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-14

Cat. No.: HY-146758

RIPK1-IN-14 (Compound 41) is a potent inhibitor of **RIPK1** with an IC_{50} value of 92 nM. RIPK1-IN-14 shows a significant anti-necroptotic effect in a necroptosis model in U937 cells.

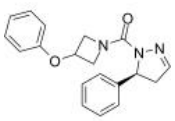


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-15

Cat. No.: HY-143480

RIPK1-IN-15 (Compound 2.5) is a potent inhibitor of **RIPK1**. RIPK1-IN-15 has the potential for the research neurodegenerative, autoimmune, and inflammatory diseases.

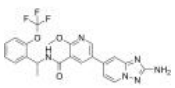


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-126296

RIPK1-IN-3 (Example 38), a **RIPK1** inhibitor, extracted from patent WO2018148626A1, possesses anti-inflammatory proprieties.

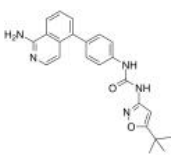


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-4

Cat. No.: HY-18901

RIPK1-IN-4 (compound 8) is a potent and selective type II kinase inhibitor of **receptor interacting protein 1 (RIP1)** kinase and binds to a DLG-out inactive form of RIP1 with an IC_{50}s of 16 nM and 10 nM for RIP1 and ADP-Glo kinase.

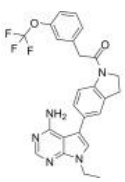


Purity: 98.39%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RIPK1-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-119933

RIPK1-IN-7 is a potent and selective **RIPK1** inhibitor with a K_d of 4 nM and an enzymatic IC_{50} of 11 nM. RIPK1-IN-7 exhibits excellent antimetastasis activity in the experimental B16 melanoma lung metastasis model.

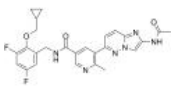


Purity: 98.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

RIPK1-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-143726

RIPK1-IN-8 (example 16), an aminoimidazopyridine, is a potent and selective **RIPK1** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 4 nM. RIPK1-IN-8 has the potential for inflammatory diseases research.

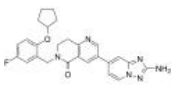


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK1-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-143727

RIPK1-IN-9 (example 45), a dihydronaphthyridone compound, is a potent and selective **RIPK1** inhibitor. RIPK1-IN-9 inhibits U937 cell (IC_{50}=2 nM) and L929 cell (IC_{50}=1.3 nM).

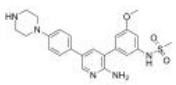


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK2-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-146694

RIPK2-IN-1 (compound 18f) is a potent **RIPK2** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 51 nM. RIPK2-IN-1 inhibits **ALK2** with an **IC_{50}** of 5 nM. RIPK2-IN-1 has an IC_{50} of 390 nM on RIPK2/NOD2 in cell assay.

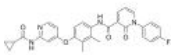


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

RIPK3-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-131064

RIPK3-IN-1 is a **RIPK3** type II DFG-out inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 9.1 nM. RIPK3-IN-1 inhibits RIPK1 and RIPK2 with IC_{50}s of 5.5 and >10 μM. RIPK3-IN-1 is also a c-Met kinase inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 1.1 μM.

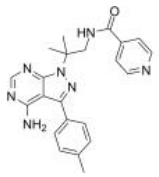


Purity: 98.82%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

WEHI-345

Cat. No.: HY-18937

WEHI-345 is a potent and selective **RIPK2 kinase** inhibitor with an **IC_{50}** of 0.13 μM, which delays **RIPK2** ubiquitylation and **NF-κB** activation on oligomerization domain (NOD) stimulation.



Purity: 98.77%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Survivin

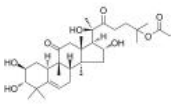
Survivin is a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP) family. The survivin protein functions to inhibit caspase activation, thereby leading to negative regulation of apoptosis or programmed cell death. This has been shown by disruption of survivin induction pathways leading to increase in apoptosis and decrease in tumour growth. Survivin expression is highly regulated by the cell cycle and is only expressed in the G2-M phase. Survivin localizes to the mitotic spindle by interaction with tubulin during mitosis and may play a contributing role in regulating mitosis. Survivin is highly expressed in most cancers and associated with chemotherapy resistance, increased tumor recurrence, and shorter patient survival, making antisurvivin therapy an attractive cancer treatment strategy.

Survivin Inhibitors & Antagonists

Cucurbitacin IIa
(Hemslecin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N1988

Cucurbitacin IIa is a triterpene isolated from Hemsleya amalils Diels, induces apoptosis of cancer cells, reduces expression of **survivin**, reduces phospho-Histone H3 and increases cleaved PARP in cancer cells.

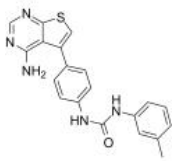


Purity: 99.27%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

GDP366

Cat. No.: HY-U00177

GDP366, a dual inhibitor of **survivin** and **Op18**, induces cell growth inhibition, cellular senescence and mitotic catastrophe in human cancer cells.

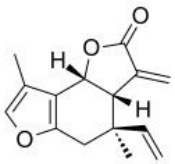


Purity: 99.73%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Isolinderalactone

Cat. No.: HY-N3001

Isolinderalactone suppresses human glioblastoma growth and angiogenic activity through the inhibition of **VEGFR2** activation in endothelial cells. Isolinderalactone suppresses the expression of **B-cell lymphoma 2 (Bcl-2)**, **survi**.

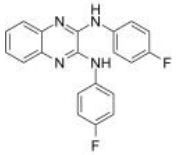


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

LQZ-7I

Cat. No.: HY-136538

LQZ-7I is a **survivin**-targeting inhibitor. LQZ-7I inhibits survivin dimerization. LQZ-7I orally effectively inhibits xenograft tumor growth and induces survivin loss in tumors.

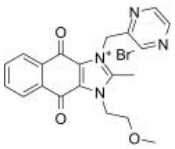


Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Sepantronium bromide
(YM-155)

Cat. No.: HY-10194

Sepantronium bromide (YM-155) is a **survivin** inhibitor with an IC_{50} of 0.54 nM.

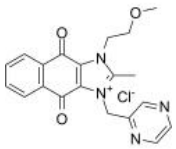


Purity: 98.91%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sepantronium hydrochloride
(YM-155 hydrochloride)

Cat. No.: HY-10194A

Sepantronium hydrochloride (YM-155 hydrochloride) is a novel **survivin** suppressant with an IC_{50} of 0.54 nM for the inhibition of **survivin promoter** activity.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Shepherdin (79-87)

Cat. No.: HY-P1750

Shepherdin (79-87) is amino acids 79 to 87 fragment of Shepherdin. Shepherdin is a peptidomimetic antagonist of the complex between Hsp90 and Survivin. Anticancer activity.

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Thymidylate Synthase

Thymidylate synthase (TSase) is a key enzyme in cell proliferation as it catalyzes a reaction essential for DNA replication, a reductive methylation of 2′-deoxyuridine-5′-monophosphate (dUMP) to form 2′-deoxythymidine-5′-monophosphate (dTMP) using the co-substrate N5,N10-methylene-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrofolate (CH2H4F).

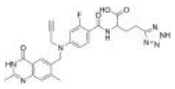
The activity and expression of TSase are tightly controlled throughout the cell cycle, particularly at the translational level. The TSase protein itself binds to the TSase mRNA both at the translational start site (TSS) and in the coding region, inhibiting translational processing of the message. TSase can also bind to the mRNA of at least nine other important gene products, including those of p53 and c-myc. Therefore, manipulating the level of the TSase protein could induce a cascade of consequential effects on cell growth. Because of its importance in DNA precursor synthesis and repair, TSase has proved to be an important target for many chemotherapeutic and antibiotic drugs. Structural analogs of dUMP (e.g., fluoropyrimidines) and CH2H4F (e.g., antifolates) are well-established drugs targeting thymidylate synthase.

Thymidylate Synthase Inhibitors

(Rac)-Plevitrexed

((Rac)-ZD 9331; (Rac)-BGC9331) Cat. No.: HY-13728B

(Rac)-Plevitrexed ((Rac)-ZD 9331; (Rac)-BGC9331) is a racemate of Plevitrexed. Plevitrexed is an orally active and potent thymidylate synthase (TS) inhibitor.

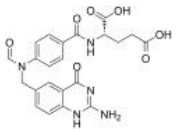


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

10-Formyl-5,8-dideazafolic acid

Cat. No.: HY-143207

10-Formyl-5,8-dideazafolic acid is a **thymidylate synthase** inhibitor.

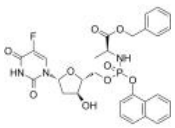


Purity: 96.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Fosifloxuridine nafalbenamide

(NUC-3373) Cat. No.: HY-109115

Fosifloxuridine nafalbenamide (NUC-3373), a pyrimidine nucleotide analogue, is a **Thymidylate synthase** inhibitor. Fosifloxuridine nafalbenamide has anticancer activity.

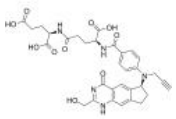


Purity: 98.18%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Idetrexed

(BGC 945; ONX-0801) Cat. No.: HY-10822

Idetrexed is a **thymidylate synthase** inhibitor specifically transported into alpha-folate receptor (alpha-FR)-overexpressing tumors. BGC 945 inhibited thymidylate synthase with a K_i of 1.2 nmol/L.

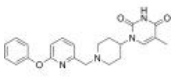


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-144663

MtTMPK-IN-1 (compound 3) is a potent **Mycobacterium tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 2.5 μM. MtTMPK-IN-1 has moderate to weak activity against Mtb H37Rv and low cytotoxicity in human fibroblast cells MRC-5.

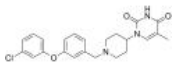


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-144664

MtTMPK-IN-2 (compound 15) is a potent **Mycobacterium tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1.1 μM. MtTMPK-IN-2 has inhibitory activity against Mtb H37Rv (MIC = 12.5 μM).

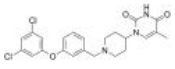


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-3

Cat. No.: HY-144665

MtTMPK-IN-3 (compound 25) is a potent **Mycobacterium tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 0.12 μM. MtTMPK-IN-3 has inhibitory activity against Mtb H37Rv (MIC = 12.5 μM).

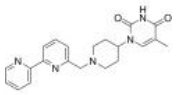


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-5

Cat. No.: HY-146699

MtTMPK-IN-5 (compound 17) is a potent **M. tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtbTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 34 μM. MtTMPK-IN-5 combines favorable enzyme inhibitory activity with significant activity against M. tuberculosis (MIC = 12.5 μM).

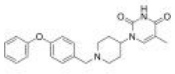


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-146700

MtTMPK-IN-6 (compound 1) is a potent **M. tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtbTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 29 μM. MtTMPK-IN-6 can be used for researching tuberculosis.

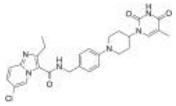


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-7

Cat. No.: HY-146701

MtTMPK-IN-7 (compound 26) is a moderate **M. tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtbTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 47 μM. MtTMPK-IN-7 has sub-micromolar activity against mycobacteria (MICs = 2.3~4.7 μM) without significant cytotoxicity.

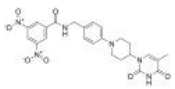


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-8

Cat. No.: HY-146702

MtTMPK-IN-8 (compound 27) is a moderate **M. tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtbTMPK)** inhibitor. MtTMPK-IN-8 has sub-micromolar activity against mycobacteria (MICs = 0.78~9.4 μM) without significant cytotoxicity. MtTMPK-IN-8 can be used for researching tuberculosis.

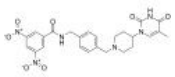


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

MtTMPK-IN-9

Cat. No.: HY-146703

MtTMPK-IN-9 (compound 28) is a moderate **M. tuberculosis thymidylate kinase (MtbTMPK)** inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 48 μM. MtTMPK-IN-9 has sub-micromolar activity against mycobacteria (MICs = 6.25~9.4 μM) without significant cytotoxicity.



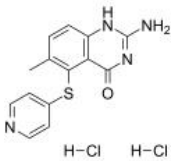
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Nolatrexed dihydrochloride

(AG 337; Thymitaq)

Cat. No.: HY-108474

Nolatrexed dihydrochloride (AG 337) is a non-competitive lipophilic inhibitor of **thymidylate synthase**, interacts at the folate cofactor binding site of the enzyme, with a K_i of 11 nM for human thymidylate synthase.

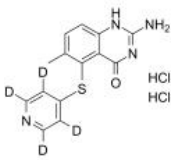


Purity: 98.54%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Nolatrexed-d4 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-108474S

Nolatrexed-d4 dihydrochloride (AG 337-d4) is the deuterium labeled Nolatrexed dihydrochloride.

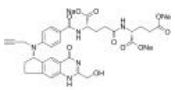


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

ONX 0801 trisodium (BGC 945 trisodium; Idetrexed trisodium; CB 300945 trisodium)

Cat. No.: HY-10822A

ONX 0801 (BGC 945) trisodium is a **thymidylate synthase (TS)** inhibitor, targeted to α-folate receptor–overexpressing tumors.



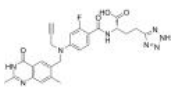
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Plevitrexed

(ZD 9331; BGC9331)

Cat. No.: HY-13728

Plevitrexed (ZD 9331; BGC 9331) is an orally active and potent **thymidylate synthase (TS)** inhibitor with a K_i of 0.44 nM. Plevitrexed is taken up via the α-folate receptor as well as the reduced folate carrier. Plevitrexed is used for gastric cancer in clinical.



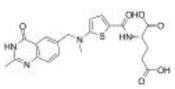
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Raltitrexed

(ZD1694; D1694; ICI-D1694)

Cat. No.: HY-10821

Raltitrexed is an antimetabolite drug used in chemotherapy, acting by inhibiting **thymidylate synthase**.

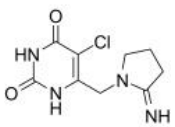


Purity: 99.21%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Tipiracil

Cat. No.: HY-A0063A

Tipiracil is a thymidine phosphorylase (**TPase**) inhibitor.



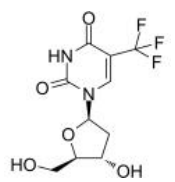
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Trifluridine

(Trifluorothymidine; 5-Trifluorothymidine; TFT)

Cat. No.: HY-A0061

Trifluridine (Trifluorothymidine; 5-Trifluorothymidine; TFT) is an irreversible **thymidylate synthase** inhibitor, and thereby suppresses **DNA synthesis**. Trifluridine is an antiviral drug for **herpes simplex virus (HSV)** infection.



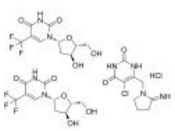
Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Trifluridine/tipiracil hydrochloride mixture

(TAS-102)

Cat. No.: HY-16478

Trifluridine/tipiracil hydrochloride mixture (TAS-102) is a potent and orally active nucleoside antitumor agent.



Purity: 99.72%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

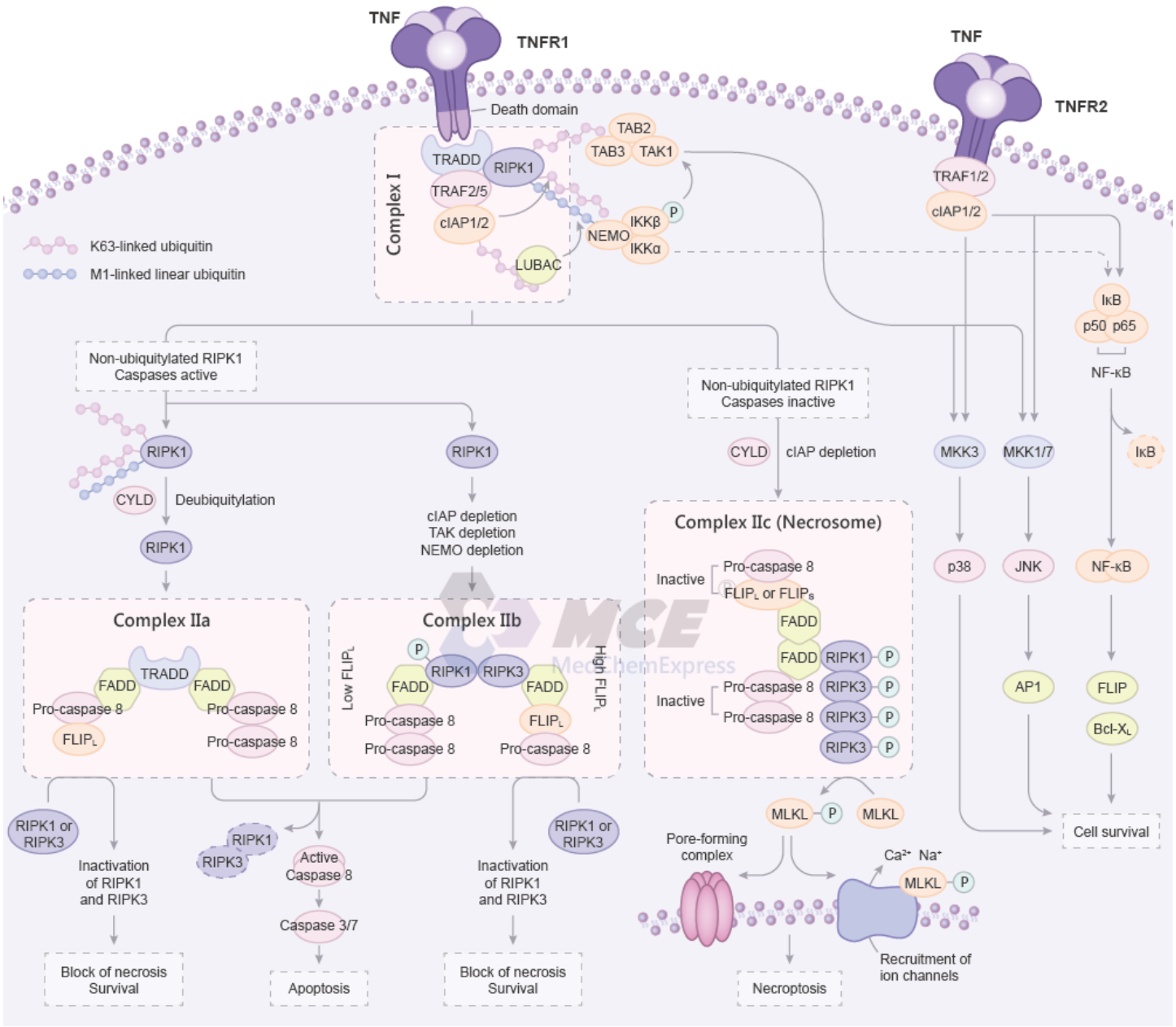
TNF Receptor

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor; TNFR

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a major mediator of apoptosis as well as inflammation and immunity, and it has been implicated in the pathogenesis of a wide spectrum of human diseases, including sepsis, diabetes, cancer, osteoporosis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel diseases.

TNF-α is a 17-kDa protein consisting of 157 amino acids that is a homotrimer in solution. In humans, the gene is mapped to chromosome 6. Its bioactivity is mainly regulated by soluble TNF-α–binding receptors. TNF-α is mainly produced by activated macrophages, T lymphocytes, and natural killer cells. Lower expression is known for a variety of other cells, including fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, and tumor cells. In cells, TNF-α is synthesized as pro-TNF (26 kDa), which is membrane-bound and is released upon cleavage of its pro domain by TNF-converting enzyme (TACE).

Many of the TNF-induced cellular responses are mediated by either one of the two TNF receptors, TNF-R1 and TNF-R2, both of which belong to the TNF receptor super-family. In response to TNF treatment, the transcription factor NF-κB and MAP kinases, including ERK, p38 and JNK, are activated in most types of cells and, in some cases, apoptosis or necrosis could also be induced. However, induction of apoptosis or necrosis is mainly achieved through TNFR1, which is also known as a death receptor. Activation of the NF-κB and MAPKs plays an important role in the induction of many cytokines and immune-regulatory proteins and is pivotal for many inflammatory responses.

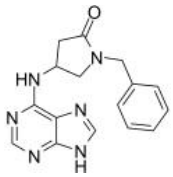


Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 Email: sales@MedChemExpress.com

(Rac)-Benpyrine

Cat. No.: HY-133807A

(Rac)-Benpyrine, a racemate of Benpyrine, is a potent and orally active **TNF-α** inhibitor. (Rac)-Benpyrine has the potential for **TNF-α** mediated inflammatory and autoimmune disease research.

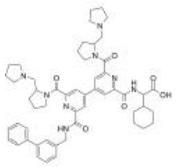


Purity: 99.30%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

(Rac)-BIO8898

Cat. No.: HY-122663

(Rac)-BIO8898 is a **CD40-CD154 co-stimulatory interaction** inhibitor. (Rac)-BIO8898 inhibits CD154 binding to CD40-Ig with an IC_{50} of 25 μM.



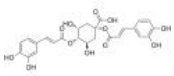
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid

(1,4-DCQA)

Cat. No.: HY-N0358

1,4-Dicaffeoylquinic acid (1,4-DCQA) is a phenylpropanoid from Xanthii fructus, inhibits LPS-stimulated TNF-α production.

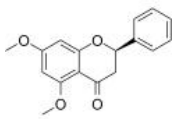


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone

Cat. No.: HY-N5054

5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone shows potent antimutagenic activity against MeIQ mutagenesis in Ames test using the S. typhimurium TA100 and TA98 strains. And 5,7-Dimethoxyflavanone significantly and dose-dependently inhibits the inflammatory mediato.



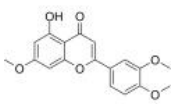
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin

(5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N7012

7,3',4'-Tri-O-methylluteolin (5-Hydroxy-3',4',7-trimethoxyflavone), a flavonoid compound, possesses potent anti-inflammatory effects in LPS-induced macrophage cell line mediated by inhibition of release of inflammatory mediators, NO, PGE2, and...



Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Adalimumab

(Anti-Human TNF-alpha, Human Antibody)

Cat. No.: HY-P9908

Adalimumab is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody targeting tumour necrosis factorα (**TNF-α**).

Adalimumab

Purity: 99.62%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Adalimumab (anti-TNF-α)

Cat. No.: HY-P9908A

Adalimumab (anti-TNF-α) is a human monoclonal IgG1 antibody targeting tumour necrosis factorα (**TNF-α**).

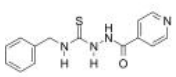
Adalimumab (anti-TNF-α)

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 11

Cat. No.: HY-144727

Anti-inflammatory agent 11 (compound 16) is a potent antimycobacterial and anti-inflammatory agent. Anti-inflammatory agent 11 inhibits **Mtb H37Rv** and **M299** growth, with MIC_{50} (minimum inhibitory concentration 50%) of 1.3 and 6.9 μM, respectively.

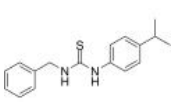


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 15

Cat. No.: HY-144737

Anti-inflammatory agent 15 (compound 29) is a potent antimycobacterial and anti-inflammatory agent. Anti-inflammatory agent 15 inhibits **Mtb H37Rv** and **M299** growth, with MIC_{50} (minimum inhibitory concentration 50%) of 2.3 and 7.8 μM, respectively.

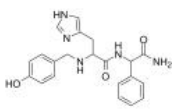


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 16

Cat. No.: HY-143410

Anti-inflammatory agent 16 (compound 14), a peptidomimetic, shows potent anti-inflammatory activity. Anti-inflammatory agent 16 reduces TNFα, NO, CD40 and CD86 expression level.

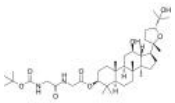


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 20

Cat. No.: HY-146419

Anti-inflammatory agent 20 (compound 5a) is a potent inhibitor of **NO** activity.
Anti-inflammatory agent 20 shows anti-inflammatory activity.

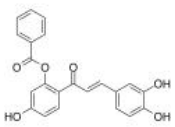


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Anti-inflammatory agent 22

Cat. No.: HY-146435

Anti-inflammatory agent 22 (compound 14a) is an orally active anti-inflammatory agent.
Anti-inflammatory agent 22 inhibits LPS-induced **TNF-α** production with an IC_{50} value of 14.6 μM.

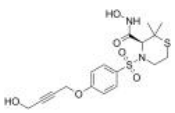


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apratastat

Cat. No.: HY-119307

Apratastat is an orally active, potent, and reversible dual inhibitor of **tumor necrosis factor-α converting enzyme (TACE)** and **matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs)** .



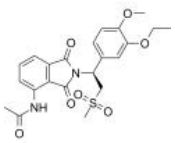
Purity: 99.28%
Clinical Data:
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Apremilast

(CC-10004)

Cat. No.: HY-12085

Apremilast (CC-10004) is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (**PDE-4**) with an IC_{50} of 74 nM.
Apremilast inhibits TNF-α release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an IC_{50} of 104 nM.



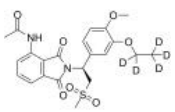
Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Apremilast-d5

(CC-10004-d5)

Cat. No.: HY-12085S

Apremilast D5 (CC-10004 D5) is a deuterium labeled Apremilast. Apremilast is an orally available inhibitor of type-4 cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (**PDE-4**) with an IC_{50} of 74 nM.
Apremilast inhibits TNF-α release by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with an IC_{50} of 104 nM.

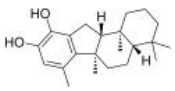


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg

AQX-016A

Cat. No.: HY-115620

AQX-016A is an orally active and potent **SHIP1** agonist. AQX-016A can activate recombinant **SHIP1** enzyme in vitro and stimulate **SHIP1** activity.
AQX-016A also can inhibit the **PI3K** pathway and TNFa production, can be useful for various inflammatory diseases research.

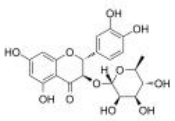


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Astilbin

Cat. No.: HY-N0509

Astilbin is a flavonoid compound and enhances **NRF2** activation. Astilbin also suppresses **TNF-α** expression and **NF-κB** activation.

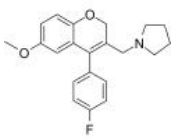


Purity: 99.22%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AX-024

Cat. No.: HY-107390

AX-024 is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the **TCR-Nck** interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC_{50} ~1 nM. AX-024 modulates cell signaling by targeting **SH3** domains.

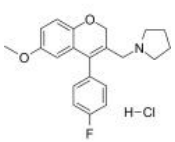


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

AX-024 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-107390A

AX-024 hydrochloride is an orally available, first-in-class inhibitor of the **TCR-Nck** interaction that selectively inhibits TCR-triggered T cell activation with an IC_{50} ~1 nM. AX-024 hydrochloride modulates cell signaling by targeting **SH3** domains.



Purity: 99.12%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Belantamab

(GSK2857914)

Cat. No.: HY-P9980

Belantamab (GSK2857914) is a humanised IgG1 anti-**BCMA (TNFRSF17)** monoclonal antibody.
Belantamab can be used in the synthesis of antibody-drug conjugate (ADC), Belantamab mafodotin.

Belantamab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Belimumab

(LymphoStat B) Cat. No.: HY-P9952

Belimumab (LymphoStat B) is a human IgG1λ monoclonal antibody that inhibits **B-cell activating factor (BAFF)**. Belimumab can be used for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) research.

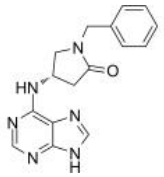
Belimumab

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Benpyrine

Cat. No.: HY-133807

Benpyrine is a highly specific and orally active **TNF-α** inhibitor with a K_D value of 82.1 μM. Benpyrine tightly binds to **TNF-α** and blocks its interaction with TNFR1, with an IC_{50} value of 0.109 μM.

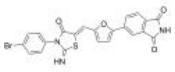


Purity: 99.56%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Bioymifi

(DR5 Activator) Cat. No.: HY-18377

Bioymifi (DR5 Activator), a potent TRAIL receptor **DR5** activator, binds to the extracellular domain (ECD) of DR5 with a K_d of 1.2 μM. Bioymifi can act as a single agent to induce DR5 clustering and aggregation, leading to apoptosis.

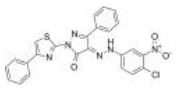


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C 87

Cat. No.: HY-100735

C 87 is a novel small-molecule **TNFα** inhibitor; potently inhibits TNFα-induced cytotoxicity with an IC_{50} of 8.73 μM.

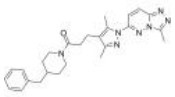


Purity: 98.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

C25-140

Cat. No.: HY-120934

C25-140, a first-in-class, orally active, and fairly selective **TRAF6-Ubc13** inhibitor, directly binds to TRAF6, and blocks the interaction of TRAF6 with Ubc13. C25-140 lowers TRAF6 activity, reduces **NF-κB** activation, and combats autoimmunity.

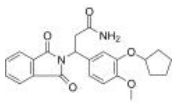


Purity: 99.84%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

CDC801

Cat. No.: HY-U00179

CDC801 is a potent and orally active phosphodiesterase 4 (**PDE4**) and tumor necrosis factor-α (**TNF-α**) inhibitor with IC_{50} of 1.1 μM and 2.5 μM, respectively.

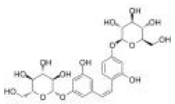


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

cis-Mulberroside A

(Mulberroside D) Cat. No.: HY-N0619A

cis-Mulberroside A (Mulberroside D) is the cis-isomer of Mulberroside A. Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).

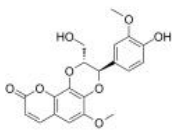


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cleomiscosin A

Cat. No.: HY-N3595

Cleomiscosin A is a coumarino-lignoid from branch of Macaranga adenantha. Cleomiscosin A is active against **TNF-alpha** secretion of the mouse peritoneal macrophages.

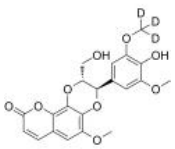


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Cleomiscosin A-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N3595S

Cleomiscosin A-d3 is the deuterium labeled Cleomiscosin A. Cleomiscosin A is a coumarino-lignoid from branch of Macaranga adenantha. Cleomiscosin A is active against **TNF-alpha** secretion of the mouse peritoneal macrophages.

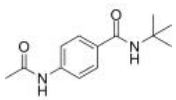


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

CPI-1189

Cat. No.: HY-100376

CPI-1189 is a TNF-α release inhibitor with antioxidant and neuroprotective properties. CPI-1189 is used for researches of HIV-associated neurotoxicity and thus is a candidate for neuroprotective therapy in humans suffered from HIV-associated CNS disease.

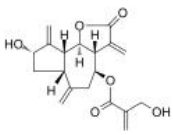


Purity: 98.49%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cynaropicrin

Cat. No.: HY-N2350

Cynaropicrin is a sesquiterpene lactone which can inhibit **tumor necrosis factor** (**TNF-α**) release with IC_{50}s of 8.24 and 3.18 μM for murine and human macrophage cells, respectively.

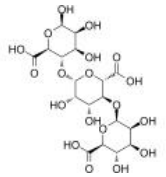


Purity: 97.40%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

D-Trimannuronic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N7699A

D-Trimannuronic acid, an alginate oligomer is extracted from seaweed. D-Trimannuronic acid can induce TNFα secretion by mouse macrophage cell lines. D-Trimannuronic acid can be used for the research of pain and vascular dementia.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg

Dacetuzumab

Cat. No.: HY-P99015

Dacetuzumab (SGN-40) is a humanized IgG1, **anti-CD40** monoclonal antibody with anti-lymphoma activity. Dacetuzumab kills tumor cells via immune effector functions (antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity and phagocytosis [ADCC/ADCP]).

Dacetuzumab

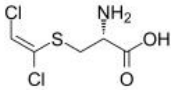
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

DCVC

(S-[(1E)-1,2-dichloroethenyl]--L-cysteine)

Cat. No.: HY-19717

DCVC (S-[(1E)-1,2-dichloroethenyl]--L-cysteine) is a bioactive metabolite of trichloroethylene (TCE). DCVC inhibits pathogen-stimulated pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1β, IL-8, and **TNF-α** release from tissue cultures.

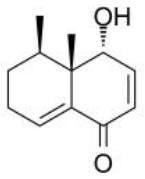


Purity: 99.89%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Desoxo-narchinol A

Cat. No.: HY-N8435

Desoxo-narchinol A is an orally active and potent anti-inflammatory agent. Desoxo-narchinol A can be isolated from the roots and rhizomes of Nardostachys jatamansi. Desoxo-narchinol A can be used for septic shock and inflammatory diseases research.



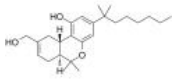
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Dexanabinol

(HU-211)

Cat. No.: HY-106387

Dexanabinol (HU-211) is an artificially synthesized cannabinoid derivative and lacks cannabimimetic effects.

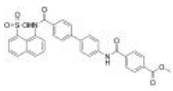


Purity: 98.60%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

DRI-C21045

Cat. No.: HY-120323

DRI-C21045 (compound 10) is a potent and selective inhibitor of the **CD40-CD40L** costimulatory protein-protein interaction (PPI) with an IC_{50} of 0.17 μM.

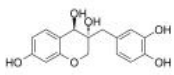


Purity: 98.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Episappanol

Cat. No.: HY-N9315

Episappanol is a natural compound isolated from Caesalpinia sappan heartwood with anti-inflammatory activity. Episappanol significantly inhibits the **IL-6** and **TNF-α** secretion.



Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Etanercept

Cat. No.: HY-108847

Etanercept, a dimeric fusion protein that binds TNF, acts as a **TNF** inhibitor. Etanercept competitively inhibits the binding of both TNF-α and TNF-β to cell surface TNF receptors, rendering TNF biologically inactive.

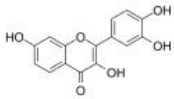
Etanercept

Purity: 97.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Fisetin

Cat. No.: HY-N0182

Fisetin is a natural flavonol found in many fruits and vegetables with various benefits, such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotection effects.

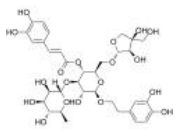


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 100 mg, 500 mg, 1 g

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-alpha**, **IL-6**, **IκB** and modulate **NF-κB**.



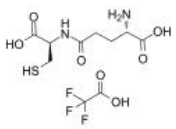
Purity: 99.99%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Gamma-glutamylcysteine TFA

(γ-Glutamylcysteine TFA)

Cat. No.: HY-113402A

Gamma-glutamylcysteine (γ-Glutamylcysteine) TFA, an intermediate in glutathione (GSH) synthesis, is a dipeptide served as an essential cofactor for the antioxidant enzyme glutathione peroxidase (GPx).

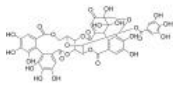


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 50 mg, 100 mg

Geraniin

Cat. No.: HY-N0472

Geraniin is a **TNF-α** releasing inhibitor with numerous activities including anticancer, anti-inflammatory, and anti-hyperglycemic activities, with an IC_{50} of 43 μM.



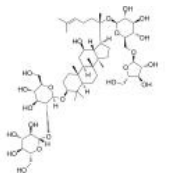
Purity: 99.63%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rc

(Panaxoside Rc)

Cat. No.: HY-N0042

Ginsenoside Rc, one of major Ginsenosides from Panax ginseng, enhances GABA receptor$_A$ (**$GABA_A$**)-mediated ion channel currents (I_{GABA}). Ginsenoside Rc inhibits the expression of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β**.



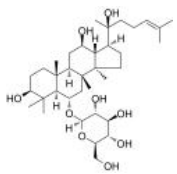
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

Ginsenoside Rh1

(Prosapogenin A2; Sanchinoside B2; Sanchinoside Rh1)

Cat. No.: HY-N0604

Ginsenoside Rh1 (Prosapogenin A2) inhibits the expression of **PPAR-γ**, **TNF-α**, **IL-6**, and **IL-1β**.

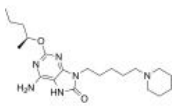


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

GSK2245035

Cat. No.: HY-118250

GSK2245035 is a highly potent and selective intranasal **Toll-Like receptor 7 (TLR7)** agonist with preferential Type-1 interferon (IFN)-stimulating properties. GSK2245035 has **pEC_{50}**s of 9.3 and 6.5 for IFNα and TFNα.



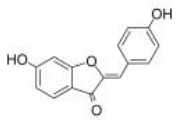
Purity: 99.79%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Hispidol

((Z)-Hispidol)

Cat. No.: HY-102040

Hispidol ((Z)-Hispidol) is a potential therapeutic for inflammatory bowel disease; inhibits **TNF-α** induced adhesion of monocytes to colon epithelial cells with an IC_{50} of 0.50 μM.

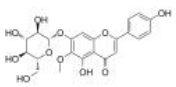


Purity: 99.74%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Homoplantaginin

Cat. No.: HY-N1949

Homoplantaginin is a flavonoid from a traditional Chinese medicine Salvia plebeia with antiinflammatory and antioxidant properties. Homoplantaginin could inhibit **TNF-α** and **IL-6** mRNA expression, **IKKβ** and **NF-κB** phosphorylation.

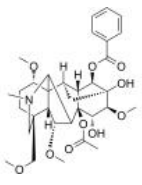


Purity: 99.90%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Hypaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N0267

Hypaconitine, an active and highly toxic constituent derived from Aconitum species, is widely used to treat rheumatism. IC50 value: Target: In vitro: The present study investigated the metabolism of hypaconitine in vitro using male human liver microsomes.



Purity: 99.04%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Infliximab

(Avakine; CT-P13)

Cat. No.: HY-P9970

Infliximab (Avakine) is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to **TNF-α**. Infliximab prevents the interaction of **TNF-α** with TNF-α receptor (TNFR1 and TNFR2). Infliximab has the potential for autoimmune, chronic inflammatory diseases and diabetic neuropathy research.

Avakine

Purity: 90.30%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg

ISIS 104838

Cat. No.: HY-145726

ISIS 104838 is an antisense oligonucleotide drug that reduces the production of **tumor necrosis factor (TNF-alpha)**, a substance that contributes to joint pain and swelling in rheumatoid arthritis.

ISIS 104838

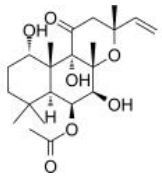
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Isoforskolin

(Coleonol B)

Cat. No.: HY-N6927

Isoforskolin is the principle active component of C. forskohlii native to China. Isoforskolin reduces the secretion of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced cytokines, namely **TNF-α**, **IL-1β**, **IL-6** and **IL-8**, in human mononuclear leukocytes.

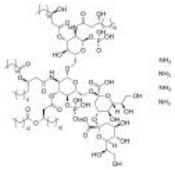


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium

Cat. No.: HY-N8277

Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is a chemically defined lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with endotoxin activity equal to LPS. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium is highly selective for **TLR4**. Kdo2-Lipid A ammonium stimulates the release of both **TNF** and **PGE2**.



Purity: ≥95.0%
Clinical Data: Phase 4
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK

Cat. No.: HY-P3149

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK, a proteolysis peptide, is a component of Infliximab. LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK can be used for quantitative analysis of Infliximab. Infliximab is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α.

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK

Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK acetate

Cat. No.: HY-P3149B

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK acetate, a proteolysis peptide, is a component of Infliximab. LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK acetate can be used for quantitative analysis of Infliximab. Infliximab is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α.

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK (acetate)

Purity: 99.01%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK TFA

Cat. No.: HY-P3149A

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK TFA, a proteolysis peptide, is a component of Infliximab. LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK TFA can be used for quantitative analysis of Infliximab. Infliximab is a chimeric monoclonal IgG1 antibody that specifically binds to TNF-α.

LEESGGGLVQPGGSMK (TFA salt)

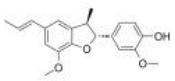
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

Licarin A

((+)-Licarin A)

Cat. No.: HY-N2252

Licarin A ((+)-Licarin A), a neolignan, significantly and dose-dependently reduces TNF-α production (IC_{50}=12.6 μM) in dinitrophenyl-human serum albumin (DNP-HSA)-stimulated RBL-2H3 cells. Anti-allergic effects. Licarin A reduces **TNF-α** and **PGD2** production, and **COX-2** expression.

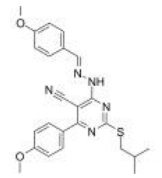


Purity: 98.16%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LSD1-IN-21

Cat. No.: HY-147697

LSD1-IN-21 (compound 5a) is a potent and BBB-penetrated **LSD1** (Lysine specific demethylase-1) inhibitor, with an **IC_{50}** of 0.956 μM. LSD1-IN-21 significantly reduces the pro-inflammatory cytokine **TNF-α**. LSD1-IN-21 shows good anticancer and anti-inflammatory activity.

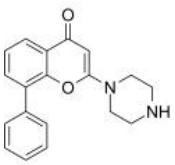


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LY 303511

Cat. No.: HY-15643

LY303511 is a structural analogue of LY294002. LY303511 does not inhibit PI3K. LY303511 enhances **TRAIL** sensitivity of SHEP-1 neuroblastoma cells. LY303511 reversibly blocks **K**$^+$ currents (IC_{50}=64.6±9.1 μM) in MIN6 insulinoma cells.

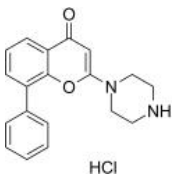


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

LY 303511 hydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-15643A

LY 303511 hydrochloride is a structural analogue of LY294002. LY303511 does not inhibit PI3K. LY303511 enhances **TRAIL** sensitivity of SHEP-1 neuroblastoma cells. LY303511 reversibly blocks **K**$^+$ currents (IC_{50}=64.6±9.1 μM) in MIN6 insulinoma cells.

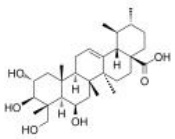


Purity: 98.78%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Madecassic acid

Cat. No.: HY-N0569

Madecassic acid is isolated from Centella asiatica (Umbelliferae). Madecassic acid has anti-inflammatory properties caused by **iNOS**, **COX-2**, **TNF-alpha**, **IL-1beta**, and **IL-6** inhibition via the downregulation of **NF-κB** activation in RAW 264.7 macrophage cells.

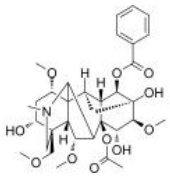


Purity: 98.34%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Mesaconitine

Cat. No.: HY-N0724

Mesaconitine is the main active component of genus aconitum plants.



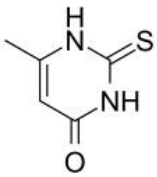
Purity: 98.83%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

Methylthiouracil

(MTU)

Cat. No.: HY-B0513

Methylthiouracil is an antithyroid agent. Methylthiouracil suppresses the production **TNF-α** and **IL-6**, and the activation of **NF-κB** and **ERK1/2**.

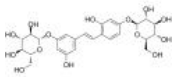


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: Launched
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 50 mg, 100 mg

Mulberroside A

Cat. No.: HY-N0619

Mulberroside A is one of the main bioactive constituent in mulberry (Morus alba L.).



Purity: 99.75%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Muscone

Cat. No.: HY-N0633

Muscone is the main active monomer of traditional Chinese medicine musk. Muscone inhibits **NF-κB** and **NLRP3** inflammasome activation. Muscone remarkably decreases the levels of inflammatory cytokines (**IL-1β**, **TNF-α** and **IL-6**), and ultimately improves cardiac function and survival rate.

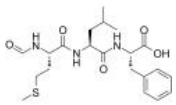
Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe

(fMLP; N-Formyl-MLF)

Cat. No.: HY-P0224

N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (fMLP; N-Formyl-MLF) is a chemotactic peptide and a specific ligand of N-formyl peptide receptor (FPR). N-Formyl-Met-Leu-Ph is reported to inhibit **TNF-alpha** secretion.



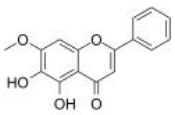
Purity: 99.81%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Negletein

(5,6-Dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone)

Cat. No.: HY-N4285

Negletein is a neuroprotectant enhances the action of nerve growth factor and induces neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Negletein shows promising anti-inflammatory activity via inhibition of **TNF-α** and **IL-1β** with IC_{50} values of 16.4 and 10.8 μM, respectively.



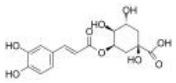
Purity: ≥99.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg

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.



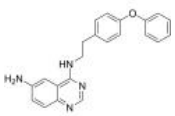
Purity: 99.07%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg

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: 99.51%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

R-7050

(TNF-α Antagonist III)

Cat. No.: HY-110203

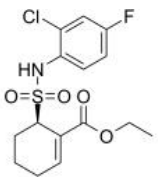
R-7050 (TNF-α Antagonist III) is a **tumor necrosis factor receptor** (**TNFR**) antagonist with greater selectivity toward **TNFα**.

Purity: 99.26%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Resatorvid

(TAK-242; CLI-095) Cat. No.: HY-11109

Resatorvid (TAK-242) is a selective **Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)** inhibitor. Resatorvid inhibits **NO, TNF-α** and **IL-6** production with IC_{50s} of 1.8 nM, 1.9 nM and 1.3 nM, respectively. Resatorvid downregulates expression of TLR4 downstream signaling molecules MyD88 and TRIF.

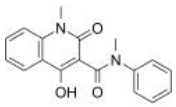


Purity: 99.95%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Roquinimex

(Linomide; FCF89; ABR212616) Cat. No.: HY-13743

Roquinimex (Linomide; PNU212616; ABR212616) is a quinoline derivative immunostimulant which increases NK cell activity and macrophage cytotoxicity; inhibits angiogenesis and reduces the secretion of TNF alpha.

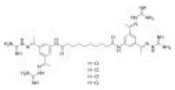


Purity: 98.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 3
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg

Semapimod tetrahydrochloride

(CNI-1493; CPSI-2364 tetrahydrochloride) Cat. No.: HY-15509A

Semapimod tetrahydrochloride (CNI-1493), an inhibitor of **proinflammatory cytokine** production, can inhibit **TNF-α**, **IL-1β**, and **IL-6**. Semapimod tetrahydrochloride inhibits TLR4 signaling (IC_{50}≈0.3 μM).

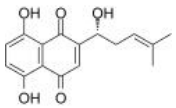


Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

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.

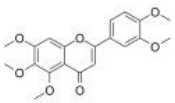


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Sinensetin

(Pedalitin permethyl ether) Cat. No.: HY-N0297

Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.

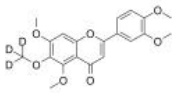


Purity: 99.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

Sinensetin-d3

Cat. No.: HY-N0297S

Sinensetin-d3 is the deuterium labeled Sinensetin. Sinensetin is a methylated flavone found in certain citrus fruits. pocess potent antiangiogenesis and anti-inflammatory, sinensetin enhances adipogenesis and lipolysis.

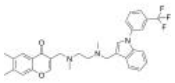


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 10 mg

SPD304

Cat. No.: HY-111255

SPD304 is a selective **TNF-α** inhibitor, which promotes dissociation of TNF trimers and therefore blocks the interaction of TNF and its receptor. SPD304 has an IC_{50} of 22 μM for inhibiting in vitro TNF receptor 1 (TNFR1) binding to TNF-α.

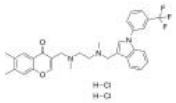


Purity: ≥98.0%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 1 mg

SPD304 dihydrochloride

Cat. No.: HY-111255A

SPD304 dihydrochloride is a selective **TNF-α** inhibitor, which promotes dissociation of TNF trimers and therefore blocks the interaction of TNF and its receptor. SPD304 has an IC_{50} of 22 μM for inhibiting in vitro TNF receptor 1 (TNFR1) binding to TNF-α.

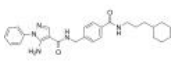


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

SR-318

Cat. No.: HY-135674

SR-318 is a potent and highly selective **p38 MAPK** inhibitor with IC_{50}s of 5 nM, 32 nM and 6.11 μM for p38α, p38β and p38α/β, respectively. SR-318 potently inhibits the **TNF-α** release in whole blood with an IC_{50} of 283 nM. SR-318 has anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory activity.

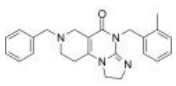


Purity: 98.87%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TIC10

(ONC-201) Cat. No.: HY-15615A

TIC10 (ONC-201) is a potent, orally active, and stable tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand **(TRAIL)** inducer which acts by inhibiting Akt and ERK, consequently activating Foxo3a and significantly inducing cell surface TRAIL.

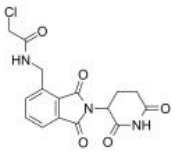


Purity: 99.80%
Clinical Data: Phase 2
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

TNF-α-IN-1

Cat. No.: HY-112275

TNF-α-IN-1 is a **TNF-α** inhibitor extracted from patent US20030096841A1, compound example I-7.

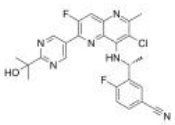


Purity: 98.52%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 250 mg

TNF-α-IN-2

Cat. No.: HY-134471

TNF-α-IN-2 is a potent and orally active inhibitor of **tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα)**, with an IC_{50} of 25 nM in the HTRF assay. TNF-α-IN-2 distorts the TNFα trimer upon binding, leading to aberrant signaling when the trimer binds to TNFR1.

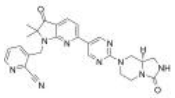


Purity: 98.12%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

TNF-α-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-142618

TNF-α-IN-6 is an orally efficacious allosteric inhibitor of **TNFα** (K_D = 6.8 nM).

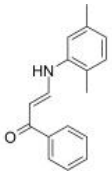


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

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-κB** activation in RAW cells, extracted from patent WO2014033122A1.

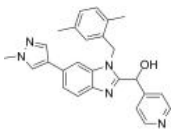


Purity: 99.94%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

UCB-9260

Cat. No.: HY-133122

UCB-9260, an orally active compound, inhibits **TNF signaling** by stabilising an asymmetric form of the trimer. UCB-9260 is selective for TNF over other superfamily members, and binds TNF with a similar K_d of 13nM.



Purity: 99.67%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Undecane

Cat. No.: HY-N8593

Undecane has anti-allergic and anti-inflammatory activities on sensitized rat basophilic leukemia (RBL-2H3) mast cells and HaCaT keratinocytes. In sensitized mast cells, Undecane inhibits degranulation and the secretion of histamine and **TNF-α**[1].

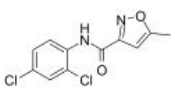
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg

UTL-5g

(GBL-5g)

Cat. No.: HY-117082

UTL-5g (GBL-5g), an anti-inflammatory **TNF-α** inhibitor, has chemoprotective and liver radioprotective effects. UTL-5g lowers hepatotoxicity, nephrotoxicity, and myelotoxicity induced by Cisplatin through TNF-α inhibition among other factors.



Purity: 98.97%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Varlilumab

(CDX-1127)

Cat. No.: HY-P99057

Varlilumab (CDX-1127) is a first-in-class human IgG1 anti-**CD27** monoclonal antibody. Varlilumab has an anti-tumor activity.

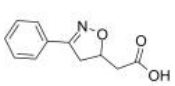
Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

VGX-1027

(GIT 27)

Cat. No.: HY-15507

VGX-1027 is an orally active isoxazole compound that exhibits various immunomodulatory properties. VGX-1027 targets macrophages, reducing the production of the proinflammatory mediators TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-10.

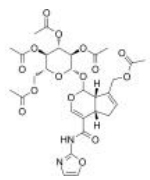


Purity: 99.93%
Clinical Data: Phase 1
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 10 mg, 50 mg

Xanthine oxidase-IN-6

Cat. No.: HY-146560

Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 (Compound 6c) is a potent, orally active, mixed-type xanthine oxidase (**XOD**) inhibitor with an IC_{50} value of 1.37 μM. Xanthine oxidase-IN-6 shows strong **anti-hyperuricemia** and renal protective activity.

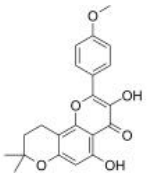


Purity: >98%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 1 mg, 5 mg

β-Anhydroicaritin

Cat. No.: HY-N1940

β-Anhydroicaritin is isolated from Boswellia carterii Birdware, has important biological and pharmacological effects, such as antiosteoporosis, estrogen regulation and antitumor properties.



Purity: 98.43%
Clinical Data: No Development Reported
Size: 10 mM × 1 mL, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg